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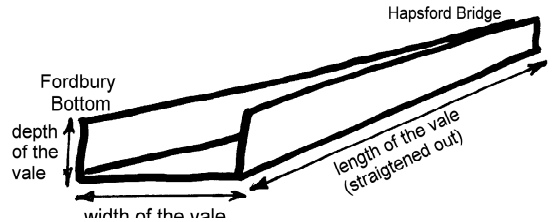
PUPIL NAME .....

PUPIL WORKSHEET 1: COMPARING TWO ROCK TYPES.
Use the table below to record your observations about the two rock types you will see today at Vallis Vale and later at Tedbury Camp.

	AT VALLIS VALE (the lower rocks)	**AT TEDBURY CAMP (the upper rocks)**
Colour of rock:		
Are they bedded?		
Horizontal or not?		
Are they jointed?		
Grains or inter-locking crystals?		
Are they porous?		
Contain fossils?		
Were the fossils broken (washed around)?		
Do the rocks react with dilute HCl?		
The rock name is:		
In what environment was it probably formed?		
Which of these two rocks is harder (physically resistant)?		

ESTIMATING THE AMOUNT OF EROSION IN VALLIS VALE
Estimate the volume of rock removed by the river to cut the Vale, between Fordbury Bottom and Hapsford Bridge.



Approx. average depth = 25m
Approx. average width = 250 m
Approx. average length = 2500 m

You may use a calculator

ANSWER = _____ CUBIC METRES OF ROCK.

What do you think has happened to all of this rock, removed by the river ?

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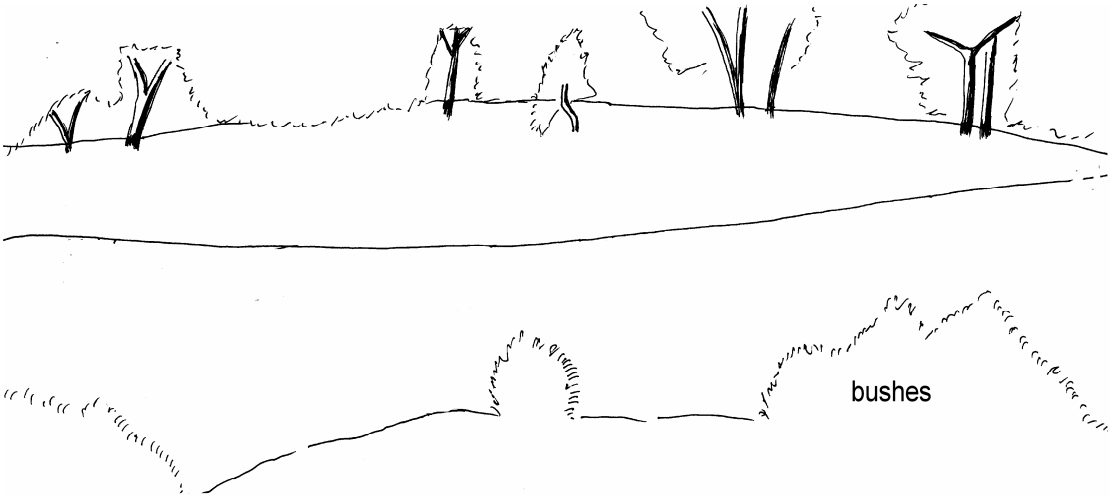
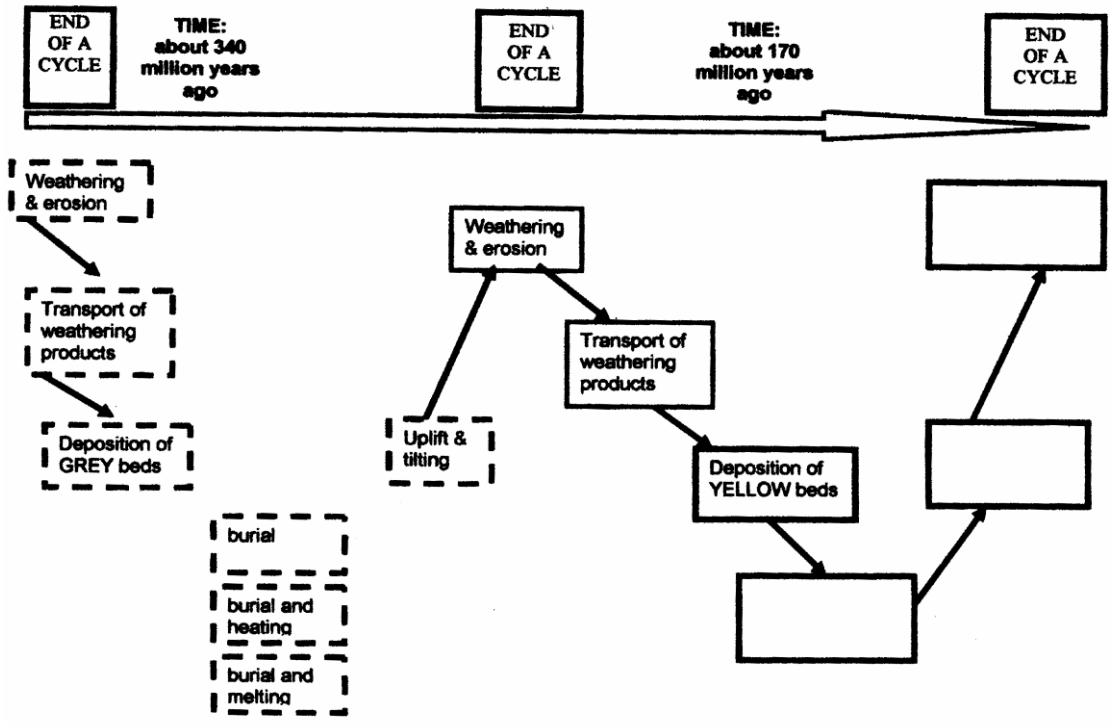
PUPIL WORKSHEET 2: SKETCH OF THE EXPOSURE AT VALLIS VALE

