YEAR 7 UNIT 3: Physical Landscapes in the UK



KEY TERM\$

Channel – the course of a single river or stream

Condensation - when water vapour in turned into a liquid

Confluence – the point at which a tributary joins another river

Deposition - the dropping of rock particles when the water has less energy

Erosion - the wearing away of rock

Evaporation - when liquid water changes to a vapour

Floodplain - flat land at the side of a river which floods when a river bursts its banks **Geology** - the study of rocks beneath or feet

Meander – a bend in a river **Mouth** – where a river joins the sea

Precipitation - any liquid water falling to the earth (e.g. rain)

Rock Type – different rocks are eroded at different rates.

\$ediment - small pieces of material such as
rock or sand moved to a new location
\$ource - the start of a river

Transportation - the movement of sediment from an area of erosion to an area of deposition

Tributary – a smaller channel that joins a larger river

Water Cycle - the cycle of water from the atmosphere, to land and ocean

The water cycle describes the never ending cycle of water through our atmosphere, land and oceans



Water shapes our natural landscape through **eresion**, **transportation** and **deposition**. Wearing away rock from one place and taking it to another. It is through this process we have the Valleys of Wales, the uplands of the Peak District, and the amazing costal features of the Jurassic Coast. <u>River landforms</u> – different parts of a river have different levels of energy so they erode, transport and deposit different amounts of sediment – creating different features.

Upper Course

- Source
- V Shaped valley
- Interlocking spurs
- Waterfalls
- Gorges
- Narrow
- Shallow
- Large bead load

Middle course

- Meanders
- River Cliffs
- Slip off Slope
- Open gentle valley
- Wider and deeper
- More suspended sediment

Lower Course

- Ox bow lakes
- Flood plains
- Levees
- Open valley
- Wide floodplain
- Very wide
- Very deep
- Mouth
- Estuary



Drainage Basin

Geographers try to understand the interaction between the water cycle and the individual character of the drainage basin. By studying this geographers are able to predict changes to river landscapes and also where and when a river may flood.



The interactions between the sea and the geology create spectacular coastal landforms. These areas are popular with tourists. However, the sea is always changing the coast which can cause problems for people living in coastal communities. These problems include erosion and sea flooding.



<u>Geographers ask good questions</u> As our population continues to rise there is a demand for housing.

Often more houses are built in areas at risk from flooding. How can we safely protect homes and businesses from these dangers and who should pay for them. Are big questions for our future, especially if predictions about sea level rises are accurate!

