

Student nummer



YOU MUST ANSWER ALL PARTS OF QUESTIONS 1-5

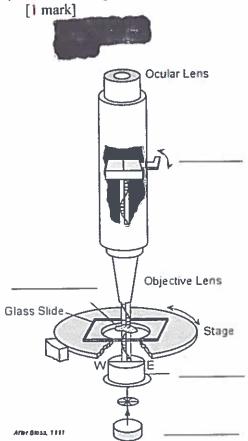
QUESTION 1

- a) Amphiboles and pyroxenes are both what type of silicate mineral?[1 mark]
- b) How do they differ in their structure with respect to their silica tetrahedra? [1 mark]
- c) Describe how you could identify between amphibole and pyroxene minerals in thin section in a light microscope with plane polarized light.
 [3 marks]
- d) Explain how this is related to the crystal structures of pyroxene and amphibole. [5 marks]

QUESTION 2

- a) On the image of the light microscope below fill in the missing labels.
 [2 marks]
- Explain how we get double refraction when light travels through the calcite crystal. How
 is this related to the calcite structure?
 [5 marks]

c) What would garnet (isotropic) look like under cross polars?

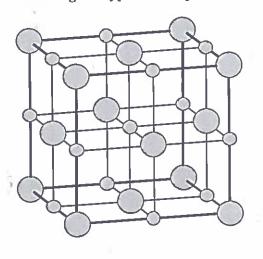


d) How he crystal structure of isotropic materials produce this effect in cross polarized light?

[3 marks]

QUESTION 3

The following is a type of close packed structure



- a) Which interstitial sites are occupied in this structure? [1 mark]
- b) What kind of close packed structure is this? [I mark]
- c) How many layers of close packed atoms are there before the structure repeats? [1 mark]

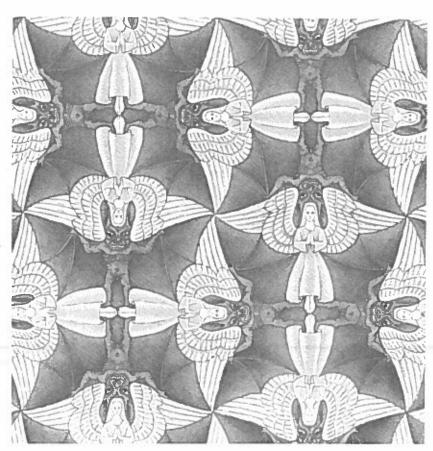
- d) What is the co-ordination number of the cations in this structure? [1 mark]
- e) Give an example of a mineral that adopts this structure and its chemical formula: [1 mark]

Fluorite (CaF₂) has a similar structure to that given above but the interstitial sites are filled in a different way

f) Which is the close packed ion in fluorite and why? [3 marks]

- g) Which interstitial sites are occupied in fluorite? [1 mark]
- h) What is the structural difference between the close packed structures of fluorite and sphalerite (ZnS)? [1 mark]

QUESTION 4



a) b) c)	glide planes on the tracing paper. [5 marks]
d) e)	What is the multiplicity of the motif? [1 mark] Explain the difference between a special and a general position: [2 marks]
QUESTION 5	
a)	What are the three mechanisms that produce colour in minerals? Give some examples of coloured and colourless minerals. [5 marks]
b)	Describe what is meant by <i>pleochroism</i> and give an example of a mineral that is pleochroic. [3 mark]
c)	Would you expect to see the same amount of pleochroism on all of its crystal faces? If not ,why not? [2 marks]

1 Oblique