Draw in the bedding and joint planes above the erosion surface, and below it, on the right hand side. Then identify and label any important features, such as dip, joint, bedding plane, weathering, fossil location etc.



TRACKING THE ROCK CYCLE.

Use the flow diagram below to help you work out the rock cycle sequence of events at Vallis Vale. Draw in the two missing arrows and fill in the three empty boxes.



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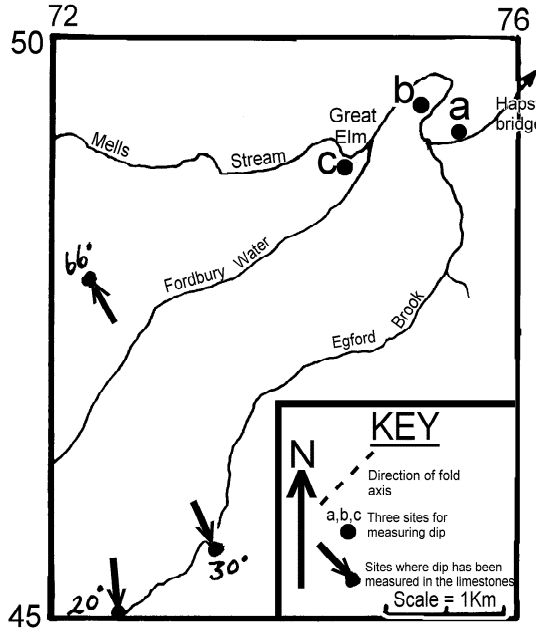
PUPIL WORKSHEET 3: INVESTIGATING LOST MOUNTAINS.

