



Paper 1, Unit 3 - Physical landscapes in the UK

	Prior knowledge	😊	😐	☹️	Revision undertaken
I can describe the location of the major upland and lowland areas within the UK.					
I can describe the location of the major river systems within the UK.					
Coastal landscapes of the UK					
I can define what the coast is.					
I can describe and explain the different types of waves .					
I can name and explain the processes of erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition.					
I can name and explain the processes of weathering – mechanical and chemical.					
I can name and explain the processes of mass movement – sliding, slumping, and rock falls.					
I can describe the processes of transportation in the coastal zone – longshore drift.					
I can explain how geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.					
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of erosional landforms – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.					
I can describe and explain the characteristics and formation of depositional landforms – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.					
I can identify the major landforms of erosion and deposition for a <u>named example</u> of a UK section of coastline - Swanage, Dorset .					
I can describe and explain methods of hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes – and consider the costs and benefits.					
I can describe and explain methods of soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration - and consider the costs and benefits.					
I can describe and explain managed retreat (coastal realignment) and consider its costs and benefits.					
I can <u>use an example</u> of a UK coastal management scheme – Lyme Regis –to show <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reasons for management 2. The management strategy 3. The resulting effects and conflicts. 					
I can identify on an OS map all of the coastal landforms and use 4 & 6 fig grid references to locate them on a map.					
River landscapes of the UK					
I can describe how a rivers long profile and cross profile varies over its course.					
I can explain how vertical and lateral erosion changes the cross profile of a river.					
I can explain the four process of erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution.					
I can describe the four processes of transportation in a river – traction, saltation, suspension and solution.					
I can explain the reasons why a river deposits its eroded material.					
I can describe the characteristics and explain the formation of landforms created by erosion - interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.					
I can describe the characteristics and explain the formation of landforms caused by erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.					
I can describe the characteristics and explain the formation of landforms caused by deposition – levees, flood plains and estuaries.					
I can <u>use an example</u> of a river valley – River Tees - to identify (and demonstrate understanding of) erosional and depositional landforms.					
I can explain how physical and human factors affect the risk of flooding - precipitation, geology, relief and land use.					
I can use hydrographs to show and explain the relationship between precipitation and discharge .					
I can explain and evaluate (costs and benefits) how hard engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding.					
I can explain and evaluate (costs and benefits) how soft engineering can reduce the risk of flooding or the effects of flooding.					
<u>Using an example of a UK flood management scheme</u> – Banbury - I can explain <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why the scheme was required 2. How the area was managed 3. The social, environmental and economic issues. 					
I can identify on an OS map all of the river landforms and use 4 & 6 fig grid references to locate them on a map.					