3.1 UK Physical Landscapes: Relief and Geology Overview: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Name two major lowland areas in the UK and state the county or region for each.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 State two economic uses that resistant igneous or metamorphic rock, such as granite or slate, commonly has in the UK, other than forming upland relief.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 List the three main rock types studied in GCSE physical geography and give one brief example rock name for each type relevant to the UK.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 Give two differences between how metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks are formed, naming one example of each (UK example acceptable).

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.1 UK Physical Landscapes: Relief and Geology Overview: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

one correct lowland area with location, e.g. East Anglia, eastern England, oe **B1**

a second correct lowland area with location, e.g. The Fens, eastern England, oe **B1**

Answer: Examples: East Anglia, eastern England; The Fens, eastern England.

Question 2

quarried for building stone or construction material, e.g. granite used for kerbstones or building facades, oe **B1**

quarried for aggregate used in roads and concrete, or slate quarried for roofing tiles, oe **B1**

Answer: Quarried for building stone or construction material (e.g. granite for kerbstones or building facades), and quarried for aggregate used in roads and concrete, or slate quarried for roofing tiles.

Question 3

igneous rock type and example, e.g. igneous: granite, oe **B1**

sedimentary rock type and example, e.g. sedimentary: limestone or chalk, oe **B1**

metamorphic rock type and example, e.g. metamorphic: slate, oe **B1**

Answer: Igneous: granite. Sedimentary: limestone or chalk. Metamorphic: slate.

Question 4

difference 1: sedimentary rocks form from layers of sediment compacted and cemented, e.g. limestone or chalk; metamorphic rocks form when existing rocks are changed by heat and/or pressure, e.g. slate, oe **B1**

difference 2: sedimentary rocks often show bedding and fossils, whereas metamorphic rocks show foliation or recrystallisation and lack original fossils, oe **B1**

Answer: Sedimentary rocks form from compacted and cemented sediments and may contain fossils, for example limestone or chalk; metamorphic rocks form when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure, for example slate, and they show foliation or recrystallisation rather than bedding and fossils.

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