

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4250/01

GEOLOGY

Theory Paper

(Paper version of on-screen assessment)

A.M. WEDNESDAY, 21 May 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Examiner's use only		
Section	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	12	
2.	17	
3.	21	
4.	12	
5.	7	
6.	19	
7.	12	
Total	100	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper you will need a:

- Data Sheet;
- calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets alongside each question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication (QWC) used in your answers to **Section 2 Q14** and **Section 3 Q10**.

Answer all questions in each section.

Section 1 – answer questions 1-6

Figure 1 is a photograph of part of a cliff section.



Figure 1

1. Name the structure shown by the line **A–B**. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| fault | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| angular unconformity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| horizontal bedding plane | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| axial plane trace of a fold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| metamorphic aureole | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. The events below formed the structure marked **A–B**. Arrange these events in the order they happened. Write them in their correct positions in **Table 1**. [2]

erosion of rock **D**

deposition of rock **D**

deposition of rock **C**

uplift and tilting

youngest



oldest

Table 1

Figure 2 is a photograph of rock C in Figure 1.

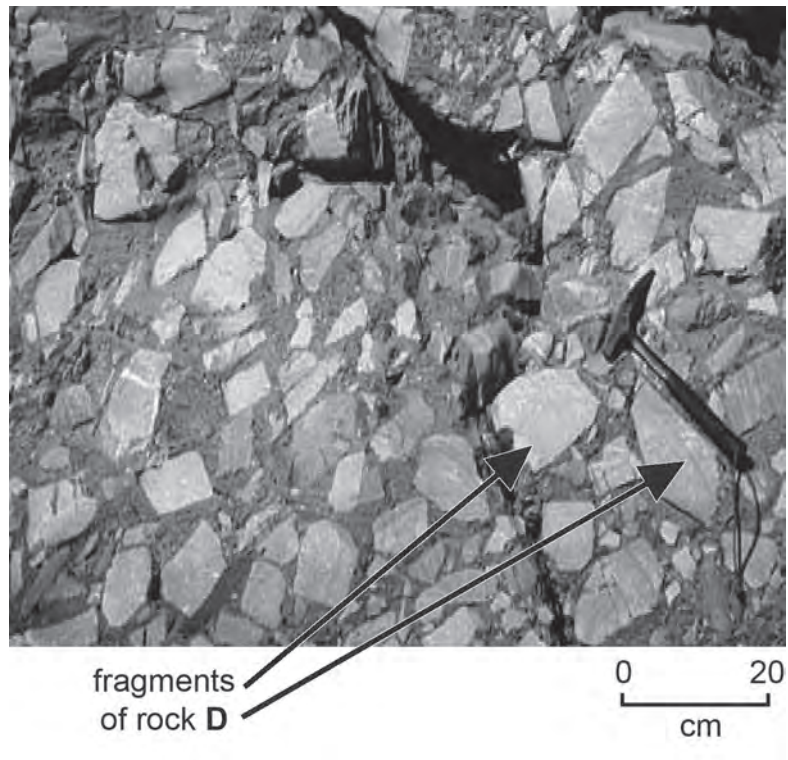


Figure 2

3. Describe the texture of rock C. Tick (✓) only **three** boxes.

[3]

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| crystalline | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| well sorted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coarse grained fragments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| poorly sorted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| medium grained fragments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| angular fragments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| foliated | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Name rock **C**. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

- conglomerate
- sandstone
- shale
- limestone
- breccia

5. Explain **one** feature of the **texture** of rock **C** which suggests that the fragments were **not** transported very far before deposition. [2]

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6. Describe **one** type of physical weathering which could have produced the fragments of rock **D** in upland areas in present day northern Europe. [3]

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Section 2 – answer questions 7-14

Figure 3 is a geological map of part of north Pembrokeshire.

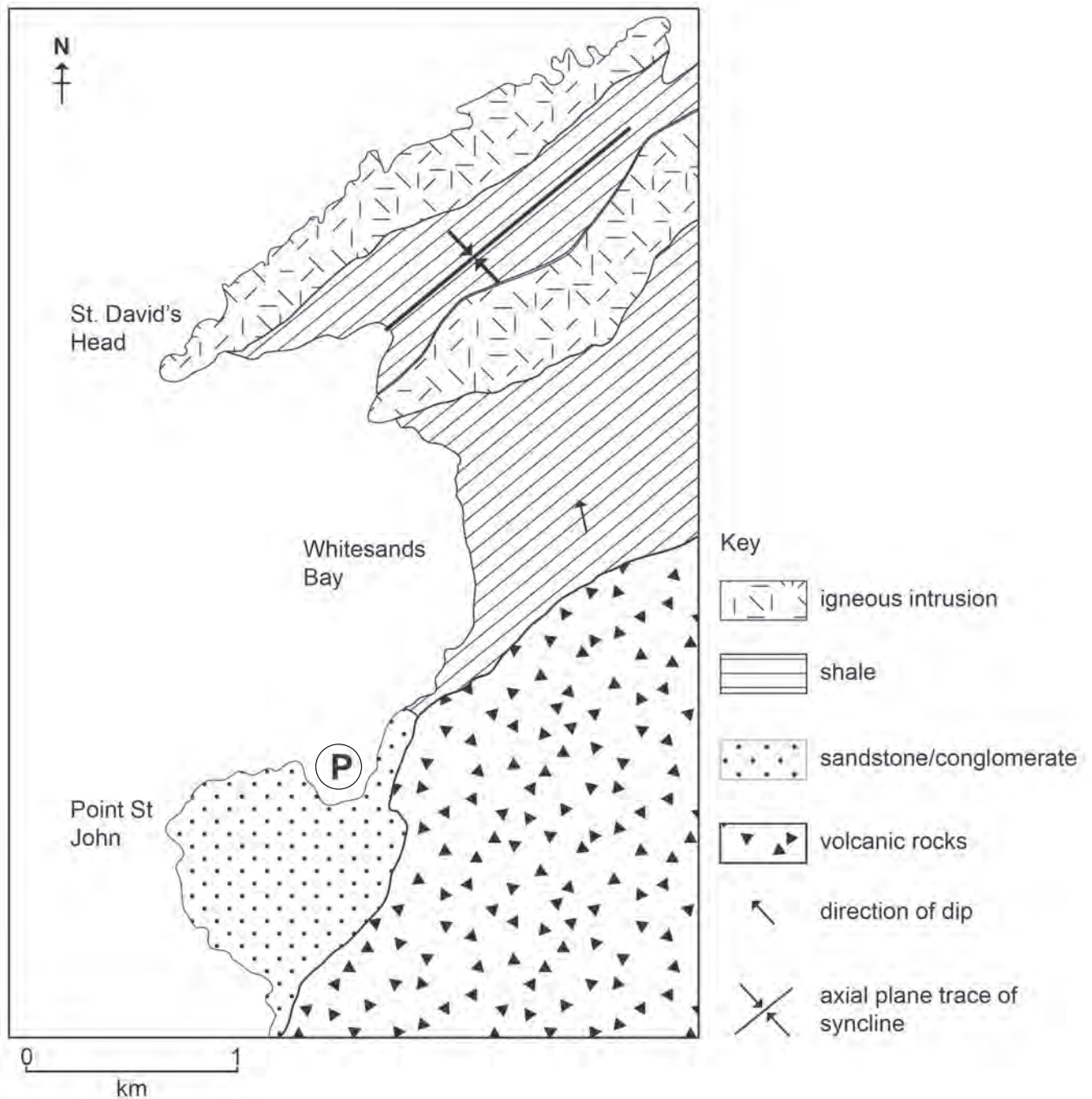


Figure 3

Figure 4 is a microscopic view of the rock forming the igneous intrusion shown in **Figure 3**.

