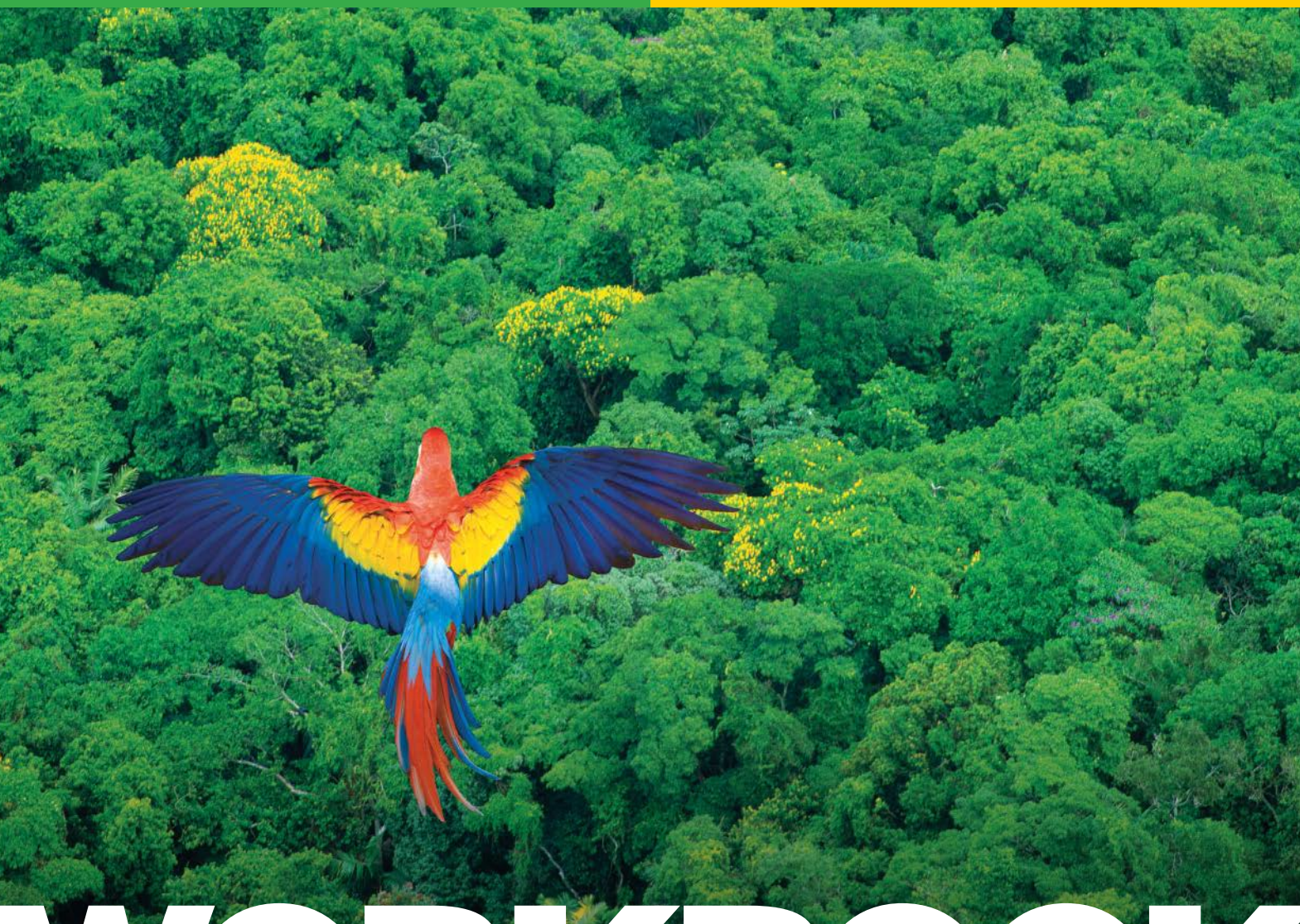
OCR

GCSE (9–1)



WORKBOOK

Geography A

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Chapter 2 Tackling Paper 1: Living in the UK Today

Component 1.1: Landscapes of the UK

Physical landscapes in the UK

The physical landscape of the UK contains upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes. They contain distinctive characteristics including their geology, climate, and types of human activity. **It is important to understand the key differences between the three landscapes.**

Complete the table below to summarise the differences between lowland, upland and glaciated landscapes. Use bullet points.