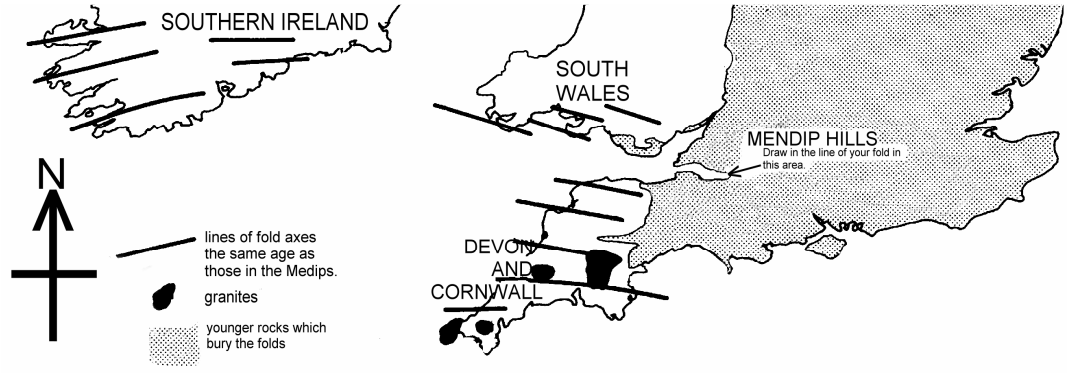


MAP OF THE AREA. Plot your first dip measurement arrow at Vallis Vale, point "**a**". (Some other dips have been drawn already in the Vallis limestones in other parts of the area). Then, plot the other dip arrows at "**b**" "**c**" (Tedbury Camp) as you make them.

Using what you know about folds, predict where you think the anticline fold axis will be and draw it on the map as a dashed line.

FOLDS ACROSS S.W. BRITISH ISLES.

The map below shows the lines of anticline folds created at the same time that the grey rocks in Vallis Vale were folded. At the time they formed a great fold mountain belt, now eroded away. In the east they are now buried by younger rocks (like the yellow beds you have just seen). Draw a line in the Mendip area to show the direction of your fold axis from the map above.



Describe the folding. What do the lines of the folds across this part of The British Isles tell you about the Plate Tectonic forces creating this fold mountain belt?

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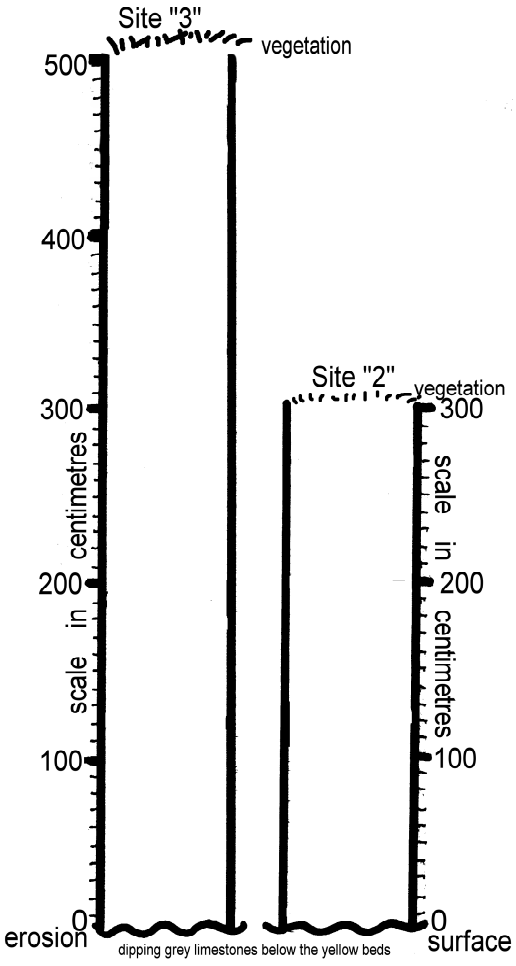
PUPIL WORKSHEET 4: Measuring Rock Thicknesses.

Measure the thicknesses of the beds (in centimetres) at sites 2 and 3 and record them in the table. Then plot them on the two columns below.

ROCK TYPE	Bed thickness at Site 3	Bed thickness at Site 2
Thin bedded limestone (too high to measure, so estimate the thickness)	Soil thickness=	Soil thickness= (The thin limestones are not present here)
Thick bedded limestone		
Clay		
Limestone		
Clay		
Limestone (with some pebbles).		