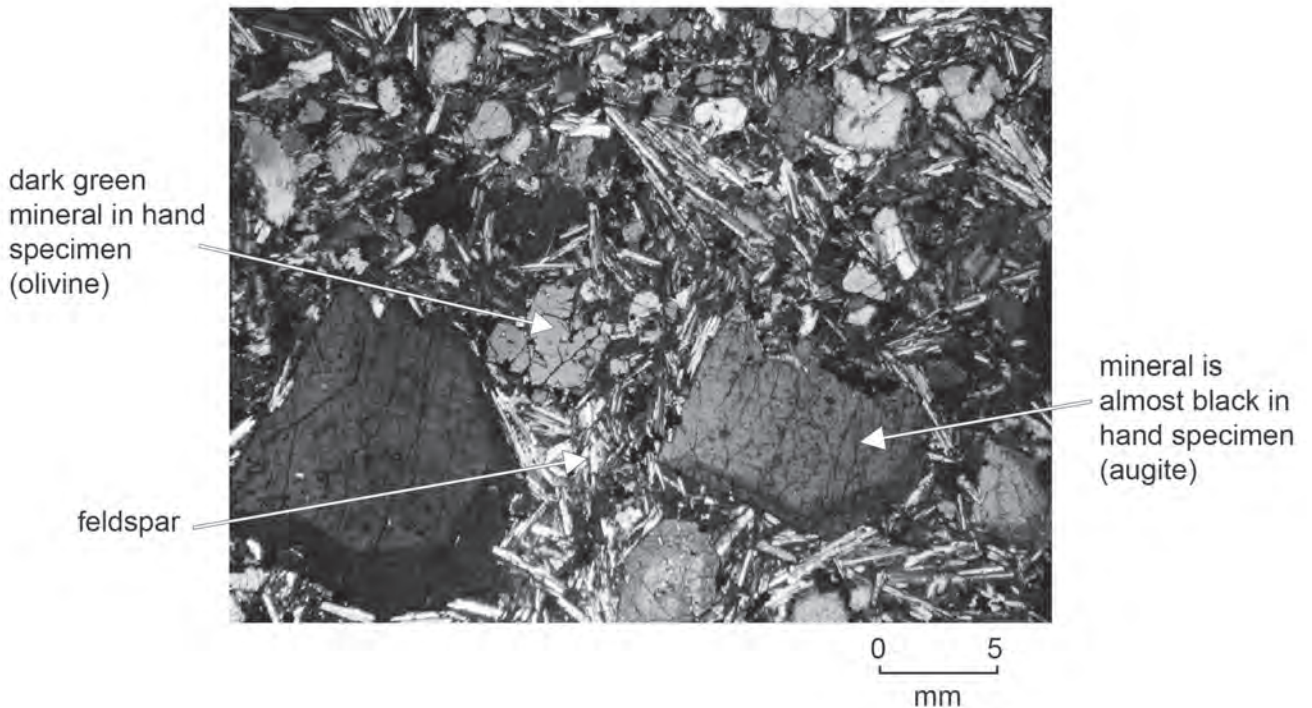


Figure 4

7. Which of the following statements about the rock in **Figure 4** are **correct**? Tick (✓) only **two** boxes. [2]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| the rock is granite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the texture suggests two stages of cooling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the texture is poorly sorted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the rock is basalt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the texture suggests slow cooling at the surface | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the rock is gabbro | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. The igneous intrusion in **Figure 3** has been dated radiometrically to be 450 million years old. State the age of the shale in **Figure 3**. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

younger than 450 million years

450 million years old

older than 450 million years

40.5 million years old

Carboniferous

9. For radiometric dating, state the minimum information you need to calculate the age of a mineral (and therefore the rock that the mineral comes from). Tick (✓) only **two** boxes. [2]

half-life of the parent isotope

total amount of the unstable parent isotope at the start of radioactive decay

total amount of the stable daughter isotope

ratio of the parent isotope to the daughter isotope

percentage of the mineral present in the rock

10. A mineral in an igneous rock contains 40% of the unstable parent isotope. State the number of half-lives that have elapsed since the mineral crystallised. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

- less than one
- one
- between 1 and 2
- two
- between 2 and 3
- more than three

11. The igneous intrusion in **Figure 3** has been identified as a large **sill**. Suggest **two** pieces of evidence for identifying the igneous intrusion as a large **sill** rather than a pluton. [2]

- 1.
-
-
-
- 2.
-
-
-

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Figure 5 is a photograph of graptolites collected from the shale shown in **Figure 3**.

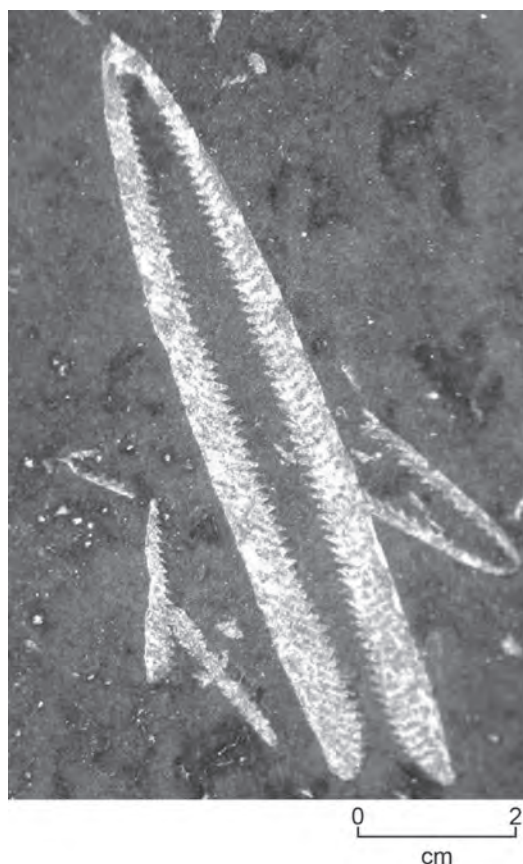


Figure 5

12. Which of the following statements about graptolites and the shale are **correct**? Tick (✓) only **three** boxes. [3]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| the shale accumulated in a low energy environment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| graptolites evolved slowly so are useful in the relative dating of rocks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the large graptolite in Figure 5 has many stipes and thecae grow on both sides of the stipe | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| graptolites live on the sea bed and therefore have a wide geographic distribution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the large graptolite in Figure 5 has one stipe with thecae on both sides | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| graptolites are useful fossils for correlating rocks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| the large graptolite in Figure 5 has thecae on one side of the stipe and they point inwards | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Figure 6 shows sketches of four different graptolites found in rocks of different ages from the Lower Palaeozoic.