	Lowland landscape	Upland landscape	Glaciated landscape
Definition		• Elevated area possibly containing hills above 600m.	• Elevated area containing dramatic peaks and ridges.
Location	• Central and Southern England		
Climate			
Geology			
Human activity			

1 Which of the following characteristics is likely to be found in a glaciated landscape of the UK?

A Large cities

B Expansive areas for arable farming

C Regular freeze–thaw weathering due to cold climate

D Deposits of clays and gravel near the coast

Write the correct letter in the box. ☐ 1 mark

2 Study **Figure 2.1** which shows a photograph of Campbeltown, Scotland. Identify two features of this lowland landscape. 2 marks

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

Figure 2.1 Campbeltown, Scotland.

Top tips:

1. Don't provide more than two features as you will only be marked on your first two!
2. Hint: What makes this landscape uniquely lowland?

River landscapes (processes)

Geomorphic processes (processes that shape the Earth) shape distinctive river landscapes in the UK through weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition. **Make sure you learn the names and definitions of the different types of each of these geomorphic processes!**

It is easy to confuse erosion and weathering. Write each process in the correct column in the table below.

Freeze–thaw Hydraulic action Oxidation Abrasion

Biological Attrition Solution Carbonation

Erosion	Weathering

1 Define the process of saltation. 1 mark

.....

.....

Top tip: Be as specific as you can – include both the cause of movement and how it moves.

2 Define the process of abrasion. 1 mark

.....

.....

3 Define the process of freeze–thaw weathering. 1 mark

.....

.....

4 The table below names three weathering processes which take place within a river basin. Use arrows to match each process with the correct description. 2 marks

Process	Description
Biological	The breakdown of rocks into smaller ones by water, ice or wind.
Mechanical	The disintegration of rocks caused by reactions.
Chemical	Rocks and river banks are broken down by living organisms, including plants and animals.

River landscapes (landforms)

Rivers create a range of distinctive landforms in the UK which include **waterfalls**, **gorges**, **V-shaped valleys**, **floodplains**, **levees**, **meanders** and **ox-bow lakes**.

1 Explain the stages in the formation of a levee. 3 marks

Key terms

Include the following key terms:
deposition, floodplain, flood, river channel.

Top tip: 3 marks = 3 stages to explain.

Showing 'stages' is often best done through drawing diagrams. For each stage in the formation of a levee, draw an annotated diagram below, using the vocabulary in the Key terms box to explain the stage.

Stage 1:

Stage 2:

Stage 3:

Top tip: In the exam, you can answer a question like this by sketching the stages of the formation of the landform, as you have done here.

Now try explaining the stages of formation for all the river landscape landforms.

2 Study **Figure 2.2**, which shows High Force, England. Label the features of this landform. 3 marks

Figure 2.2 High Force, England

Top tips:

1. 3 marks = 3 labels
2. Be as accurate as possible as you draw your arrows to the features.
3. Remember a label is not an annotation (see page 14).

River landscapes (Case study 1)

You need to know one UK river basin in detail, with three focuses:

- how geomorphic processes operate at different scales and are influenced by geology and climate
- landforms created by these geomorphic processes
- the impact of human activity (including management) on geomorphic processes and the landscape.

Name your chosen river basin in the UK: .....

'Examine' means investigate/scrutinise the different influences. **AO3 analyse and evaluate**

Show you understand how both **geology** and **climate** influence geomorphic processes. Go back to page 27 if you need to remind yourself what geomorphic processes are. **AO2 understanding**

Examine the influence of geology and climate on geomorphic processes in your chosen river basin. 8 marks

Use examples from your river basin case study. **AO1 knowledge**

The focus of the question is on geology and climate, so structure it with two paragraphs. Use PEEL to help plan an answer to this question:

1 Geology	2 Climate
Point (outline your point)	**P**oint (outline your point) ....
Explain (how geology influences processes)	**E**xplain (how geology influences processes) ....
Evidence (using facts/examples)	**E**vidence (using facts/examples) ....
Link (examine the influence of geology on processes)	**L**ink (examine the influence of geology on processes) ....

How do I 'examine'?

The following questions may help you 'examine' how geomorphic processes have been influenced:

- Sped up/slowed down?
- Change in location?
- Change of processes?
- Any processes become more/less important?

The key to accessing Level 3 'Thorough' (6–8 marks) for this question is to consider the **range of scales** the geomorphic processes are influenced on, from small-scale (specific landforms) to medium-scale (upper/middle/lower course) to large-scale (whole river basin).