

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 19 Human activity in the UK's landscapes

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.
  - a)
    - i) B
    - ii) Dry valley
    - iii) Scree
    - iv) Freeze–thaw weathering
    - v) Dry stone walls
    - vi) Hill/Sheep farming  
Tourism
  - b) The lowlands will be subdivided into fields to be used to grow crops or keep animals like cattle. Communications, residential and industrial areas have been built.  
*Accept suitable alternative answers.*
  - c) Settlements such as villages and towns will affect the physical landscapes of the UK. Other human activities would be the economic activities of agriculture, forestry, quarrying, and manufacturing. The growth of communications, such as motorways, will also affect the physical landscape.
  - d) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make logical connections throughout.</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument. Judgements are supported with evidence throughout.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports arguments.</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make some logical connections.</li> <li>• Imbalanced argument with mostly relevant information. Judgements are occasionally supported with evidence.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that occasionally supports arguments.</li> </ul>

Level	Marks	Description
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but this is flawed.</li> <li>• Unbalanced or incomplete argument with limited understanding. Judgements are supported with limited evidence.</li> <li>• Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy.</li> </ul>
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: *The landscape of the Lake District may look natural, but it is almost entirely a result of human activities. The development of sheep farming has resulted in the removal of the natural vegetation in order to provide grazing land. This land has been divided up into fields separated by dry stone walls. Coniferous pine plantations are the major forms of woodland, rather than native species like oak, ash, and horse chestnut, which are now only found in some of the valleys. Slate quarrying leads to a major scarring of the landscape. Tourism is now the major form of human activity. This has led to the building of several tourism related developments such as zip wires and tree top walkways. There are negative effects on the landscape with the pollution caused by traffic congestion on the local narrow roads and footpath erosion in the most popular areas. Only in the most remote areas has the dramatic glaciated upland landscape not been affected by human activity.*

*The Weald is another beautiful area. The main human activity affecting the physical landscape is farming in the more fertile areas. The area's closeness to London means that much of the area has been built on, with many settlements expanding as people move into the area. Many communication developments link the area with London and the South coast.*

- 2.
- The rocks responsible for the uplands of the UK are more resistant to erosion and so are not so easily worn away. The uplands have been subject to uplift during past mountain-building periods.  
*Accept suitable alternative answers.*
  - During the Ice Age, glaciers turned the V-shaped river valleys into U-shaped glacial troughs.  
*Accept suitable alternative answers.*