

# BUSTA 3

## PROVA ORALE

- 1) Roccia da analizzare : 3
- 2) Domanda a tema: "Tipologie di attività che potrebbero essere svolte in un laboratorio di preparazione rocce"
- 3) Domanda di informatica: "A cosa serve Power Point"
- 4) Inglese: traduzione del seguente breve testo scientifico:

*Thin sections of native sulfur, and other minerals such as quartz and feldspar, are essential for mineralogical studies. However, sulfur crystal is very fragile (hardness: 1.5–2.5) and easily damaged by conventional processes for making thin sections using water with abrasives. Sulfur crystal is also easily altered by heating; the melting point of  $\alpha$ -sulfur (orthorhombic, stable below 95.5 °C) is 112.8 °C. Extra heating on drying up wet samples must thus be avoided during the preparation of sulfur thin sections.*

*(From Sawaki et al 2018; Bulletin of the Geological Survey of Japan)*

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## BUSTA 2

PROVA ORALE

- 1) Roccia da analizzare : 2
- 2) Domanda a tema: "Tipologie di materiali per cui potrebbe essere richiesta la preparazione di sezioni sottili"
- 3) Domanda di informatica: "A cosa serve Microsoft Word"
- 4) Inglese: traduzione del seguente breve testo scientifico;

*The preparation of polished surfaces free from scratches, from thermal and mechanical modification of the sample surface, and from relief is essential for the examination, identification, and textural interpretation of ore minerals using the reflected-light microscope. Adequate polished surfaces can be prepared on many types of materials with relatively little effort using a wide variety of mechanical and manual procedures.*

*(From Craig & Vaughan 1994, Ore microscopy and ore petrography)*

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# BUSTA 1

## PROVA ORALE

- 1) Roccia da analizzare : 1
- 2) Domanda a tema: "I rischi per la sicurezza in un laboratorio di preparazione rocce"
- 3) Domanda di informatica: "A cosa serve Microsoft Excel"
- 4) Inglese: traduzione del seguente breve testo scientifico;

*Quantitative and qualitative analysis of petrographic thin sections from sidewall core samples have great relevance for the interpretation and evaluation of oil wells. They allow inferences related to the geological context of the petroleum system, such as interpretations of the depositional environment associated with the sedimentary basin and subsequent diagenetic alterations. However, despite this unquestionable relevance, thin section descriptions have traditionally been carried out from visual evaluations*

*(From Andrello Rubo et al 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.petrol.2019.106382>)*

