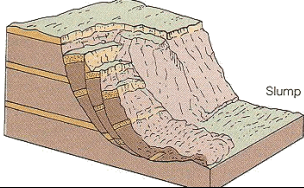






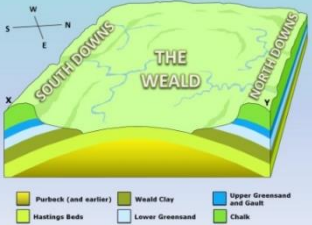


<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Name a sedimentary rock and explain how was it formed</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Small particles that have been transported and deposited in layers, such as sandstone; or from the remains of plants and animals e.g. chalk. Pressure and time compress the particles into rock</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Name a igneous rock and explain how was it formed</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Created by volcanic activity when magma or lava cools, forming rocks e.g. basalt and granit. These are usually hard. If it is extrusive and cools quickly, few crystals form. If it is intrusive and forms slowly, more crystals will form.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Name a metamorphic rock and explain how was it formed</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Formed from other rocks changed by heat and pressure. Examples include shale that is compressed into slate, and limestone that is compressed into marble.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are joints?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>a vertical crack within a layer of rock</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are (bedding) planes</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>a horizontal crack within a layer of rock</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is Freeze thaw weathering?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>The process by which rocks break up through repeated freezing and thawing. Water gets into cracks, freezes and expands then melts over and over again until the rock erodes</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is Slump / slumping?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>a process of mass movement where soil or rock slides down a slope, often rotating as it descends.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are tors?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>A block of granite found at the top of a hill.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are clitter slopes?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>parts of the tor that have fallen away due to erosion and remain in the area around the tor.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How did the tors of Dartmoor form?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Dartmore formed when Magma developed underground around 290 million years ago. This cooled to form granite. Weathering and erosion caused it to break down and joints formed. The process of weathering and erosion continued until the land began to fall away through slumping. The hardest rock with less joints was left standing forming tors. When pieces break off the tor and fall to its feet they form clitter slopes.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are Grykes?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>vertical joints, enlarged by weathering and erosion between the blocks on a limestone pavement</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are clints?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>a large block of rock separated by Grykes found on a limestone pavement.</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How was Malham cove formed?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>Earths movements caused a fault to form with soft rock slipping. This created a line of cliffs. Then at the end of the ice age, melting ice created a waterfall that caused the cliffs to erode back further.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How was the limestone pavement on top of malham cove formed?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>The horizontal lines are called planes and the vertical lines are called joints. When rain gets into the limestone rocks it causes a chemical reaction which makes the joints and planes bigger until they form blocks of rock called clints separated by large cracks called grykes</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is an escarpment?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p>  <p>a long, steep slope</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the scarp and dip slopes found on escarpments?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Scarp slope – a steep slope that cuts through the layers of rock udnerneath Dip slope – a gentle slope that follows the same slope as the the layers of rock underneath</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Name one place you would find escarpments?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The North and South downs</p>
<p>Question(s)</p>	

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How was the North and South Downs created?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	 <p>Answer(s)</p> <p>75 million years ago, Britain was under warm, tropical seas. Ocean deposits created chalk. Tectonic movements caused the land to rise and created a giant, chalk covered dome. Water eroded the chalk revealing sandstone and clay beneath which eroded quickly creating an area called The Weald.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>The South Downs is a National Park. What does this mean?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>A national park is an area of land protected by law. They usually contains beautiful scenery and small settlements</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is agriculture on the South Downs like?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>85% of the national park is farmed. The chalk grasslands are good for farming sheep and training racehorses because grass is short and full of nutrients. The clay grassland is more suitable for dairy cows because grass is longer.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the advantages of agriculture in the South Downs?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Income from farming supports the local economy. Farming accounts for 6% of business in the park. It helps support rare bird species e.g. the corn bunting who nest in the cereal fields and eat the seeds from the farmland. Hedgerows create wildlife corridors for bad species and new habitats.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the disadvantages of agriculture in the South Downs?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The decline in arable farming (ploughing land) and arable plants, means there are less habitats. Chemicals used in farming damage the chalk grasslands. The decline of sheep grazing has led to scrub encroachment (the gradual invasion of shrubs due to the lack of management)</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is forestry in the South Downs like?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Deciduous woodlands cover 23.8% of the park. The west has more woodland than the east. Human activity in forested areas has increased meaning large areas of the forest are being cleared.</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the advantages of forestry in the South Downs?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Trees provide habitats for a diverse range of wildlife. Timber from the woodlands are used for construction and fuel for heating.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the disadvantages of forestry in the South Downs?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The removal of woodlands is destroying ancient woodlands, some of which may have been there since the last ice age Many of the hazel and wood coppices (woods that are cut back every few years for firewood or timber) are becoming overgrown which is reducing the biodiversity of the area.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are settlements in the South Downs like?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>120,000 people live in the south downs There are sping-line settlements – these are found where there is a ridge of permiable rock lying over impermeable rock; with a line of springs along the boundary between the two layers</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>How have settlements changed in the South Downs?</p> <p>Y11 Changing landscapes of the UK</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>New developments do not always reflect the local character in terms of building design and building character Old wooden signs are being replaced with new modern metal ones – not in line with local character There has been a decline in community facilities e.g. the post office, general store and pub.</p>