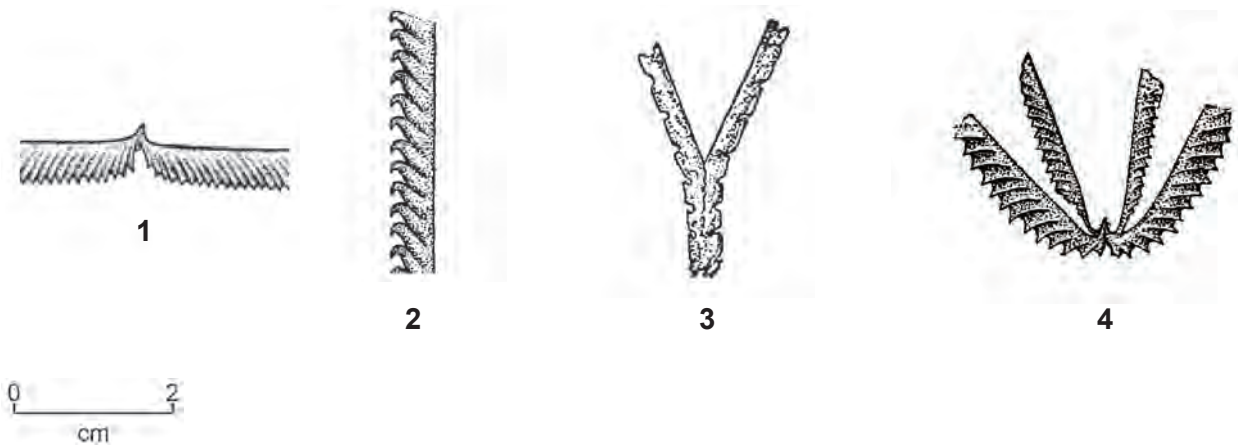


Figure 6

13. Place the graptolites in their correct order of age in **Table 2**. You may sketch the graptolites in the appropriate boxes in **Table 2** or use the numbers **1, 2, 3** and **4** to represent them. [2]

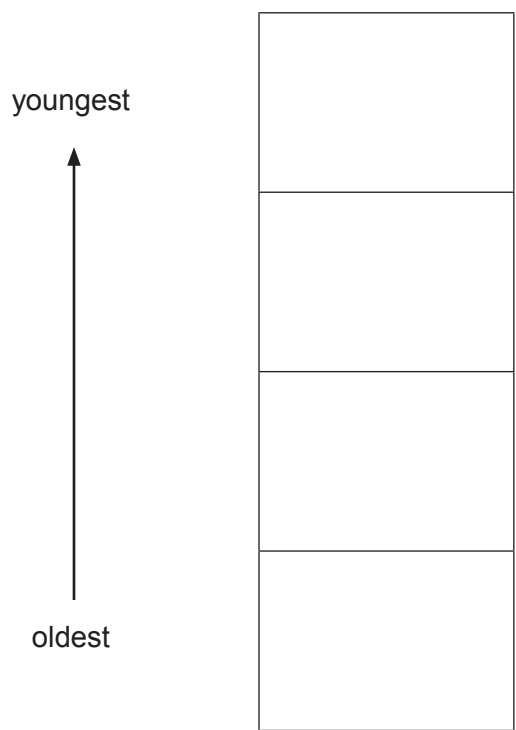


Table 2

Figure 7 is a photograph taken looking **north** from the location marked **(P)** in **Figure 3**.



Figure 7

14. Using the photograph and **Figure 3**, explain how the landforms of the area have been influenced by the geology. QWC [4]

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Section 3 – answer questions 1-10

Figure 8 is a map showing the geological features of the South American and Nazca plate boundaries.

