

Kemnal Keys: Geography GCSE – The UK's Changing Landscapes

What should you know?	What should you be able to do?
<p>There are three types of rock. (Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary) They differ in composition and characteristics.</p>	<p>⇒ Give examples of each rock type and describe how they are different.</p>
<p>The UK's upland areas are found in the northern and western regions of the country and lowland areas are predominantly in the south-east.</p>	<p>⇒ Explain reasons for the location of upland and lowland areas across the UK.</p>
Coastal Landscapes	
<p>There are two types of waves. (Constructive and Destructive)</p>	<p>⇒ Describe how constructive and destructive waves differ in their characteristics. ⇒ Give examples of the coastal landforms they give rise to.</p>
<p>Coastal processes such as mass movement, erosion, transportation, and deposition are continuously transforming the UK coastline.</p>	<p>⇒ Explain the four processes of coastal erosion. ⇒ Explain how longshore drift operates to transport material. ⇒ Explain why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</p>
<p>Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure, and physical processes.</p>	<p>⇒ Describe the formation of landforms resulting from erosion such as: headlands and bays, cliffs and wave-cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks, and stumps. ⇒ Describe the formation of landforms resulting from deposition such as: beaches, spits, and bars. ⇒ Identify major landforms of erosion and deposition on an OS map section of coastline in the UK.</p>
<p>Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.</p>	<p>⇒ Assess the costs and benefits of hard engineering management strategies such as: sea walls, rock armour, gabions, and groynes. ⇒ Assess the costs and benefits of soft engineering management strategies such as: beach nourishment, reprofiling and dune regeneration.</p>
River Landscapes	
<p>The shape of both river valleys and river channels changes as a river flows downstream.</p>	<p>⇒ Annotate The Long Profile and changing cross profiles of a river to explain these physical changes.</p>
<p>Fluvial processes such as erosion, transportation and deposition shape a river as it flows downstream.</p>	<p>⇒ Explain the difference between vertical and lateral erosion. ⇒ Explain the four processes of fluvial erosion. ⇒ Explain the four processes of fluvial transportation. ⇒ Explain why rivers deposit sediment.</p>
<p>Distinctive fluvial landforms are the result of different physical processes.</p>	<p>⇒ Describe the formation of landforms resulting from erosion such as: interlocking spurs, waterfalls, and gorges. ⇒ Describe the formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition such as: meanders and ox-bow lakes. ⇒ Describe the formation of landforms resulting from deposition such as: levees, floodplains, and estuaries.</p>
<p>Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.</p>	<p>⇒ Discuss how physical and human factors such as precipitation, geology, relief, and land use can affect flood risk. ⇒ Compare hydrographs from different flooding events to analyse the relationship between precipitation and discharge. ⇒ Assess the costs and benefits of hard engineering management strategies such as: dams and reservoirs, embankments, straightening and flood relief channels. ⇒ Assess the costs and benefits of soft engineering management strategies such as: flood warnings and preparation, floodplain zoning, planting trees (afforestation) and river restoration.</p>

<p>Quiz 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does resistant mean? 2. What does relief/ topography mean? 3. Where are most upland areas in the UK? 4. Where are most lowland areas in the UK? 5. Why does the relief of the UK vary? 6. What is glaciation? 7. How did glaciation shape the UK landscape? 8. What is the Tees-Exe line? 9. How are sedimentary rocks formed? 10. Why can igneous rocks contain crystals? 11. What two factors create metamorphic rocks? 12. Where is the Lake District National Park? 13. What is the geology of the Yorkshire Dales National Park? 14. What landform did Malham Cove used to be? 15. What rock type is Ben Nevis? 16. Why are the coastlines of Dorset eroded? 17. What rock type is the Giants Causeway? 	<p>Quiz 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What three features make the Lake District National Park unique? 2. What are spring line settlements? 3. State two ways erosion can happen. 4. State two ways transportation can happen. 5. State two ways deposition can happen. 6. How have glaciers shaped the UK landscape? 7. What is calving? 8. What is upthrust? 9. Why is biodiversity important? 10. Why are national parks important? 11. How does rock type influence the relief of the land? 12. What is physical weathering? 13. What is chemical weathering? 14. What is biological weathering? 15. What is a scree slope and how is it formed? 16. Why are chalk grasslands important? 17. How does forestry affect landscape?
<p>Quiz 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does attrition erode rock? 2. How does hydraulic action erode rock? 3. How does abrasion erode rock? 4. Why does coastal deposition occur? 5. What features can form from coastal erosion? 6. How does geology affect coastal landforms? 7. Where in the UK are the Old Harry rocks? 8. What is a concordant coastline? 9. What is a discordant coastline? 10. What is a headland? 11. What is longshore drift? 12. What landforms are created by constructive waves? 	<p>Quiz 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What landforms are created by destructive waves? 2. Which coastal landform supports tourism? 3. What is swash and backwash? 4. How does a saltmarsh form? 5. Is a spit a landform of coastal erosion or deposition? 6. What process is demonstrated at Barton on Sea? 7. What are groyne? 8. Name three other types of hard engineering coastal management strategies? 9. Is beach nourishment hard or soft engineering? 10. What is a disadvantage of rip raps? 11. What is an advantage of wetland creation?
<p>Quiz 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is infiltration? 2. What is surface run off? 3. What is transpiration? 4. What is a tributary? 5. What is a confluence? 6. What name is given to the start of a river? 7. What is velocity? 8. How does river volume affect the rate of erosion? 9. What is corrosion? 10. How does river velocity affect material transportation? 11. What is traction? 12. What is saltation? 13. What is suspension? 	<p>Quiz 6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does river width increase or decrease as a river flows downstream? 2. Does river depth increase or decrease as a river flows downstream? 3. What are interlocking spurs? 4. Which river course typically has V shaped valleys? 5. What are meanders? 6. Name another feature found in the middle course? 7. What is a flood plain? 8. What is an estuary? 9. What happens to pebble size as a river flows downstream? 10. What happens to pebble shape as a river flows downstream?
<p>Quiz 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a rivers bedload? 2. What is a drainage basin? 3. What is the watershed? 4. What is a river cliff? 5. What is a slip off slope? 6. What county is the river Tees in? 7. What is a rivers discharge? 8. What is The Long Profile? 9. What is a cross profile of a river? 10. What is a hydrograph? 11. What is lag time? 	<p>Quiz 8</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the link between rainfall and river discharge? 2. How does interception affect river discharge? 3. Is a river more or less likely to flood if the drainage basin is on permeable rock? 4. Is a river more or less likely to flood if the drainage basin is on impermeable rock? 5. How will urban areas impact flooding rates? 6. What other factors could affect the flood risk? 7. Which river flooded during the 2005 Carlisle flood? 8. Name a hard engineering river management strategy? 9. What is channelization? 10. What is a flood relief channel? 11. What are wing dykes? 12. What is dredging? 13. What is afforestation?