




Paper 1: Physical Geography

Exam section: Physical Landscapes – Coast and Rivers

Broad section	Specific content			
The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.	Knows the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.			
The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.	Know constructive and destructive wave differences and characteristics (e.g. Swash and backwash, etc).			
	Can describe in detail each of the following:			
	•• weathering processes – mechanical, chemical			
	•• mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls			
	•• erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition			
	•• transportation – longshore drift			
Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.	•• deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.			
	Know the differences between more and less resistant rock types.			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional landforms of: headlands and bays,			
	the formation of the erosional landforms of: wave cut platforms and cliffs			
	explain the formation of the erosional landforms of: caves, arches stacks and stumps			
	explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: beaches			
	explain the formation of the depositional landforms of sand dunes			
	explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: spits			
	explain the formation of the depositional landforms of: bars			
	For the Holderness Coast can name and identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition (e.g. flamborough head, Spurn Point spit, rotational slumping etc).			
Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.	Know reasons to manage (protect) a coastline:			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of: sea walls			
	pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of rock armour			
	pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of gabions			
	pros and cons of the hard coastal management technique of groynes			
	pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of beach nourishment and reprofiling			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of: dune regeneration			
	pros and cons of the soft coastal management technique of: managed retreat/coastal realignment			
	For the Holderness coast			
	•• the reasons for management			
	•• the management strategy			
	•• the resulting effects and conflicts.			
The shape of river valleys changes as	Know what the long profile is and how it changes along a river			
	Know what the cross profile is and how it changes along a river			

rivers flow downstream.	Can describe the fluvial processes:			
	•• erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion			
	•• transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution			
	•• deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.			
Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.	Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional river landforms of: interlocking spurs			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional river landforms of: waterfalls and gorges.			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional and dispositional river landforms of: meanders.			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the erosional and dispositional river landforms of: ox-bow lakes			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the dispositional river landforms of: flood plains			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the dispositional river landforms of: levées,			
	Can recognise and explain the formation of the dispositional river landforms of: estuaries			
	For the River Tees can say which of these landforms it has			
Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.	Using key terms can explain some physical factors that affect flood risk such as precipitation, geology, relief (shape of the land)			
	Using key terms can explain some human factors that affect flood risk such as land use			
	Can read and understand the components of a flood hydrograph (e.g. precipitation, discharge etc)			
	Can explain how a flood hydrograph shape might change			
	The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: dams and reservoirs,			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: flood relief channels			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: straightening,			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the hard river management technique of: embankments,			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: flood warning and preparation			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: flood plain zoning			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: planting trees			
	Can describe and the say the pros and cons of the soft river management technique of: river restoration			
	For Boscastle you can use facts to describe:			
	•• why the scheme was required			
•• the management strategy				
•• the social, economic and environmental issues.				