Label on your measured columns:

i) beds which "match up" between the two exposures? (use a dotted line across the space between the two columns)

ii) shade in the beds at exposure 3, which used to lie above exposure 2 and label them.

iii) Approximately how much of the top limestone bed at site 2 has already been eroded away?

_____cm. approximately

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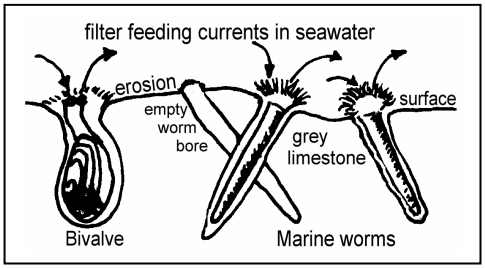
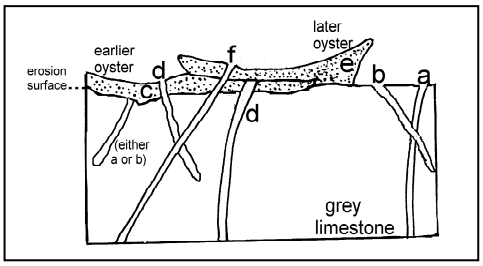
PUPIL WORKSHEET 5: MAPPING THE COLONISATION OF THE EROSION SURFACE

Use the table and diagram to help you find examples of the sequence that these animals colonised the rock surface 170 million years ago. Then tick off the ones you can find.



a = bore cutting erosion surface FIRST COLONISER
b = worm bore cutting "a"
c = oyster over top of "a" & "b"
d = worm bore cutting "c"
e = oyster over the top of "c" and "d"
f = worm bore cutting "e" LAST COLONISER



ESTIMATING THE DENSITY OF THE COLONY.
TASK: Measure out a square centimetre of the rock surface and count each of the small "dimples" in the surface. Each is the top of a filled-in bore. Then put 4 zeros on the end to estimate the number of marine worm bores per square metre.

ANSWER _____0,000 per square metre.

QUESTION: What does this kind of density of animals tell you about the conditions in which they were living?

MAPPING A FOODWEB.
As you find examples of the Jurassic (170 million year old) ecosystem which **lived in, on and above** the erosion surface, tick them off on the table below.

PRIMARY PRODUCERS	**PRIMARY CONSUMERS** (bottom living filter feeders & grazers)	**PREDATORS** (swimmers and floaters)	**TOP PREDATORS** (Powerful swimmers and hunters)
Algae and Plankton	Boring worms	Belemnites	Aquatic reptiles Eg. Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs Pliosaurs
	Boring bivalves	Ammonites	
	Encrusting bivalves	Fish	
	Other bivalves		
	Corals		Sharks
	Gastropods		
	Echinoids		

Why do you think you have not been able to find examples of all parts of the table?

TASK: Using the foodweb table above, **<u>underline</u> the ones now extinct**. Then write into the shaded boxes the names of some **modern** predators and top predators

