

**Unit 1: Physical Geography**

**Section A: Rocks, Resources and Scenery**

Key Ideas	Specification Content	😊	😐	😞
Geological time is on a different scale from human time.	Simplified geological time scale. The position of granite, Carboniferous limestone and chalk and clay within this framework.			
Rocks belong to one of three groups. Their formation is linked by the rock cycle.	Characteristics and formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The location of these in the UK. The links between different categories – the rock cycle.			
Rocks are susceptible to weathering. The type of weathering that is most effective is determined by the composition of the rock and the climate.	Mechanical weathering – freeze thaw weathering and exfoliation.			
	Chemical weathering – solution, carbonation.			
	Biological weathering.			
Different rocks create contrasting landforms and landscapes – a study of granite; chalk and clay and Carboniferous limestone.	Granite – Tors and moorland areas.  Chalk and clay – escarpments/cuestas and vales; dry valleys, spring lines.  Carboniferous limestone – surface features – limestone pavement, swallow holes, dry valleys, resurgence, limestone gorges and underground features – caverns, stalactites, stalagmites, pillars, curtains.			
Granite; chalk and clay and Carboniferous limestone provide resources to extract, land to farm on and unique scenery for tourism.	The ways people use the areas. Case study/studies to cover the following uses: – as a source of building stone; production of cement; opportunities and limitations for farming; aquifers for water supply; opportunities for tourism and the costs and benefits of this.			
Demand for resources has led to quarrying. This is an important issue and has led to conflict and debate.	A case study of a quarry – its location, economic, social and environmental advantages and disadvantages.			
Impact of quarrying on the environment can be reduced by careful, sustainable management.	A case study of a quarry – and the attempts made to manage the extraction and use of the land during extraction and/or after the resource is exhausted. To include strategies used during extraction and restoration following extraction – use for farming, recreation and tourism.			