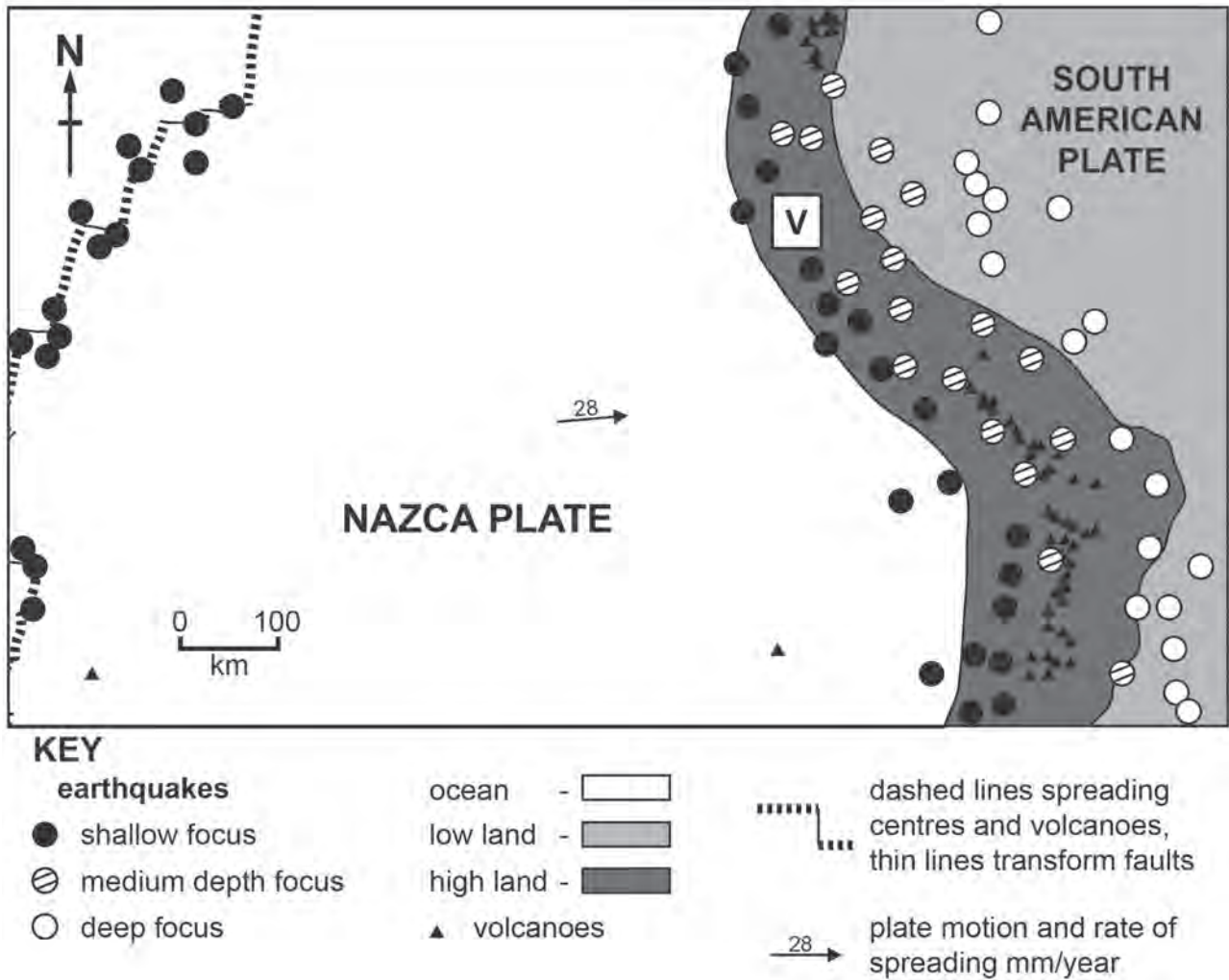


Figure 8

1. State which of the following geological features are present at the **western** boundary of the **Nazca Plate**. Tick (✓) only **two** boxes. [2]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ocean ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| deep, medium depth and shallow focus earthquakes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| displacement by thrust faults | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| mainly andesitic volcanic activity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| volcanic island arc | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| shallow focus earthquakes only | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Name the type of plate boundary formed by the **western** boundary of the **Nazca Plate**. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| convergent (destructive) oceanic-oceanic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| convergent (destructive) oceanic-continental | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| divergent (constructive) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| conservative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| convergent (destructive) continental-continental | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. State which of the following geological features are present along the boundary between the **Nazca Plate** and the **South American Plate**. Tick (✓) only **two** boxes. [2]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ocean ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| deep, medium depth and shallow focus earthquakes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coastal mountain chain | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| mainly basaltic volcanic activity | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| volcanic island arc | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| shallow focus earthquakes only | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Name the type of plate boundary formed between the **Nazca Plate** and the **South American Plate**. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

convergent (destructive) oceanic-oceanic

convergent (destructive) oceanic-continental

divergent (constructive)

conservative

convergent (destructive) continental-continental

5. Describe and explain the pattern of earthquake foci along the plate boundary between the **Nazca Plate** and the **South American Plate**. [3]

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Figure 9 shows the results of a magnetic survey measured at right angles across the Mid-Atlantic ridge.

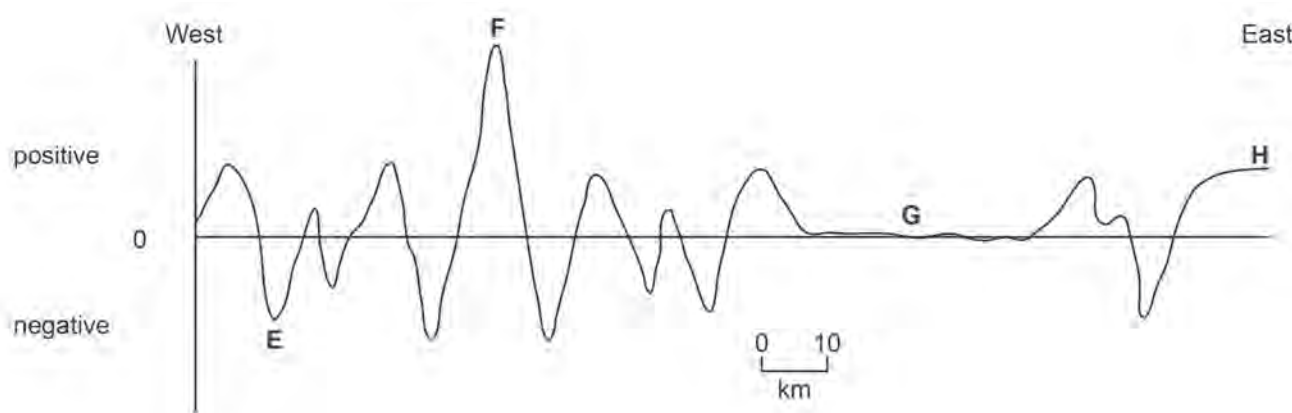


Figure 9

6. Letters **E–H** on **Figure 9** represent locations across the Mid-Atlantic ridge. Draw a line from each letter to the most appropriate description of that location. [4]

E	ridge crest
F	ocean trench
G	oldest portion of oceanic crust in this area
H	wide area where there is no magnetic anomaly
	area of reversely magnetised ocean crust

7. State which of the following may contribute to plate movement. Tick (✓) only **two** boxes.

[2]

Examiner
only

cold rigid continental lithosphere

magnetic stripes

low heat flow at the ocean ridge

thermal convection in the mantle

transform faults

weak partially molten asthenosphere

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The letter **V** on **Figure 8** marks the site of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano which erupted in 1985 producing an enormous volcanic mudflow (lahar). The lahar caused an estimated 25,000 deaths and buried much of the town of Armero as shown in **Figure 10**.



Figure 10

8. State why volcanic mudflows (lahars) created by explosive volcanoes are particularly destructive. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

they are landslides

they flow on top of a cushion of hot air and gas

they gain energy as eruptions eject material out of the volcanic vent

they form when an entire volcano collapses

they are a dense mass of water and ash that flow down slopes at high speed

9. State which of the following does **not** cause a volcanic mudflow (lahar). Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

melting of snow by an eruption on a volcano summit

flow of lava into the ocean

pyroclastic flow enters a river

heavy rainfall during eruption of volcanic ash

collapse of a crater lake combining with ash

10. The disaster at Armero could have been avoided as geologists had predicted that there was *'100 percent probability of volcanic mudflows (lahars) ... with great danger for Armero.'*

Describe **two** methods which could have been used to help predict this volcanic eruption and so minimise the effects of the disaster. QWC [4]

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Section 4 – answer questions 11-17

Figure 11 is a photograph of part of a cliff section.



Figure 11

11. State which of the following statements about the folds are **correct**. Tick (✓) only **two** boxes.

[2]

the folding is caused by tensional stress

the strike of the folds is N–S

fold limbs dip at different angles

the strike of the folds is E–W

the axial planes of the folds dip to the south

fold limbs have similar dip angles

Figure 12 is a geological map. The land in the area is flat.

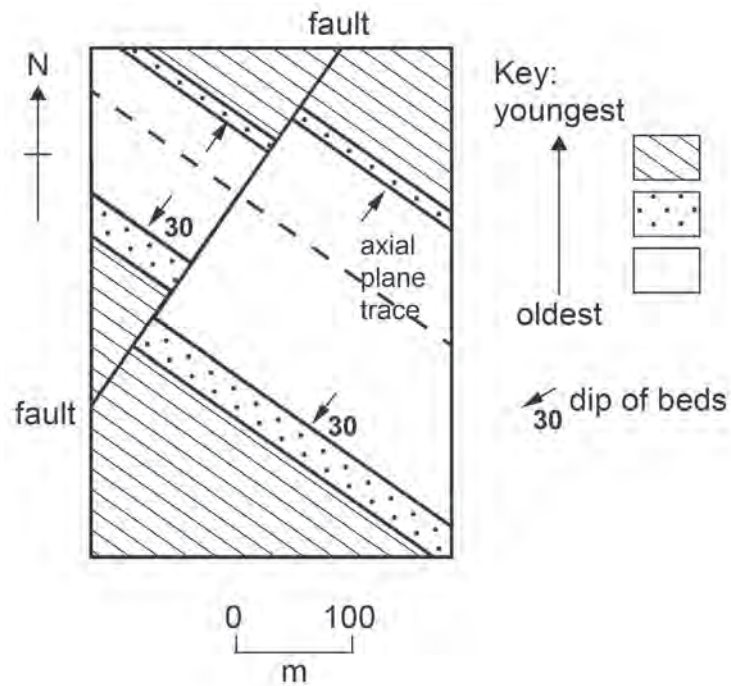


Figure 12

12. State which of the following statements about the map are **correct**. Tick (✓) only **three** boxes. [3]

- the fold is an anticline
- the angle of dip on the north eastern limb of the fold is less than 30°
- the fault is a strike-slip fault
- the fold is a syncline
- the fault is a dip-slip fault (normal/reverse/thrust)
- the angle of dip on the north eastern limb of the fold is more than 30°

Figure 13 is a cross-section drawn from the results of a seismic survey in an area where oil and gas are trapped.

