

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



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

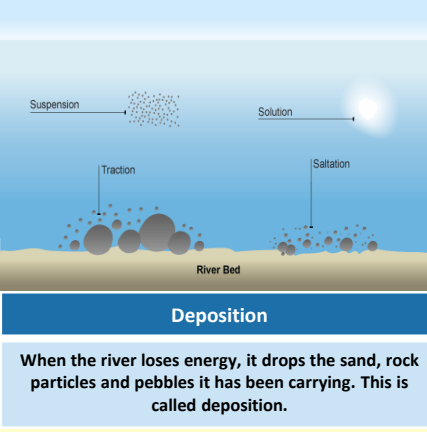
Areas - 200m: Flat or rolling hills. Warmer weather. i.e. Fens

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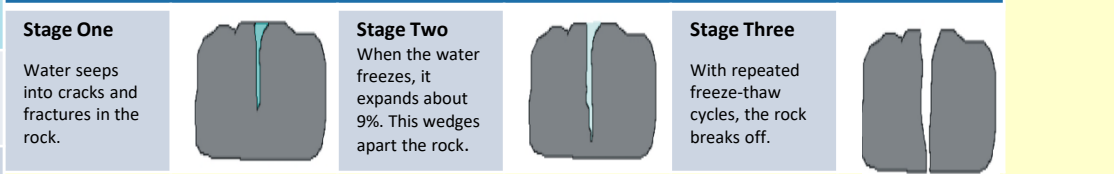
1 Erosion	
The break down and transport of rocks – smooth, round and sorted.	
Attrition	Rocks that bash together to become smooth/smaller.
Corrosion	A chemical reaction that dissolves rocks.
Abrasion	Rocks hurled at the base of a cliff to break pieces apart.
Hydraulic Action	Water enters cracks in the cliff, air compresses, causing the crack to expand.

2 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.



Types of Weathering	
Weathering is the breakdown of rocks where they are.	
Chemical	Breakdown of rock by changing its chemical composition.
Physical	Breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition.

WEATHERING is the breakdown of rocks *in situ* (where they are) . MECHANICAL WEATHERING e.g. freeze-thaw



What are physical landscapes like in our local area?

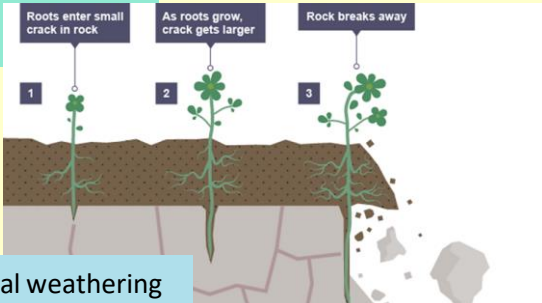


Mass Movement	
A large movement of soil and rock debris that moves down slopes in response to the pull of gravity in a vertical direction.	
1	Rain saturates the permeable rock above the impermeable rock making it heavy.
2	Waves or a river will erode the base of the slope making it unstable.
3	Eventually the weight of the permeable rock above the impermeable rock weakens and collapses.
4	The debris at the base of the slope is then removed and transported by a river.

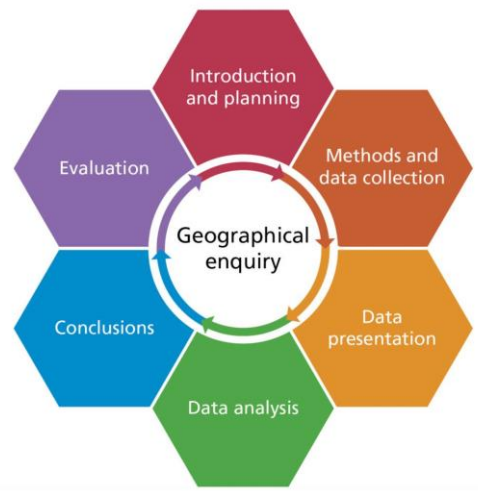
Physical features – Natural things like mountains, rivers, waterfalls, deserts.
Human features – Things made by people like roads, buildings, farms.
Sustainable development – Using rivers in a way that they will still be there for future generations to enjoy, whilst at the same time meeting the needs of local people. Soft engineering is sustainable.



Biological weathering



Water Cycle Key Terms	
Precipitation	Moisture falling from clouds as rain, snow or hail.
Interception	Vegetation prevent water reaching the ground.
Surface Runoff	Water flowing over surface of the land into rivers
Infiltration	Water soaking into the ground.
Transpiration	Water lost through leaves of plants.



Processes – Actions that lead to changes in a place.
Landforms – natural features made by nature e.g. waterfalls