

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 8 What influences the landscapes of the UK?

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1

(a) A

(b) Freeze-thaw weathering is the physical breakdown of rocks following repeated cycles of water in cracks freezing and expanding and then thawing and contracting.; Chemical weathering is any chemical change or decay of solid rock. For example, rain mixes with CO<sub>2</sub> to form carbonic acid, which dissolves limestone and chalk.

(c) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	5–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thorough knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses well-developed ideas and line of reasoning is clear and logically structured.</li> <li>• Information presented is relevant and substantiated.</li> </ul>
2	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses developed ideas and line of reasoning with some structure.</li> <li>• Information presented is mostly relevant and supported by some evidence.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic knowledge, understanding or analysis of the issue, process or concept.</li> <li>• Uses simple ideas with no developed points made.</li> <li>• Information is basic, unstructured, and supported by limited evidence.</li> </ul>
	0	No response or no response worth of credit.

*Example answer: There are four main processes of erosion. Abrasion is the ‘sandpapering effect’ of sediment thrown against coastal cliffs or riverbanks which wears them down. Hydraulic action is the compression and explosive release of air, forcing the rocks apart. Attrition is where the loose sediment released by abrasion and hydraulic action is rubbed and rolled together, and so worn smaller and smoother. Solution takes place when weak acids in water dissolves rocks like chalk or limestone.*

- (d) Rotational slip or slumping occurs when a cliff becomes weakened by various processes. Where sand lies on top of clay, the saturated clay gets very heavy, putting weight onto the underlying clay. Water gets into cracks or weaknesses in the rock, lubricating them and making it easier for the rocks to move, especially if it has been heavily weathered. Eventually this will lead to cliff collapse due to mass movement. The weakened material slumps down along the lubricated slip planes and is dumped at the bottom of the cliff.
- (e) Sediment transportation involves the movement of eroded sediment from one place to another. It is either rolled and dragged along in the current by a process called traction, or bounced along by saltation. The current can carry the finest sediments in suspension. Finally, some sediment can be dissolved and so transported in solution.

Questions referring to previous content.

2

- (a) B
- (b) dry valley
- (c) scree
- (d) freeze-thaw weathering
- (e) dry stone wall suggesting sheep farming
- (f) sheep farming; tourism