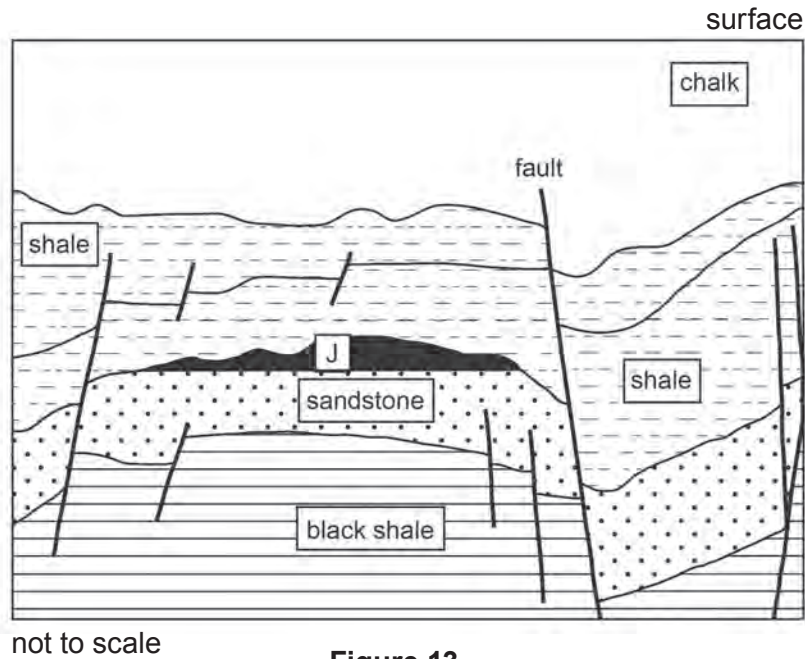


Figure 13

13. Name the type of oil trap at **J**. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

- anticline
- fault
- salt dome
- syncline

14. Which of the following is **not** involved in the formation of oil and gas reservoirs? Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

- migration of hydrocarbons
- seepage of oil at the surface
- migration blocked by a trap
- deposition of organic-rich material
- heating to between 50°C and 100°C at depths of approximately 3 km

15. State which of the following would **prove** the presence of oil underground. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

geophysical survey showing presence of salt domes

seismic survey showing presence of a structural trap

oil in the drilling mud

gas in the drilling mud

geological mapping showing presence of a fault at the surface

16. State which of the following **does not** cause damage to the environment as a result of oil and gas extraction and use. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

seismic exploration for oil and gas

presence of oil platforms and drilling rigs

burning oil and gas in cars and power stations

geological mapping

leakage of oil during drilling and transport

17. Explain why depleted oil and gas fields are suitable for the storage of carbon dioxide produced by power stations. [3]

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Section 5 – answer questions 1-5

Figure 14 is a map showing the results of a geochemical analysis of river sediment near a granite pluton intruded by mineral veins. Shown below the map are the results of a magnetic survey along the line K–L.

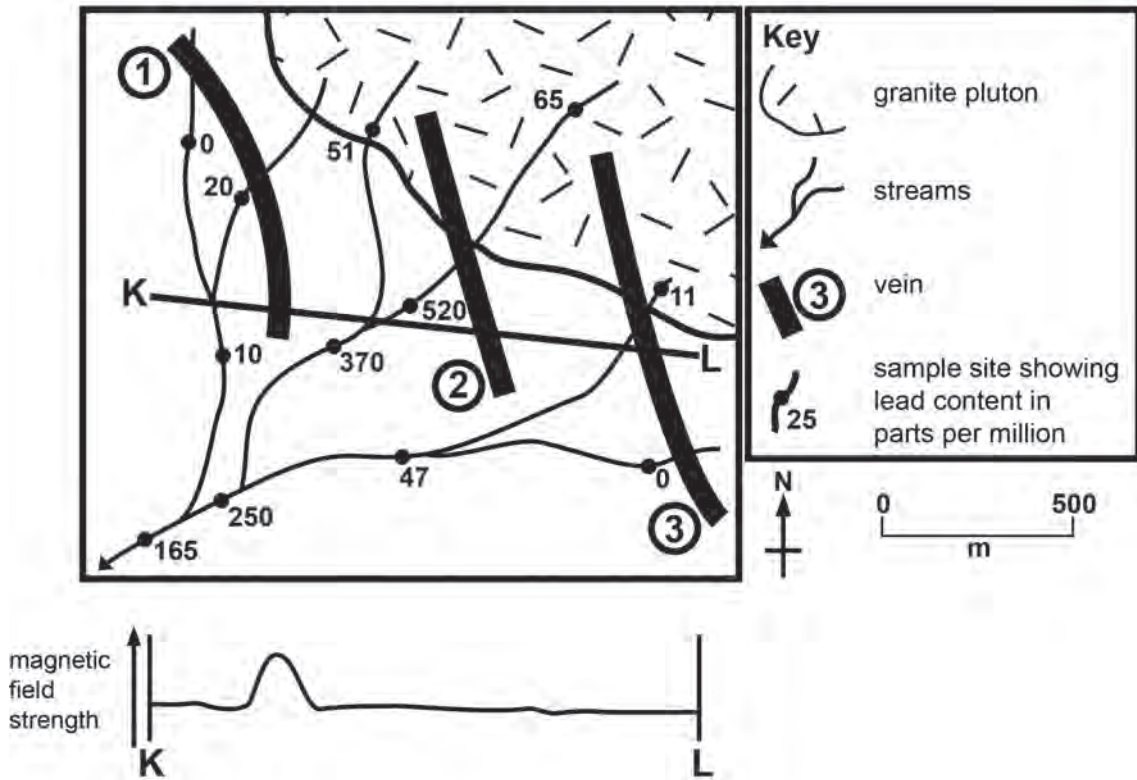


Figure 14

1. State which of the mineral veins (1, 2 or 3) contains a possible lead ore deposit. [1]

mineral vein

2. Name the mineral which is the ore of lead. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

gold

diamond

haematite

galena

halite

3. State the most likely origin of the mineral containing lead. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

metamorphic recrystallisation in the metamorphic aureole

crystallisation from an evaporating solution

crystallisation of granite magma

crystallisation from hydrothermal fluids

crystallisation as a cement in pore waters

4. Give **one** explanation for the results of the magnetic survey along the line **K–L** shown in **Figure 14**. [2]

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5. Describe **one** environmental problem caused by the mining of metallic mineral ores. [2]

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Section 6 – answer questions 6-16

Figure 15 is a sedimentary log of Upper Palaeozoic rocks sketched by a student.

