

礦物部分共 50 分

一、【解釋名詞，每題 5 分，共 10 分】：

(1) Mohs scale of hardness (2) parting

二、【簡答題，每題 2 分，共 20 分】：下列是摘自礦物學課本對 Pyrophyllite 矿物之描述性資料，請在詳細閱讀後按照題號簡單回答本題的 10 個小題。

Pyrophyllite— $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2$

Crystallography. Triclinic; $\bar{1}$. Not in distinct crystals. Foliated, in some cases in radiating lamellar aggregates. Also granular to compact. Identical with talc in appearance. $C\bar{1}$; $a = 5.16$, $b = 8.97$, $c = 9.35 \text{ \AA}$; $\alpha = 91^\circ 11'$; $\beta = 100^\circ 28'$, $\gamma = 89^\circ 38'$; $Z = 4$. d_s : 9.21(6), 4.58(5), 4.40(2), 3.08(10), 2.44(2).

Physical Properties. Cleavage {001} perfect. Folia somewhat flexible but not elastic. H 1–2 (will make a mark on cloth). G 2.8. Luster pearly to greasy. Color white, apple-green, gray, brown. Translucent, will transmit light on thin edges. Optics: (–); $\alpha = 1.552$, $\beta = 1.588$, $\gamma = 1.600$; $2V = 57^\circ$; $X \perp \{001\}$; $r > v$.

Name. From the Greek meaning fire and a leaf, because it exfoliates on heating.

Composition and Structure. Pyrophyllite shows little deviation from the ideal formula: Al_2O_3 28.3, SiO_4 66.7, H_2O 5.0%. The dioctahedral structure of pyrophyllite consists of essentially neutral $t-o-t$ layers held together by weak van der Waals bonds.

Diagnostic Features. Characterized chiefly by its micaceous habit, cleavage, and greasy feel. X-ray diffraction techniques are needed for positive identification.

Occurrence. Pyrophyllite is a comparatively rare mineral. Found in metamorphic rocks; frequently with kyanite. Occurs in considerable amount in Guilford and Orange counties, North Carolina.

Use. Quarried in North Carolina and used for the same purpose as talc but does not command as high a price as the best grades of talc. A considerable part of the so-called agalmatolite, from which the Chinese carve small images, is this species.

1. *Pyrophyllite* 的中文名稱是什麼？屬於哪一種矽氧四面體結構的矽酸岩類？
2. *Pyrophyllite* 的結晶構造屬於哪一個晶系？哪一個晶族？
3. *Pyrophyllite* 的比重是多少？最強的X光繞射峰的晶面間距是多少 \AA ？
4. *Pyrophyllite* 的折射率最高是多少？最高的雙折射率是多少？
5. *Pyrophyllite* 具有什麼解理？硬度是多少？
6. *Pyrophyllite* 的光澤為何？通常呈現出半透明的什麼顏色？
7. 觀察鑑定 *pyrophyllite* 的三種主要特徵為何？*Muscovite* 含有哪種 *pyrophyllite* 沒有的主要化學元素？
8. *Pyrophyllite* 產於三大岩類中的哪一種之中？常與哪種礦物共生？
9. 根據上述資料，用緻密的 *pyrophyllite* (即 *agalmatolite*) 來雕刻的是哪個國家？這種特別 *pyrophyllite* 的中文名字是什麼？
10. *Pyrophyllite* 的名字是從哪種語言而來的？為什麼被稱作這個名字？

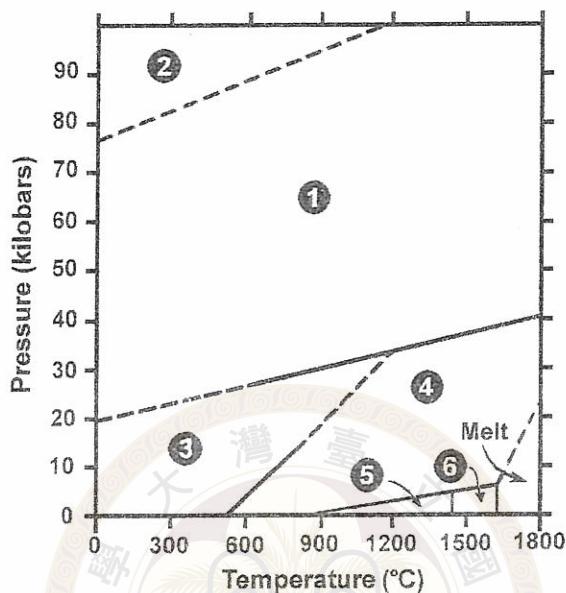
三、請計算以下五個晶面的米勒係數(Miller indices)，並以恰當的符號將晶面表示出來。其中的符號 a , b , c , a_1 , a_2 , a_3 代表各礦物晶體的晶軸。【每題 2 分，10 分】

- (1) 截距: $\infty a: \infty b: 1 c$
- (2) 截距: $1 a: 1 b: 1 c$
- (3) 截距: $2 a: 2 b: 2/3 c$
- (4) 截距: $1 a_1: 1 a_2: -1/2 a_3: \infty c$
- (5) 截距: $-1/3 a: 1/2 b: -1/4 c$

四、下圖為常見的 SiO_2 單成分相圖。請問：(1) 圖中編號 1 至 6 溫壓區域各是哪種 SiO_2 矿物的平衡穩定範圍？(2) 頓石坑周遭會發現圖中編號幾號的什麼獨特的礦物？(3) 在熱

力學平衡狀態下，最多可以發現幾種 SiO_2 矿物共存？這種共存有幾組可能？【10 分】

【註：礦物名稱若以中文回答，答案以教育部或國立編譯館發行之礦物學名詞為準。】



岩石部分共 50 分

一、【解釋名詞，每題 5 分，共 30 分】：

- (a) Ultrabasic rock vs. Ultramafic rock
- (b) Allogenic mineral vs. Authigenic mineral
- (c) Metamorphism vs. metasomatism
- (d) Phaneritic texture vs. Aphanitic texture
- (e) Differentiation vs. Assimilation
- (f) Partial melting vs. Anatexis

二、詳細討論造山帶的岩石組成和成因。【20 分】