

Study the map.

Contrast the relief of the UK on each side of the Tees-Exe line. (4 marks)



### Introducing the question

Students can be introduced to this question using the Kerboodle assessment:

#### 9 On your marks

This will help students to unpick the question and to decide what they should and shouldn't include in their answer.

### Using the student resources

The student resources for this question are provided on the following pages. These resources provide flexible support for your students in answering the question. They can be printed and copied as required.

Student resources	Page
<p><b>Plan your answer</b></p> <p>This is a planning document to help students decide what to include and how to structure their answer.</p>	3–5
<p><b>Write your answer</b></p> <p>This provides an answer sheet for students to complete their answer on paper in class or at home.</p>	6
<p><b>Mark your answer</b></p> <p>This student-friendly checklist and mark scheme can be used for self- or peer-marking. It can also be used by students in assessing the sample answers.</p>	7–8
<p><b>Sample answers</b></p> <p>Three sample answers, at a range of levels, are given. These could be used in a number of ways to demonstrate to students how to maximise their marks for this question.</p>	8–11
<p><b>Marked sample answers</b></p> <p>These marked and annotated versions of the three sample answers can be used by students to compare with their own marked sample answers.</p>	12–14

Please note: Students do not automatically have access to the *On your marks* presentation or resources from Kerboodle. If you would like your students to access these resources, or to complete the *On your marks* question on-screen, you will need to assign these to your students in Kerboodle.

### Using the Kerboodle Markbook

If you would like to use the Kerboodle Markbook to monitor progress and record student marks for this question, you must assign **9 On your marks** to the students. Students can type their answer onto the final screen of the presentation and then submit this to the Kerboodle Markbook. Students' marks can then be entered into the Kerboodle Markbook and they will be informed automatically of their mark when they next log in to Kerboodle.

Timing	Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG)
Under exam-style conditions, it should take students around <b>four</b> minutes to complete your answer to this question.	No additional marks are awarded for SPaG for this question.

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Before attempting to answer the question, remember to BUG it.

- ✓ **B**ox the command word.
- ✓ **U**nderline the following:
  - the **theme**
  - the **focus**
  - any **evidence** required
  - the **number of examples** needed.
- ✓ **G**lance back over the question – to make sure you include everything in your answer.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

**Command word:** Mention only the differences, not any similarities.

**Focus and number of examples:** You should contrast examples on both sides of the line.

Contrast the relief of the UK on each side of the Tees-Exe line. (4 marks)

**Theme:** This question is related to the theme of UK physical landscapes, assessed in Paper 1, Section C of your exam. The question is optional. 'Relief of the UK' means the height and shape of the land in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

## PEEL your answer

Use **PEEL** notes to structure your answer. This will help you to communicate your ideas to the examiner in the clearest way.

- **Point** – Make two or three points in detail, rather than lots of points in less detail. Don't use bullet points.
- **Explain** – Give reasons by using sentence starters such as: '*This is because ...*', '*One reason is ...*'.
- **Evidence** – Include facts and other details from named examples to back up your point. Each point – with explanation and evidence – should represent a separate PEE paragraph.
- **Link** – To link different points to each other, use PEE sentence starters such as: 'Another important point is ...' or 'Of more importance is ...'. Make sure your conclusion also links back to the question.



**Quality not quantity:** You will not be marked simply on the number of points you make, but on the quality of your answer. That means the quality of the content and how well you structure your answer.



**SPaG:** Three extra marks are available for spelling, punctuation and grammar for this question. So use your best English writing style and check your answer carefully.

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**Planning grid**

Use this planning grid to help you write high-quality paragraphs. Remember to include links to show how your points relate to each other and to the question.

	PEE paragraph 1	PEE paragraph 2	PEE paragraph 3
Point			
Explain			
Evidence			

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<b>Strengths of the answer</b>			
<b>Ways to improve the answer</b>			
<b>Level</b>		<b>Mark</b>	

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This question is assessing the following assessment objectives (AO).

<b>AO1</b>	Testing your knowledge of UK relief	3 marks
<b>AO2</b>	Testing that you can apply your knowledge and understanding to contrast UK relief	1 marks

1. To help you to identify if the answer includes detailed points, first highlight or underline the:

**Points** in red**Explanations** in orange**Evidence** in green2. Use the mark scheme below to decide what mark to give. You will not be awarding marks for individual points, but will choose a level and a mark based upon the **quality** of the answer as a whole.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

Level	Marks	Descriptor	Examples
<b>2</b> <b>(Clear)</b>	<b>3–4</b>	<p><b>AO1:</b> Shows clear and accurate knowledge of UK relief, referring to specific locations and recognising that there is some lowland above and some higher land below the line. Full marks are reserved for answers that refer to all four countries in the UK.</p> <p><b>AO3:</b> Shows good use of knowledge and understanding to contrast the two areas.</p>	<p>Much of the area to the north and west is highland, like the Scottish Highlands, the Pennines, Snowdonia and the Mountains of Mourne. However, there are some lowland areas, such as the central lowlands of Scotland and the Vale of York, in the north.</p> <p>In contrast, it is the other way around in the south and east. This is largely lowland, like in East Anglia, although there are higher areas such as Dartmoor and the Cotswolds.</p>
<b>1</b> <b>(Basic)</b>	<b>1–2</b>	<p><b>AO1:</b> Shows limited and very general knowledge of UK relief. Simple basic statements are not developed and may be purely descriptive. Any examples will not be specific enough.</p> <p><b>AO3:</b> Shows limited use of knowledge and understanding to contrast the two areas.</p>	<p>There are hills to the north and west. It is all lowland to the south and east.</p>



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### Sample answer 1

Most of the main mountain ranges in the UK, like the Grampians, the Lake District and Snowdonia, lie to the north and west of the Tees-Exe line. The land is much lower to the south and east, like the area around London and East Anglia, which is flat as well as low.

