

SECTION A:

- Q1(a)** Give diagrammatic classification of the various microscopes commonly used in petrographical work.
- (b) Outline the steps and materials necessary for the preparation of a thin section for microscopic analysis.
- (c) What are the four basic precautions needed for effective use of a microscope during mineral analysis?
- Q2(a)** What is "Refractive Index" of a mineral?
- (b) Compare and contrast the measurement of refractive index of a mineral by:
- (i) Immersion method.
- (ii) The simple Refractometer
- (c) List four characteristics properties of light as electro-magnetic wave.

SECTION B:

- 3(a)** On what 3 bases can waves be classified. List the classes of each basis.
- (b) What are E.M waves? Give 3 examples. Differentiate between E.M waves and mechanical waves.
- (c) List five optical properties of mineral.
- 4(a)** What do you understand by the word double refraction?
- (b) With the aid of sketches explain the features at play in the production of X-rays.
- (c) What is the advantage of X-ray crystallography over chemical test and analysis?
- 5(a)** What is X-ray diffraction, mention the two techniques.
- (b) Explain the application of Bragg Law in X-ray crystallography (Use sketches).
- (c) How would you use Bragg's Law to determine intra-atomic distance?