

2024 USESO Training Camp – Practical Exam

Total: **123**/123

Name: **KEY**

Station 1 _____/7

- 1) Scoria
- 2) *[Property of 1]*
- 3) Peridotite
- 4) Olivine and quartz
- 5) Forsterite (Olivine)
- 6) Increasing Ca/anorthite content
- 7) Higher temperature

Station 2 _____/6

- 8) Sandstone
- 9) B
- 10) B
- 11) A
- 12) Lacustrine
- 13) Glacial

Station 3 _____/8

- 14) Magnetite
- 15) *[Property of 14]*
- 16) Hematite
- 17) Galena
- 18) Specimen 17
- 19) The minerals at the station are more stable (1/2). Basalt is composed of relatively unstable silicates while hematite/magnetite cannot weather much (1/2).
- 20) Lens for cleavage planes/opacity; also streak/hardness/magnetism (less useful but correct)
- 21) Downstream (1/2). The basaltic sample is less dense and would not deposit until water velocity drops downstream (1/2).

Station 4 _____/6

- 22) Schist
- 23) *[Property of 22]*
- 24) Gneiss
- 25) B
- 26) E
- 27) The texture/origins/formation are similar, but mineralogically they are different due to different starting compositions.

Station 5 _____/6

- 28) Komatiite
- 29) *[Property of 28]*
- 30) Granite
- 31) Aashray (1/2). Olivine is susceptible to alteration and komatiite is old (1/2).
- 32) Serpentine/chlorite (1/2 for olivine)
- 33) Migmatite

Station 6 _____/8

- 34) Obsidian
- 35) Amphibolite
- 36) Shale
- 37) Flow
- 38) Shear/normal pressure
- 39) Bedding/deposition/settling
- 40) Jointing (1/2). Brittle fractures from stresses imposed on the rock after formation (1/2).
- 41) Grading (1/2). Settling of particles (1/2).



Station 7 _____/8

- 42) Beryl
- 43) Chlorite
- 44) Ulexite
- 45) Hornblende
- 46) Graphite
- 47) Barite
- 48) Sphalerite
- 49) Dolomite

Station 8 _____/6

- 50) Corundum
- 51) Gemstones/abrasives/optics
- 52) Malachite
- 53) Copper ore/gemstone
- 54) Orthoclase/microcline
- 55) Ceramics or similar uses

Station 9 _____/7

- 56) Fluorite
- 57) *[Property of 56]*
- 58) Albite
- 59) Core (1/2). Crystals grow outwards (1/2).
- 60) Unexpected (1/2). Plagioclase forms at higher temps therefore should crystallize first (1/2).
- 61) Mg/Fe depleted OR silica concentration went up OR olivine reacted with silica around it
- 62) It was in flux (chemistry was changing)

Station 10 _____/6

- 63) Andesite (porphyritic)
- 64) Quartzite
- 65) A
- 66) D
- 67) A
- 68) Trigonal/hexagonal

Station 11 _____/6

- 69) Breccia
- 70) *[Property of 69]*
- 71) Conglomerate
- 72) *[Property of 71]*
- 73) A
- 74) D

Station 12 _____/6

- 75) Coal
- 76) *[Property of 75]*
- 77) Limestone (fossil)
- 78) No (1/2). Fine-grained carbonates with no reef fossils are likely to be deep water while coal is typically from swamps adjacent to shallow water. There should be sandstone or another intermediary above the coal (1/2).
- 79) 1
- 80) Carbonates

Station 13 _____/5

- 81) Quartz
- 82) *[Property of 81]*
- 83) Diorite
- 84) High (1/2). It likely formed early in order to have space to crystallize (1/2).
- 85) Yes (1/2). Minerals high in Bowen's reaction series and the crystalloblastic series both have higher free energy (1/2).

Station 14 _____/6

- 86) Calcite
- 87) *[Property of 86]*
- 88) Apatite
- 89) Metamorphic
- 90) Apatite is not common in sedimentary rocks and calcite is not common in igneous rocks (as the dominant mineral)
- 91) Pegmatite

Station 15 _____/6

- 92) Talc
- 93) *[Property of 92]*
- 94) Staurolite
- 95) *[Property of 94]*
- 96) C
- 97) A



Station 16 ___/6

- 98) Basalt
- 99) *[Property of 98]*
- 100) Pumice
- 101) No (1/2). Obsidian needs more felsic magma to form (1/2).
(Some volcanic glass may form, but not obsidian.)
- 102) No (1/2). Pumice is also usually on the intermediate to felsic side and is rarely basaltic (1/2).
- 103) Gabbro

Station 17 ___/6

- 104) Rhyolite
- 105) Sodalite
- 106) Muscovite
- 107) Phonolite
- 108) Syenite
- 109) Silica

Station 18 ___/5

- 110) C
- 111) The soil is an ultisol which requires precipitation to leach the soil. The southeast has the most rain.
- 112) A (1/2). Leached soil lack cations/are more acidic (1/2).
- 113) D
- 114) C

Station 19 ___/4

- 115) A (1/2). Clay has high cohesion and can make a longer, smoother ribbon (1/2).
- 116) B (1/2). Clay is unlikely to deposit in the river (1/2).
- 117) A (1/2). Clay will trap leachate/contaminants since it drains poorly (1/2).
- 118) Neither (1/2). A volume filled with spheres has the same amount of open space regardless of sphere size (1/2).

Station 20 ___/5

- 119) Travertine
- 120) Slate
- 121) Augite
- 122) Satin-spar (gypsum)
- 123) Topaz