However there are some hills in the south, such as the Cotswolds. And not all the area in the north is high. The area around Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland is called the Central Lowlands. The rocks in the north are harder than those in the south and so they are not eroded as quickly and remain as hills and mountains.

<b>Strengths of the answer</b>			
<b>Ways to improve the answer</b>			
<b>Level</b>		<b>Mark</b>	

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### Sample answer 2

The highest mountains in Northern Ireland are the Sperrins. In Wales they are the Cambrian mountains and Snowdonia. Much of Scotland is mountainous with the main ones being the Highlands and the Grampians. England's highest mountain is in the Lake District. All these mountainous areas are north and west of the Tees-Exe line. These areas are largely mountainous because the rocks are more resistant to erosion than those to the south and east of the UK.

This why in contrast the area to the south and east of the line is much lower with relatively few upland areas. There are some uplands, like the Cotswolds, the Chilterns and the North and South Downs. But because much as the area is made of clay it is easily worn away to become lowland. There are some lowland areas to the north. In Northern Ireland the main lowland areas are around Belfast and Lough Neagh. In Scotland it is the Central Lowlands.

Strengths of the answer			
Ways to improve the answer			
Level	Mark		

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### Sample answer 3

To the north of the Tees-Exe line it is mountainous but there are also some lowlands. An example of a mountainous region is the Scottish Highlands and the Grampians. To the south of the line there is largely lowland with some higher places like the Cotswolds. It is very low in East Anglia but there are some higher land in Devon and Cornwall. The Pennines run down the centre of England and Wales is very hilly.

<b>Strengths of the answer</b>			
<b>Ways to improve the answer</b>			
<b>Level</b>		<b>Mark</b>	

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## Sample answer 1

Most of the main mountain ranges in the UK, like the Grampians, the Lake District and Snowdonia, lie to the north and west of the Tees-Exe line. The land is much lower to the south and east, like the area around London and East Anglia, which is flat as well as low.

However there are some hills in the south, such as the Cotswolds. And not all the area in the north is high. The area around Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland is called the Central Lowlands. The rocks in the north are harder than those in the south and so they are not eroded as quickly and remain as hills and mountains.

**Evidence:** Identifies named locations in three of the UK countries.

**Point:** Makes a direct comparison.

**Evidence:** Identifies named locations in the south.

**Point:** Recognises variations in relief in the south, then in the north.

**Evidence:** Gives an appropriate named location.

**Explanation:** The reasons for the differences are not required.

**Feedback:** This answer makes clear comparisons between the two areas, giving appropriate named locations. It recognises that there are variations in relief within both the regions but makes no reference to Northern Ireland.

**Level = 2 Marks = 3**

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Class \_\_\_\_\_

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### Sample answer 2

The highest mountains in Northern Ireland are the Sperrins. In Wales they are the Cambrian mountains and Snowdonia. Much of Scotland is mountainous with the main ones being the Highlands and the Grampians. England's highest mountain is in the Lake District. All these mountainous areas are north and west of the Tees-Exe line. These areas are largely mountainous because the rocks are more resistant to erosion than those to the south and east of the UK.

**Evidence:** Identifies examples from each UK country.

**Point:** Relates back to the question.

**Explanation:** This is not needed for this question.

This why in contrast the area to the south and east of the line is much lower with relatively few upland areas. There are some uplands, like the Cotswolds, the Chilterns and the North and South Downs. But because much as the area is made of clay it is easily worn away to become lowland. There are some lowland areas to the north. In Northern Ireland the main lowland areas are around Belfast and Lough Neagh. In Scotland it is the Central Lowlands.

**Point:** Makes a clear comparison.

**Evidence:** Gives named locations.

**Explanation:** Not required.

**Point:** Identifies the south and east as lowland, and recognises that there is lowland in the north.

**Evidence:** Gives appropriate examples of exceptions.

**Feedback:** Although this answer contains some irrelevant explanation, it clearly shows sound knowledge of the relief on both sides of the line and the ability to contrast it. It also refers to all four countries of the UK.

**Level = 2 Marks = 4**

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## Sample answer 3

To the north of the Tees-Exe line it is mountainous but there are also some lowlands. An example of a mountainous region is the Scottish Highlands and the Grampians. To the south of the line there is largely lowland with some higher places like the Cotswolds. It is very low in East Anglia but there is some higher land in Devon and Cornwall. The Pennines run down the centre of England and Wales is very hilly.

**Point:** Summarises the relief with reference to the line and therefore links to the question.

**Evidence:** Gives named examples.

**Point:** Summarises the relief south of the line.

**Evidence:** Gives a named example.

**Evidence:** Suggests confused knowledge. Also suggests Devon and Cornwall are south of the line, which is incorrect.

**Feedback:** Although there are a few named examples, this basic answer contains much over-simplification and errors about the position of some areas in relation to the Tees-Exe line. However the main problem is that it consists of two separate accounts, with no attempt to contrast the areas.

**Level = 1 Marks = 2**