

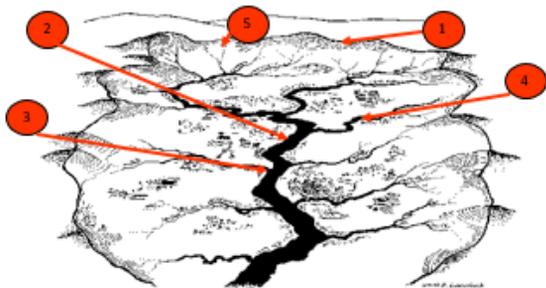


Geog your memory...



Name the features of the drainage basin:

- 1=
- 2=
- 3=
- 4=
- 5=



The long profile of a river shows you how the gradient (steepness) changes over the different sections. Describe the gradient for the following:

1. Upper Course
2. Middle Course
3. Lower Course

Describe the characteristics of the cross profile of a river's upper, middle and lower course.

Upper Course=



Middle Course=



Lower Course=



Where is vertical erosion more dominant?

Place labels A, B, C and D on the map below in the correct places.



A: Upland Area of the Cambrian Mountains

B: Lowland area of The Fens

C: The Atlantic Ocean

D: River Severn

River processes

1. Name and explain four processes of river erosion.
2. Name and explain four processes of river transportation.
3. When does deposition occur?



Geog your memory...



Name 3 river landforms that are created by the process of erosion.

Explain how a V-Shaped Valley may form.

Name 3 river landforms that are created by the process of deposition.



Explain how a waterfall may form.

Explain how a meander may form.

Identify the feature shown in the diagram.
Shade one oval only.

- A Levee
- B Estuary
- C Floodplain
- D Gorge



Explain how this feature is formed.



Geog YOUR MEMORY...

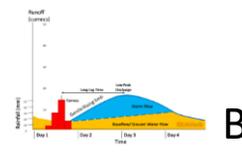
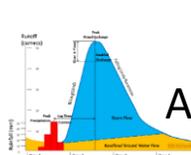


Highlight the physical factors that affect flooding in one colour and the human factors in another.

Explain one human and one physical

- Precipitation
- Deforestation
- Geology
- Melting glaciers
- Urbanisation
- Relief

Study the two hydrographs A and B.



Which one is most likely to flood? Suggest two reasons for your answer.

Hard engineering strategies are manmade structures built to control the flow of rivers and reduce flooding.

State 4 hard engineering options used to manage a river:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Soft engineering strategies are less intrusive, work with the river landscape and are usually more sustainable.

State 4 soft engineering options used to manage a river:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Case study of a flood management scheme- Boscastle, Cornwall, UK

Annotate the diagram to show two ways in which the River Valency has been managed.



Complete this case study for an example of a river valley in the UK- The River Tees



Location and Background

The River Tees is in the county of..... The source at the which is in the It flows through Shropshire, It flows into the

Course of The River Severn

The upper course features include Cow Green The highest waterfall is There are rapids called.....The middle course features include meanders andThe town ofis built inside a meander. In the lower course a floodplain can be found. As the river approaches the North Sea, it widens to form an..... The land here is used for heavy industry as the mud flats have been around the town of Stockton on Tees.

Missing words:

North Sea reservoir Cauldrons Snout Yorkshire
ox bow lakes Yarm estuary reclaimed Cross Fell Pennine hills High Force



Geog YOUR memory...

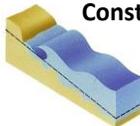


Answer the following:

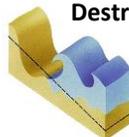
1. How are waves created?
2. What is the term that refers to the distance a wave has travelled?
3. What is the difference between the swash and backwash?

State the characteristics for the following....

Constructive waves=



Destructive waves=



Match the key terms to their definitions

Hydraulic action	Waves smash rocks together and they become smooth and round
Attrition	Waves lose energy and drop rock
Mechanical Weathering	Rain reacts with rock, causing it to breakdown
Abrasion	Air is trapped in cracks on a cliff face. When a wave breaks, the trapped air is compressed which weakens the cliff and causes erosion.
Chemical Weathering	Bits of rock and sand in waves grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper.
Deposition	Water enters cracks in rocks and continuously freezes and thaws

Complete the passage using the words below

Mass is the movement of..... downslope under the influence of It is the falling, sliding or flowing of rock or soil most often along a line of weakness. Different types of mass movement can include, landslides and

rockfalls, sediment, rotational slumping, movement, gravity

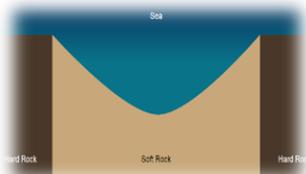
With the aid of a diagram, explain the process of longshore drift.



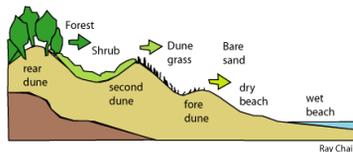
Geog YOUR memory...



Annotate the diagram to show how geological structure and rock type can influence the coast



Select one stage of a sand dune system and explain its characteristics.



Chosen Stage e.g. fore dune

Description of characteristics

Identify the feature shown on the O.S map extract. Shade one oval only.

- A Bar
- B Lagoon
- C Spit
- D Beach



Explain how this feature is formed.

Case Study of coastal landforms: Swanage, Dorset



Name this feature, located at Handfast Point, on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset.

Explain how this feature formed (include processes)

Name the landforms of coastal erosion shown in the diagram below

Challenge: Add explanations



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Hint: Stack, Stump, Cave, Arch, Collapsed Arch, Blowhole, Fault



Geog your memory...



Define hard engineering.

Define soft engineering.

Highlight the hard engineering coastal defences in one colour and the soft engineering coastal defences in another.

- Groyne
- Dune regeneration
- Rock Armour/rip rap
- Beach nourishment and reprofiling
- Sea Wall
- Gabions

Match the images to the coastal management strategy



Gabion- These are metal cages filled with rocks. They are stacked together to make a wall to protect the coast.



Groyne- Timber or rock structure built out to sea. They trap sediment being moved by longshore drift and enlarge the beach.



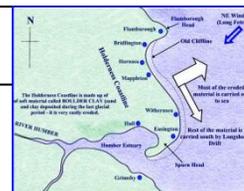
Beach nourishment and reprofiling- Shingle or sand is dredged offshore and transported to the coast by barge. The shingle is then dumped onto the beach and shaped by bulldozers. This is called reprofiling.

Describe how Medmerry is managed and explain the advantages and disadvantages of this approach?



Why does Holderness require coastal management?

What hard and soft engineering coastal defences are used at Holderness? Name towns/villages.



Describe a social, economic and environmental impact of coastal management at Holderness.