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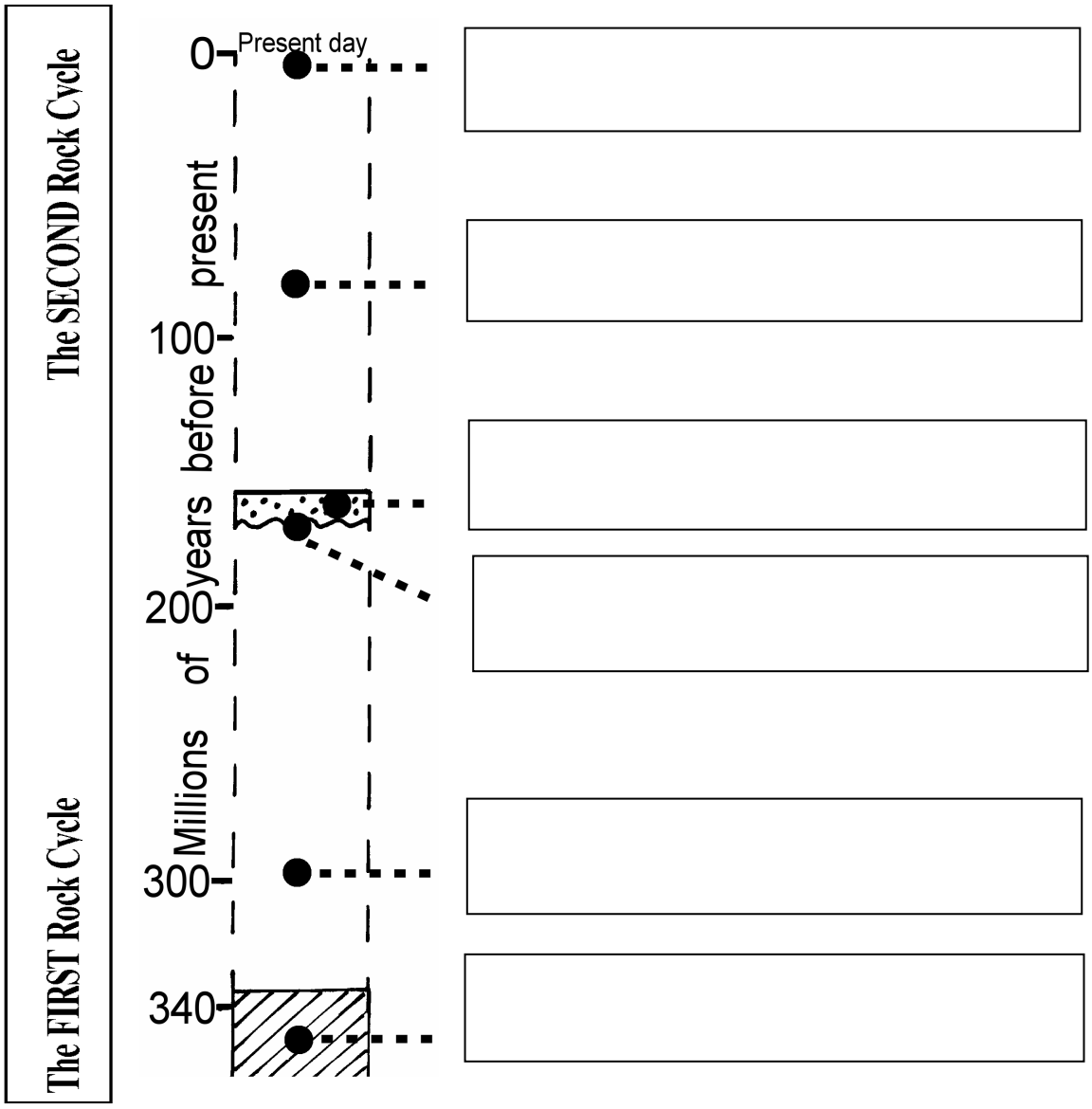
PUPIL WORKSHEET 6: Summary of Events Column.

Write the sentences below into the correct boxes to show the sequence of events from 340 million years ago.



A. Period of uplift, tilting, folding and erosion of the rocks. Large evolutionary changes in the fossil record;
B. Uplift of the rocks. Extinction of many marine reptiles and dinosaurs;
C. Deposition of yellow limestone in a marine environment;
D. Deposition of grey limestones in a marine environment;
E. Flooding of the erosion surface by the sea. Colonisation by marine animals;
F. Weathering and erosion of Vallis Vale by River Mells.

Draw a line across the column on the left at the time marking the **end of the first Rock Cycle** and the **start of the second Rock Cycle.**

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PUPIL WORKSHEET 7: Quarrying Limestone
(This may be useful in a guided visit to Whatley Quarry).

My calculation of the volume of rock removed from Tedbury Camp Quarry. (HINT v = l x w x h)	
My estimate of the value of the limestone taken from Tedbury Camp quarry	
A list of possible uses of limestone	
A list of disadvantages of quarrying in an area.	
A list of possible advantages of quarrying in to an area.	
A list of possible uses for a quarry when it is no longer used.	