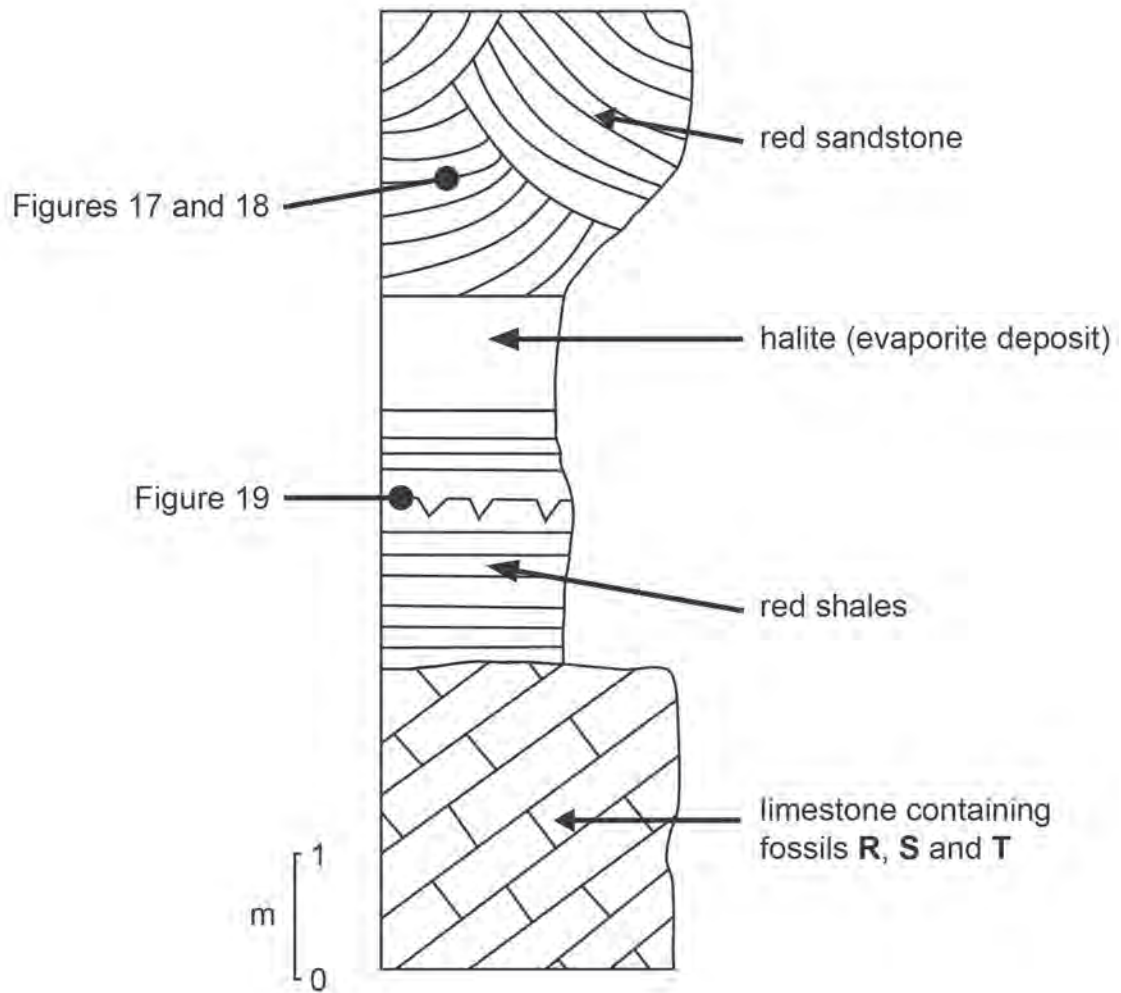


Figure 15

Figure 16 shows fossils **R**, **S** and **T** found within the limestone in **Figure 15**. Fossil **T** was found growing vertically upwards in the limestone.



Figure 16

6. Identify fossils **R**, **S** and **T**. Draw a line from each letter to the correct name.

[3]

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| | reef-building coral |
| R | plant |
| S | trilobite |
| | graptolite |
| T | cephalopod |
| | trace fossil |

7. Describe the mode of life of fossils **R**, **S** and **T**. Draw a line from each letter to the correct description. [3]

R

crawled around on land

S

lived as a colony fixed to the sea bed

T

swam in fresh water

not mobile and lived on land

crawled around on the sea bed

8. State the likely environment for the fossil assemblage (**R**, **S** and **T**) found in the limestone. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

delta

shallow marine shelf

deep marine environment

river

desert and shallow lake

9. Explain how all the different fossils in this assemblage were preserved in the same bed of limestone. [2]

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Figure 17 is a microscopic view of the red sandstone in **Figure 15**.

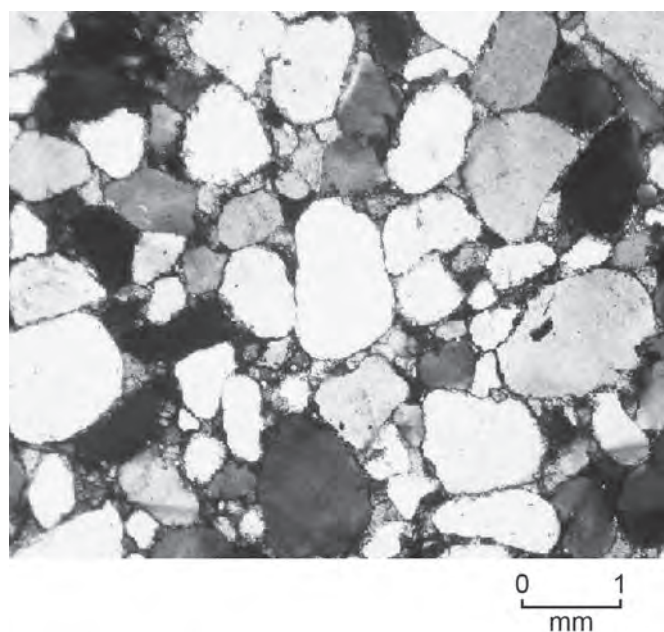


Figure 17

10. Describe the texture of the red sandstone. Tick (✓) only **two** boxes.

[2]

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| coarse grained | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| rounded grains | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| very poorly sorted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| fine grained | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| crystalline | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| good to moderate sorting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| very angular grains | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Figure 18 shows a sedimentary structure in a section through the red sandstone in **Figure 15**.

