



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2012

GEOLOGY

2012					
Section	Question	Answer	Mark	Total	
1	1	the apparent dip direction is west	1		
		dip angle is less than 45°	1		
		downthrow side is on the east	1		
	2	thrust	1		
	3	compression	1		
	4	garnet	1		
	5	foliated	1		
		crystalline	1		
	6	schist	1		
		7	oldest rock on the upthrow side of the fault (1) metamorphosed before the unmetamorphosed sediments deposited (2) rocks on top folded before non-folded rocks formed (2)	3	12
2	8	raised beach	1		
	9	submerged forest	1		
	10	Figure 4 trees/peat formed on land submerged forest/peat/soil now on beach eustatic sea level rise fall in sea level in the past			
		Figure 3 pebbles/shells/cliff formed at sea level pebbles/shells/cliff now above sea level sea level higher in the past sea level gone down or isostatic rise of land	3		
	11	increasing	1		
	12	volcanic gases burning of coal and oil	2		
	13	increase in CO ₂ leading to increase in temperature of atmosphere melting of ice sheets sea level increases or expansion of sea water	4	12	
	3	1	movement of the San Andreas fault/grinding of plates	1	
		2	reference to size of earthquake measured on Richter scale - from article (2) Mercalli scale with reference to building damage (2) seismometer plus description of how it is measured (2)	2	
		3	B divergent C convergent destructive ocean-continent D conservative	3	
		4	correct direction of arrows	1	
		5	subduction of the ocean plate under the continental plate friction between plates/stick-release	3	
		6	vulcanicity and shallow focus earthquakes high heat flow	2	
		7	andesite basalt granite slate	1 1 1 1	16
4		8	the rate of drift was more rapid between 450Ma and 250Ma the rate of drift slowed during the Mesozoic and Tertiary	2	
		9	Carboniferous	1	
		10	mass extinction	1	
		11	radial symmetry many individuals in a colony	2	
	12	uniformitarianism	1		
	13	warm normal shallow	1 1 1		
		tropical and semitropical	1		
	14	plant fossils high in carbon equatorial/warm anaerobic to prevent decay subsidence swamp/peat terrestrial river flood plain deltaic	4	15	

5	1	syncline	1		
	2	access to the Marl on land structure takes the tunnel deeper under the sea in the middle	2		
	3	soft rock impermeable	2		
	4	seismic easier over the sea seismic investigates structure boreholes expensive over the sea/cheaper on land			
		boreholes needed to sample rock types any 3 points	3		
	5	constant thickness of the Marl	1		
	6	pollution of aquifers methane production	2		
	7	impermeable (1) liner of the quarry floor (1) to prevent leakage of leachate (1) or impermeable (1) cover (1) to prevent water entry (1)	3		
8	testing for potentially polluted water	1	15		
6	9	random crystal orientation	1		
	10	coarse crystals formed by slow cooling at depth fine crystals formed by rapid cooling near the surface coarse and fine crystals formed from a melt	3		
	11	columnar jointing	1		
	12	cooling magma shrinkage forms joints/vertical/hexagonal insulated in the centre any 2 points	2		
	13	parallel to the bedding sill	2		
	14	E ripple marks F cross bedding	2		
	15	north to south	1		
	16	faulting youngest			
		deposition of breccia and sandstone uplift, tilting and erosion intrusion of igneous body deposition of limestone deposition of shale oldest			
		all correct (3) 5 or 4 correct (2) 2 or 3 correct (1)	3	15	
	7	1	u shaped	1	
		2	ice	1	
		3	abrasion	1	
		4	physical	1	
		5	water penetrates joints freezes expands forces joints apart thaws and water penetrates further repeated block fall-off freeze-thaw any 3 points	3	
		6	medium-grained poorly sorted fragmental	3	
7		granite	1		
8		quartz resistant to chemical weathering resistant to erosion hard no cleavage quartz present in G any 2 points	2		
9		feldspar affected by chemical weathering hydrolysis altered to clay minerals softer than quartz			
		two cleavages any 2 points	2	15	