



**GCE A level**

**1215/03**

**GEOLOGY – GL5**

**Thematic Unit 3**

**Geological Evolution of Britain**

**P.M. FRIDAY, 10 June 2016**

**ONE of TWO units to be completed in 2 hours plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 2 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>			
	<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>Section A</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>Section B</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>25</b>	
	<b>3.</b>		
	<b>4.</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	

## **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this and one other examination paper, you will need a calculator.

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the front cover.

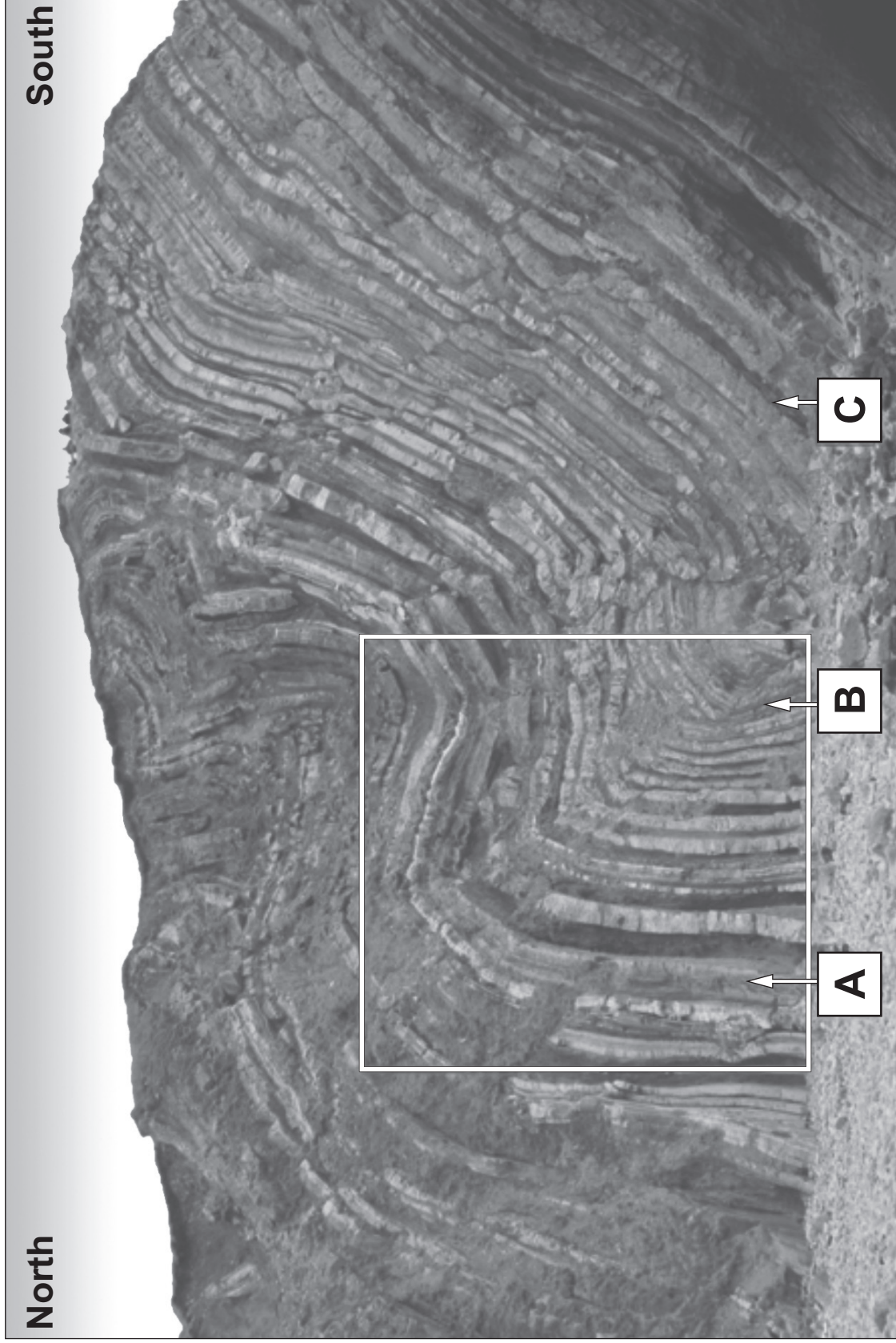
Answer QUESTION 1 in Section A (15 marks) and ONE question from Section B (25 marks).

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

**FIGURE 1a**



**Height of cliff is about 30 metres**

## SECTION A

1. **FIGURE 1a** opposite shows a sequence of folded late Jurassic and early Cretaceous strata in the south of England. **TABLE 1** shows dip and strike values measured at locations **A**, **B** and **C** on **FIGURE 1a**.