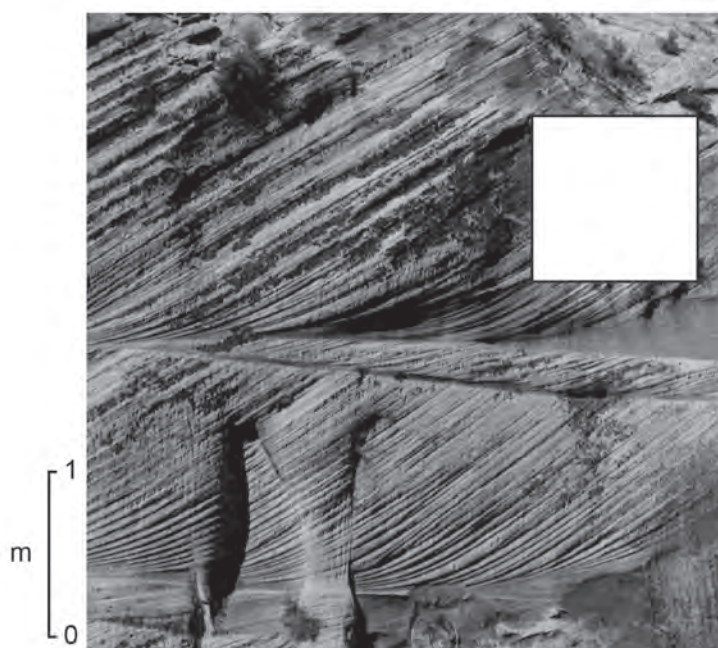


Figure 18

11. Name the sedimentary structure. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| graded bedding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| cross bedding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| desiccation cracks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ripple marks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| unconformity | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12. Draw an arrow in the empty box in **Figure 18** to show the current direction at the time of deposition. Choose an arrow from the choice below.

[1]

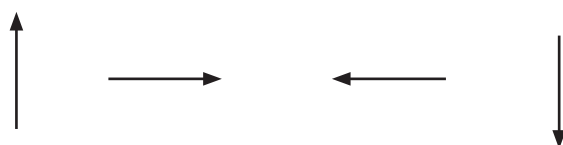


Figure 19 shows a sedimentary structure on a bedding surface of the red shale in **Figure 15**.

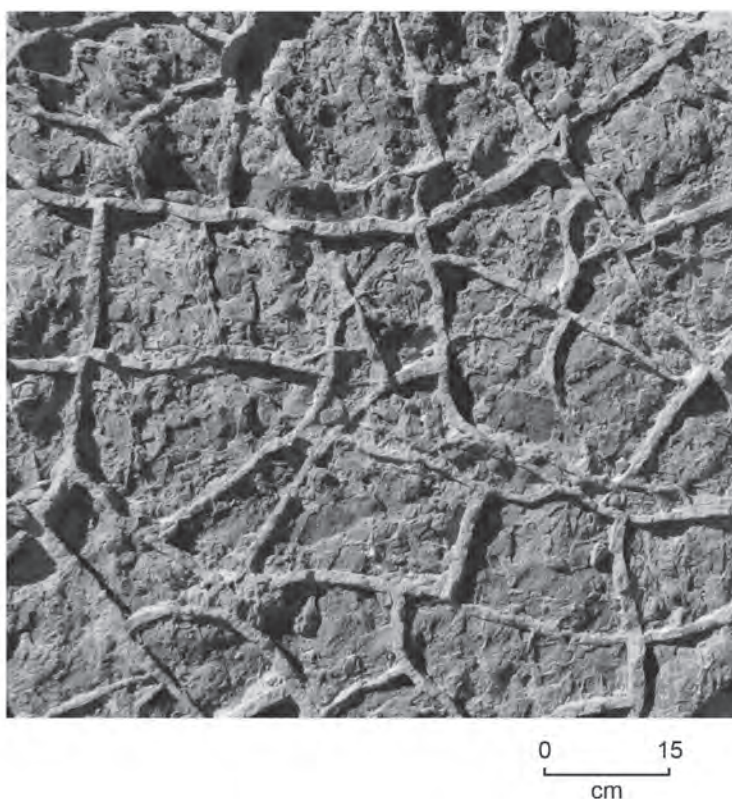


Figure 19

13. Describe the formation of this structure.

[2]

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14. Suggest the most likely environment of deposition for both the red sandstone and the red shale. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

delta

shallow marine shelf

deep marine environment

river

desert and shallow lake

Figure 20 is a graph showing the relative amounts of **evaporite** deposits (such as halite) at each latitude at the present day.

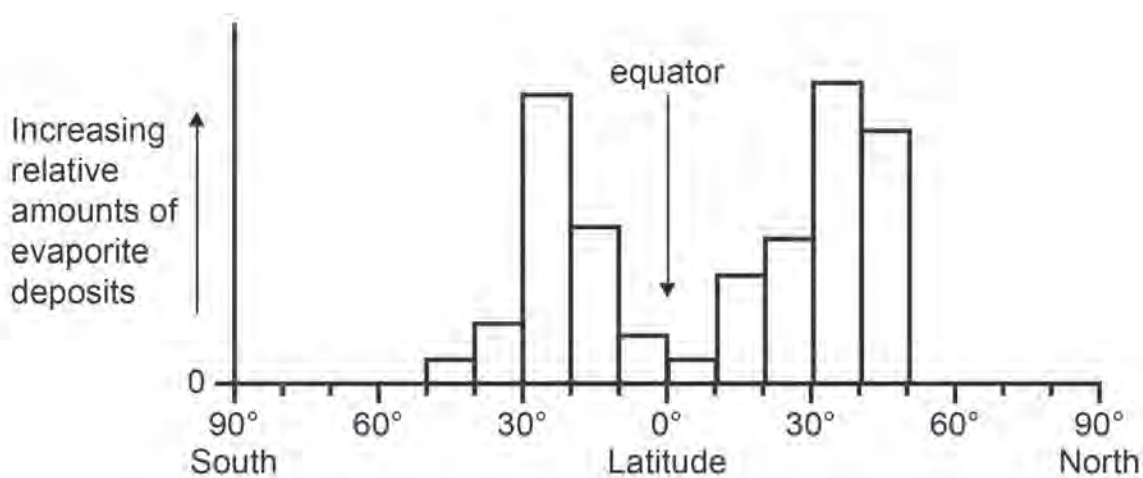


Figure 20

- 15.** Between which latitudes are evaporite deposits most frequently found in the **northern hemisphere**? Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

0° – 10°	<input type="checkbox"/>
20° – 30°	<input type="checkbox"/>
30° – 40°	<input type="checkbox"/>
40° – 50°	<input type="checkbox"/>
50° – 60°	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 16.** There are evaporite deposits in the UK of Upper Palaeozoic age as shown in **Figure 15**. Suggest reasons to explain this. [2]

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Section 7 – answer questions 1-8

Figure 21 is a chart showing the energy resources used to generate electricity in the UK in 2011.

