Topic 4 - UKs Physical Landscapes

1 = Don't understand	3 = Understand some	5 = Understand all

Section of Topic	Pages	Notes	1-5 confident
ENQUIRY QUESTION 1 - Why does the physical landscape of the UK vary from place to place? I can describe the role of geology, past tectonic and glacial processes in the development of upland (igneous and metamorphic rocks) and lowland (sedimentary rocks) landscapes. I can describe the characteristics and distribution of the UK's main rock types: sedimentary (chalk, carboniferous limestone, clay) igneous (granite), metamorphic (schists, slates) I can explain why distinctive upland and lowland landscapes result from the interaction of physical processes: weathering and climatological, post-glacial river and slope processes. I can explain why distinctive landscapes result from human activity (agriculture, forestry, settlement) over time.	**44-48**		
SUB TOPIC: COASTS - Why is there a variety of distinctive coastal landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them? I can describe how geological structure (concordant/discordant, joints and faults) and rock type (hard/soft rock) influence erosional landforms (headlands and bays, caves, arches, cliffs, stacks, wave cut platforms) in the formation of coastal landscapes of erosion. I can explain how UK climate , marine (destructive waves) and sub-aerial processes (mass movement, weathering) are important in coastal landscapes of erosion as well as the rate of coastal retreat. I can explain how sediment transportation (longshore drift) and deposition processes (constructive waves) influence coastal landforms (spits, beaches and bars) on coastal landscapes of deposition. I can assess how human activities (development, agriculture, industry, coastal management) have direct or indirect effects on coastal landscapes. CASE STUDY - I can explain how the interaction of physical and human processes is causing change on one named coastal landscape including the significance of its location. I can explain why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding and the threats to people and the environment. I can assess the costs and benefits to, and conflicting views about, managing coastal processes by hard engineering (and by soft engineering as well as more sustainable approaches.	**49-57**		
SUB TOPIC: RIVERS - Why is there a variety of river landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them? I can describe how river landscapes contrast between the upper courses, mid-courses and lower courses of rivers and why channel shape (width, depth), valley profile, gradient, discharge, velocity and sediment size and shape change along the course of a named UK river. I can describe the interaction of erosion, transport and depositional processes in river landform formation I can explain the influence of climate, geology and slope processes on river landscapes and sediment load and how storm hydrographs and lag-times can be explained by physical factors. I can explain how human activities (urbanisation, land-use change, deforestation) change river landscapes which alter storm hydrographs. I can explain how the interaction of physical and human processes is causing river flooding on one named river, including the significance of its location. I can explain the increasing risks from river flooding (increased frequency of storms and land-use change) and assess the threats to people and the environment. I can assess the costs and benefits of managing flood risk by hard engineering and by soft engineering.	**59-70**		