

Lesson 1: Physical Landscapes of the UK

1. Where are the UK's main upland areas?
2. Where are the majority of the UK's cities?
3. Listen to the following descriptions and name the physical landscapes:
 - a) 'Part of the Highlands. Home to Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the UK. Steep, rocky and sparsely populated.'
 - b) 'A National Park located in the north-west of England that is very popular with tourists. This is due to the glaciated environment that has formed spectacular scenery that includes many bodies of water.'
 - c) 'A National Park located in northern Wales. It was designated a national park due to its spectacular glaciated scenery with steep mountains and valleys.'
 - d) 'An area on the north-east coast that is eroding rapidly due to the underlying soft boulder clay. The eroded material has been transported in a southerly direction to form Spurn Head.'
 - e) 'An area on the south-western coast that stands proud within the landscape. The alternate bands of hard and soft rock has led to the formation of headlands and bays and associated landforms.'
 - f) 'Flat low-lying marshy area on the eastern side of the UK near Norfolk. A lot of this area has been drained for farming.'
 - g) 'A wide lower valley with flood plain upon which Glasgow is situated.'

Lesson 2: The Long profile of a river

1. What is the long profile of a river?
2. What is the key term for each of the following definitions:
 - a) The end of a river where it meets the sea?
 - b) Where water collects and flows into the main river system?
 - c) The edge of the drainage basin?
 - d) The start of a river, high in the hills?
 - e) A small river that joins the main river?
 - f) Where two rivers meet?
3. Which part of the river do the following definitions describe:
 - a) 'A steep v-shaped valley, the river is narrow and fast flowing, the bedload is large and angular'
 - a. Which kind of erosion is dominant in this part of the river?
 - b) A u-shaped valley, the river is wider. A helical flow can lead to faster flow on the outside bend of a river and a slow flow on the inside of a river bend.'
 - a. Which kind of erosion is dominant in this part of the river?

- c) A wide flat valley. The river can be very wide and deep. The bedload is small and rounded.'
4. Name the model that summarises the changes in a river and it's bedload from the upper course to the lower course.
5. What is a cross-profile?

Lesson 3: River Processes

1. How can river processes be categorised?
2. What is river erosion?
3. What are the 4 processes of erosion?
4. What is river transport?
5. What are the 4 process of transportation?
6. What are the 4 reasons why rivers slow down and deposit material?
7. Name the diagram that shows the different critical velocities at which erosion, transportation and deposition occurs.

Lesson 4: Erosion landforms

1. Name 3 erosional landforms located in a rivers upper course.

Lesson 5: Landforms (erosion and deposition)

1. Name two landforms that are formed from erosional and depositional processes.
2. What is a meander?
3. What causes the formation of a meander?
4. What causes the formation of an oxbow lake?

Lesson 6: Depositional landforms

1. Name 3 depositional landforms.
2. Which feature do the following definitions describe:
 - a) A natural embankment along the edges of river channels.
 - b) Flat areas of land that flood around a river.
 - c) Tidal areas where the river meets the sea.