Geography – UK Landscapes

Year 9

Relief of the UK

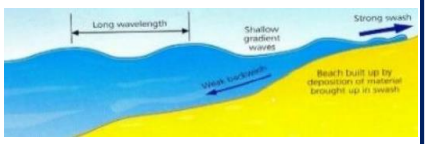
Relief of the UK can be divided into uplands and lowlands. Each have their own characteristics.

Areas +600m: Peaks and ridges cold, misty and snow common. i.e. Scotland

Areas -200m: Flat or rolling hills. Warmer weather. i.e. Fens

Waves and Coastlines

Constructive Waves
This wave has a swash that is stronger than the backwash. This therefore builds up the coast.



Destructive Waves
This wave has a backwash that is stronger than the swash. This therefore erodes the coast.

Formation of Bays and Headlands
1. Waves attack the coastline.
2. Softer rock is eroded by the sea quicker forming a bay, calm area cases deposition.
3. More resistant rock is left jutting out into the sea. This is a headland and is now more vulnerable to erosion

Formation of a Spit (depositional landform)
1) Swash moves up the beach at the angle of the prevailing wind.
2) Backwash moves down the beach at 90° to coastline, due to gravity.
3) Zigzag movement (Longshore Drift) transports material along beach.
4) Deposition causes beach to extend, until reaching a river estuary.
5) Change in prevailing wind direction forms a hook.
6) Sheltered area behind spit encourages deposition, salt marsh forms.

Mechanical Weathering Example: Freeze-thaw weathering

Stage One		Stage Two		Stage Three	
Water seeps into cracks and fractures in the rock.		When the water freezes, it expands about 9%. This wedges apart the rock.		With repeated freeze-thaw cycles, the rock breaks off.	

Erosion and Transport

Types of Erosion
The break down and transport of rocks – smooth, round and sorted.

Attrition	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.
Solution	A chemical reaction that dissolves rocks.
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.

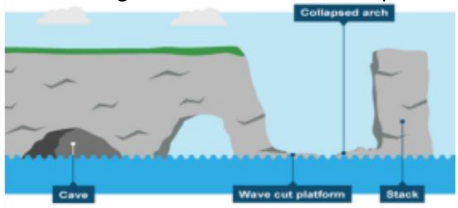
Types of Transportation
A natural process by which eroded material is carried/transported.

Solution	Minerals dissolve in water and are carried along.
Suspension	Sediment is carried along in the flow of the water.
Saltation	Pebbles that bounce along the sea/river bed.
Traction	Boulders that roll along a river/sea bed by the force of the flowing water.

Mass Movement
A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.

Landslide	When a large area of land becomes unstable and moves downwards
Rock fall	When rocks fall from a cliff/ mountain
Mudflow	Saturated mud becomes fluid and flows downwards
Rotational slip	A cliff collapses on a fault line. The cliff partially collapses, creating a terrace like formation.

Formation of Coastal Stack (erosional landform)
1. Hydraulic action widens cracks in the cliff face over time.
2. Abrasion forms a wave cut notch between HT and LT.
3. Further abrasion widens the wave cut notch to from a cave.
4. Caves from both sides of the headland break through to form an arch.
5. Weather above/erosion below – arch collapses leaving stack.
6. Further weathering and erosion eaves a stump.



Maths Skills

WRITING ABOUT DATA:

Positive correlation

An increase in one set of data leads to an increase in another set of data. E.g. There is a positive correlation between an increase in GDP and the number of doctors per person.

Negative correlation

An increase in one set of data leads to a decrease in another set of data. E.g. There is a negative correlation between an increase in GDP and infant mortality.

CALCULATE:

MEAN (average)
Add up all the values, then divide by how many values there are

RANGE
Take the smallest value away from the largest value

MODE
Find the value that appears the most

MEDIAN
Order the values from smallest to largest, then find the value that is in the middle of the list

English Skills

Connectives	Opinion phrases	Geographical key words
therefore	in my opinion	social
moreover	in conclusion	economic
nevertheless	conclusively	environmental
on the other hand	overall	political
because	clearly	local
this means that	to a large extent	global
this suggests	to a small extent	national
whereas	arguably	international
however	undoubtedly	north/south/east/west
likewise	the evidence suggests	impact/effect
nonetheless	in summary	response
seemingly	ultimately	immediate
despite this	finally	long-term
so	for this reason	sustainable

Catholic Social Teaching

In this topic the Catholic Social Teaching of **STEWARDSHIP** is focused upon. This topic delves into Earth's processes, such as erosion, deposition and transportation. This helps with the belief and understanding of the Earth and how it is everyone's duty to protect it for the future.

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Glossary – Coasts

BACKWASH	
SWASH	
BIOLOGICAL WEATHERING	
CHEMICAL WEATHERING	
MECHANICAL (FREEZE-THAW) WEATHERING	
SOFT ENGINEERING	
HARD ENGINEERING	
CONSTRUCTIVE WAVE	
DESTRUCTIVE WAVE	

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Glossary – Rivers

CROSS PROFILE	
LONG PROFILE	
DISCHARGE	
HARD ENGINEERING	
SOFT ENGINEERING	
HYDROGRAPH	
LATERAL EROSION	
VERTICAL EROSION	
FLOOD	

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