1. **What is the definition of a subsurface unit?**

2. **What is the basis for unit correlation between borings?**

3. **What is a soil classification? How many different soil classification systems exist?**

4. **What are the deficiencies and uncertainties for trying to correlate soil classifications between borings?**

5. **How does a soil classification differ from a sediment description?**

6. **When logging a boring, what physical soil change(s) with depth would be the basis for describing a new interval?**

7. **What is the difference between the geological meaning and the engineering meaning for the term "graded?" Why is it important to understand the difference during site characterization?**

8. **What is the difference between a "lean clay" and a "fat clay?"**

9. **When is "Silty Clay" classified in the field?**

10. **What sediment could be described as "very dense" and what sediment could be described as "hard"?**

11. **Why is description of sedimentary structure important? How is sedimentary structure different from secondary soil structure?**

12. **What is the meaning of soil color? Why is it important?**

13. **Besides consistency, why use Munsell Soil Colors to designate soil color?**

14. **What can be done to help increase efficiency of a geotechnical or environmental testing program ?**

15. **What techniques are useful to help identify fractures in fine-grained glacial deposits?**

16. **What is the basis for predicting the occurrence and distribution of fractures in glacial deposits?**

17. **What strategies exist for efficient water table monitoring in near-surface, low-permeability units?**

18. **Why is it important to differentiate a vertical sequence of low-permeability units? Is it acceptable to lump units together as a single hydrostratigraphic confining unit?**

19. **What clues are helpful to differentiate laterally-continuous sand bodies from isolated sand lenses? How can we be certain that ground water monitoring wells are installed in the same unit?**

20. **What process helps to recognize "unanticipated site conditions" in the field? Why is it important?**