<b>Location</b>	<b>Strike orientation of beds</b>	<b>Mean strike orientation of beds</b>	<b>Dip of beds</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>100-280</b>	<b>102-282</b>	<b>88° N</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>090-270</b>		<b>80° S</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>116-296</b>		<b>64° N</b>

TABLE 1



1(b) Use TABLE 1. Suggest, with reasons, the most likely orogenic event that produced the folding in FIGURE 1a. [3]

**OROGENIC EVENT** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**REASONS**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

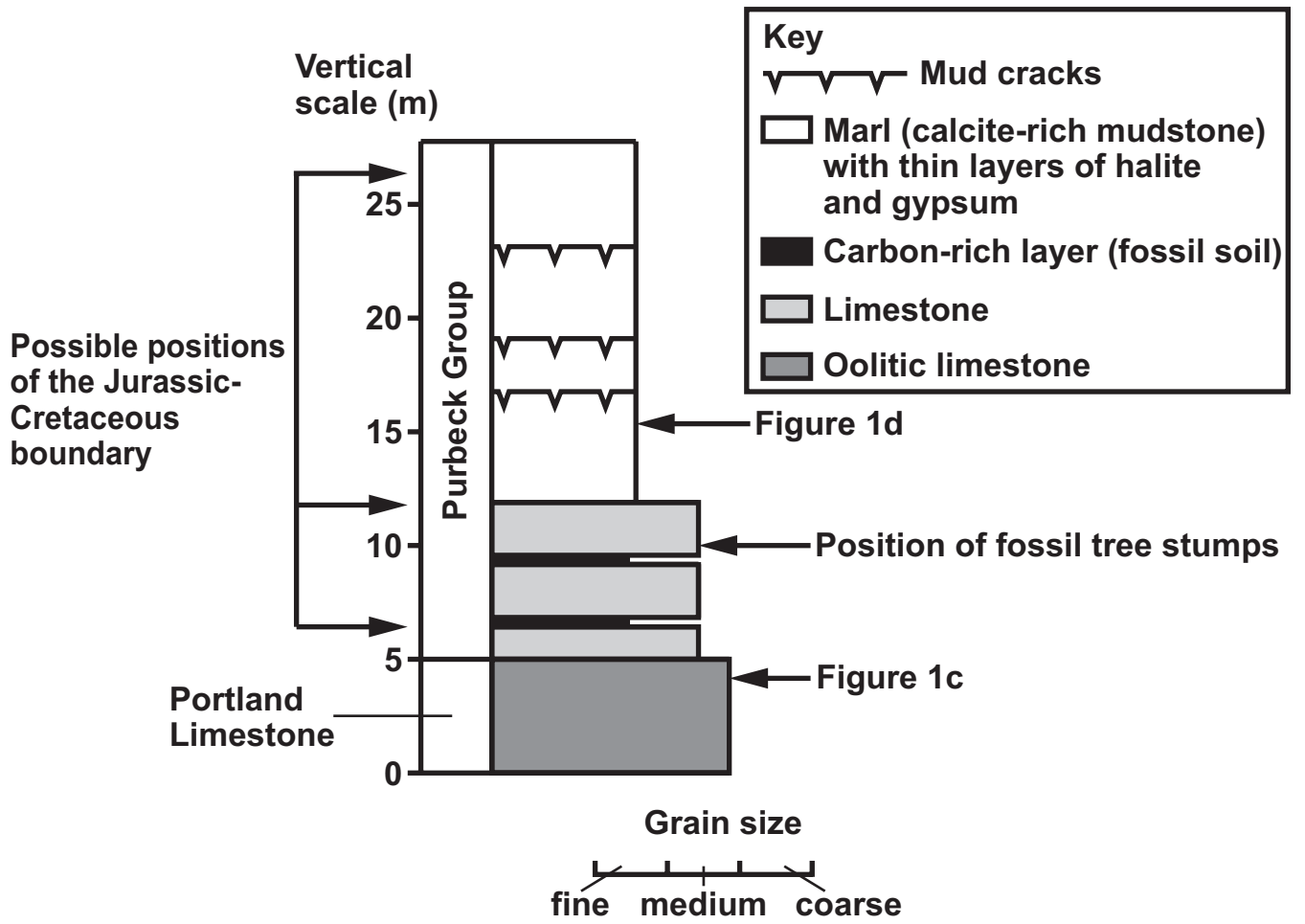
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**FIGURE 1b**



**FIGURE 1c**



**FIGURE 1d**

**Scale for both photographs**

0.5 m



**FIGURE 1b** opposite shows a sedimentary log of part of the late Jurassic and early Cretaceous strata in the south of England. **FIGURES 1c** and **1d** opposite are photographs of fossils collected at the positions shown on **FIGURE 1b**.

**1(c)** Name the type of fossils shown in **FIGURES 1c** and **1d**. [2]

**FOSSIL SHOWN IN FIGURE 1c**

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**FOSSIL SHOWN IN FIGURE 1d**

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1(d) Using FIGURES 1b and 1d, suggest the environment of deposition of the Purbeck Group. Explain the evidence for your answer. [3]

**ENVIRONMENT OF DEPOSITION**

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**EVIDENCE**

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**1(e) FIGURE 1b shows three possible locations of the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary.**

**Explain why the fossil content and sedimentary rocks of the Purbeck Group make it difficult to determine the position of this boundary. [3]**

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<b>15</b>

## **SECTION B**

**Answer ONE question only.**

**Write your answer in the remaining pages of this booklet.**

- 2(a) Describe the large scale structures and rock types (igneous and metamorphic) of the Variscan orogenic belt in Britain.**
- (b) Evaluate the use of these large scale structures and rock types in the reconstruction of the plate tectonic setting of Britain during the Carboniferous and Permian. [25]**
- 3(a) Describe the rocks and fossils of the late Palaeozoic and/or early Mesozoic 'red beds' which suggest that they were formed in a variety of terrestrial environments.**
- (b) Evaluate the reliability of the palaeomagnetic evidence which indicates that Britain drifted north across the Equator during the late Palaeozoic and into the early Mesozoic. [25]**
- 4. 'Our confidence in interpreting sedimentary environments of deposition decreases with geological time.'**

**Evaluate this statement. [25]**























**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**Source for FIGURES 1b, 1c and 1d from  
<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/~imw/>**