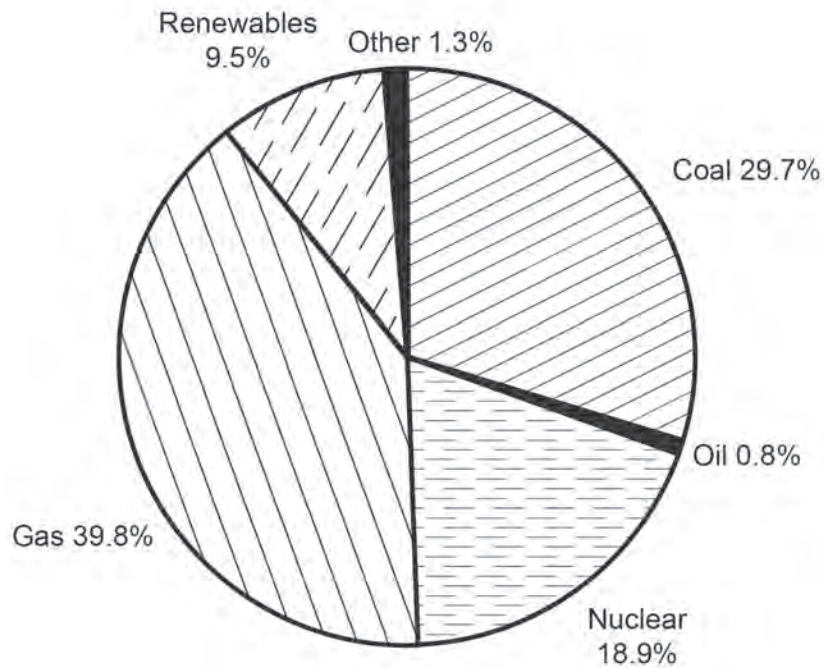


Figure 21

1. Estimate the percentage of UK energy provided by fossil fuels. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

- approximately 10%
- approximately 40%
- approximately 30%
- approximately 70%
- approximately 1.3%

Table 3 shows the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) released from volcanoes compared to that produced by humans.

Main carbon dioxide (CO ₂) producers	Billion metric tons per year (Gt/y)
global volcanic emissions in 2010	0.35
produced by humans in 2010	35.0
Carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by volcanic events	
Mount St Helens, 18 May 1980	0.01
Mount Pinatubo, 15 June 1991	0.05

Table 3

2. Which of the following statements is **false**? Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

the amount of CO₂ produced globally by volcanoes in 2010 was less than that produced by humans

humans produced 100 times more CO₂ than volcanoes in 2010

it would take 3500 volcanic eruptions of Mount St Helens to equal the human production of CO₂ in 2010

it would take 7 volcanic eruptions of Mount Pinatubo to equal the human production of CO₂ in 2010

the largest volcanic eruptions produced much less CO₂ than humans did in 2010

3. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can be reduced by natural processes. State which of the following rock cycle processes **does not** reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Tick (✓) only **one** box.

[1]

formation and burial of fossil shells

deposition of organic shales

deposition of limestones

deposition of coal

metamorphism of limestone

Figure 22 shows the change in the percentage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere from 1700 to 1990. It also shows the changes in global average temperature between 1870 and 1990.

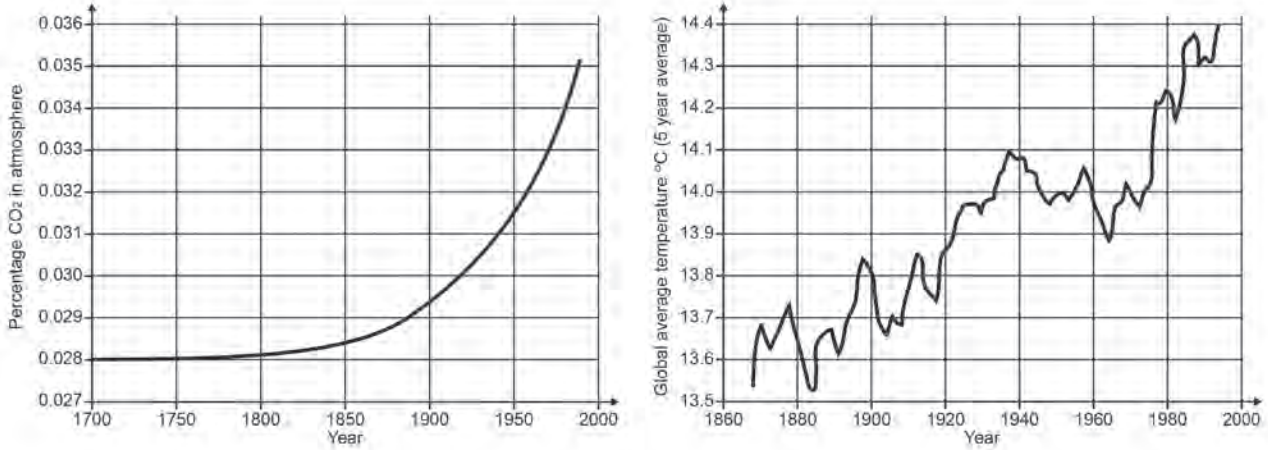


Figure 22

4. Describe the change in the percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere between 1700 and 1990. [2]

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.....

.....

5. *'Increased amounts of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere cause the atmospheric temperature to rise.'*

State **one** way in which the graphs in **Figure 22** support this statement and **one** way in which they do not support this statement. [2]

Support

.....

.....

Do not support

.....

.....

Figure 23 shows one of the effects of an increasing atmospheric temperature.

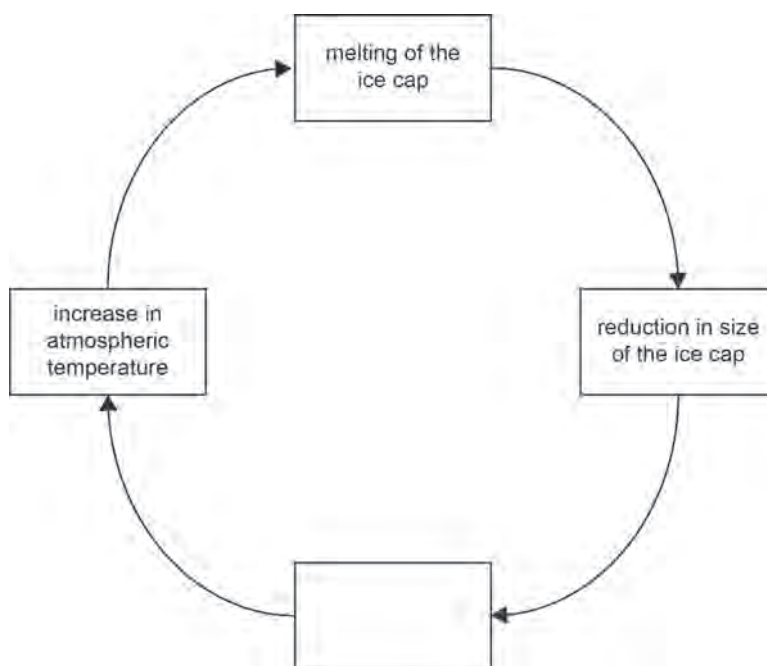


Figure 23

6. Select the most suitable process to complete the feedback mechanism shown in **Figure 23**. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

increased albedo

greenhouse effect

lowering of sea level

decreased albedo

increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

7. State which of the following is **not** a potential effect of an increasing atmospheric temperature. Tick (✓) only **one** box. [1]

melting of polar ice caps

more extreme weather

sea level rise

an increase in volcanic activity

disruption of ocean currents

8. Explain the meaning of the phrase '*enhanced greenhouse effect*'.

[3]

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END OF PAPER