

Montgomery Academy



GCSE AQA Geography Flashcards

Physical C: Physical Landscapes in the UK



1

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1

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1

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1

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1

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1

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1

CONTENTS

3-20	Physical Processes
21-28	Waves
29-48	Coastal Landforms
49-72	Coastal Management
73-102	River Features & Landforms
103-132	River Flooding & Management

2

CONTENTS

3-20	Physical Processes
21-28	Waves
29-48	Coastal Landforms
49-72	Coastal Management
73-102	River Features & Landforms
103-132	River Flooding & Management

2

CONTENTS

3-20	Physical Processes
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2

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3-20	Physical Processes
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2

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2

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2

Question(s)

What is weathering? What are the 3 types of weathering? Can you describe examples of each?

3

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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3

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is mass movement?
Name 4 types

5

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Name 4 types

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Name 4 types

5

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Mass Movement is the downhill movement of large amounts of cliff material under the influence of gravity

E.g. Rockfall, landslide, mudslide and slumping

6

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Question(s)

What is erosion? Identify the 4 types

7

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

What is erosion? Identify the 4 types

7

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Erosion is the wearing away of the land by wind or water

E.g. Abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition and solution

8

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Question(s)

Describe:

- Abrasion
- Hydraulic Action
- Attrition
- Solution

9

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe:

- Abrasion
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- Solution

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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9

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- **Abrasion** - When waves which contain sand and larger fragments wear away the base of a cliff or headland (sandpaper effect)
- **Hydraulic Action** - Waves compress air in cracks or joints in the rock. As air rushes out of the crack when the wave retreats it leads to an explosive effect as pressure is released
- **Attrition** - When rocks and pebbles bump into each other and break up and round-off
- **Solution** - When weak acids in the sea/river dissolve the rock

10

Answer(s)

- **Abrasion** - When waves which contain sand and larger fragments wear away the base of a cliff or headland (sandpaper effect)
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10

Question(s)

What is transportation?
Identify the 4 types

11

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

What is transportation?
Identify the 4 types

11

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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11

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11

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Transportation is the movement of sediment from one place to another

E.g. Solution, suspension, saltation and traction

12

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Question(s)

What is:

- Traction
- Saltation
- Suspension
- Solution

13

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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- Traction
- Saltation
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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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What is:

- Traction
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13

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- Traction** – large pebbles and boulders are rolled along the seafloor.
- Saltation** – material is bounced along the seafloor.
- Suspension** – material is suspended and carried by the waves.
- Solution** – material is dissolved and carried by the water.

14

Answer(s)

- Traction** – large pebbles and boulders are rolled along the seafloor.
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14

Question(s)

Describe how longshore drift transports material

15

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

Describe how longshore drift transports material

15

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe how longshore drift transports material

15

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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15

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15

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15

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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15

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is deposition?

17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

What is deposition?

17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is deposition?

17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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17

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

The putting down of transported material

18

Answer(s)

The putting down of transported material

18

Answer(s)

The putting down of transported material

18

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The putting down of transported material

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18

Answer(s)

The putting down of transported material

18

Answer(s)

The putting down of transported material

18

Question(s)

Question(s)

Why does deposition occur?

Why does deposition occur?

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

Why does deposition occur?

Why does deposition occur?

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

Why does deposition occur?

Why does deposition occur?

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

Why does deposition occur?

Why does deposition occur?

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

19

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Water energy reduces leading to material being deposited. This could be because...

Waves enter an area of shallow water / waves enter a sheltered area, e.g. a cove or bay / there is little wind / a river or estuary flows into the sea reducing wave energy

20

Answer(s)

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20

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

What causes waves?

21

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Waves are caused by the transfer of energy from the wind to the sea due to the friction of wind on the water's surface

22

Answer(s)

Waves are caused by the transfer of energy from the wind to the sea due to the friction of wind on the water's surface

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Answer(s)

Waves are caused by the transfer of energy from the wind to the sea due to the friction of wind on the water's surface

22

Question(s)

What 3 factors affect the size of waves?

23

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What 3 factors affect the size of waves?

23

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What 3 factors affect the size of waves?

23

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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23

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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What 3 factors affect the size of waves?

23

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What 3 factors affect the size of waves?

23

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- Fetch (the distance a wave has travelled)
- Wind speed
- Wind duration

24

Answer(s)

- Fetch (the distance a wave has travelled)
- Wind speed
- Wind duration

24

Answer(s)

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Answer(s)

- Fetch (the distance a wave has travelled)
- Wind speed
- Wind duration

24

Question(s)

What do **swash** and **backwash** mean?

25

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What do **swash** and **backwash** mean?

25

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What do **swash** and **backwash** mean?

25

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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What do **swash** and **backwash** mean?

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What do **swash** and **backwash** mean?

25

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

The **swash** is the movement of a wave up a beach

The **backwash** is the wave returning back to the sea from the beach

26

Answer(s)

The **swash** is the movement of a wave up a beach

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Question(s)

Identify the two types of wave and give 3 differences between them

27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify the two types of wave and give 3 differences between them

27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify the two types of wave and give 3 differences between them

27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify the two types of wave and give 3 differences between them

27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify the two types of wave and give 3 differences between them

27

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Destructive and constructive waves

Any differences from:

- Destructive are more frequent
- Destructive are higher waves
- Constructive have a stronger swash
- Constructive have a weaker backwash
- Destructive are more erosive etc.

28

Answer(s)

Destructive and constructive waves

Any differences from:

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28

Question(s)

What is:

- a headland?
- a bay?

29

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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- a bay?

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is:

- a headland?
- a bay?

29

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- A headland is a cliff that sticks out into the sea and is surrounded by water on three sides.
- A bay is an inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards

30

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Question(s)

Explain the formation of bays and headlands

31

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain the formation of bays and headlands

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Explain the formation of bays and headlands

31

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

They occur at discordant coastlines is where the geology alternates between bands of soft and hard rock. The bands of soft rock, such as sand and clay, erode (through abrasion and hydraulic action) more quickly than those of more resistant rock, such as chalk. This leaves a section of land jutting out into the sea called a headland. The areas where the soft rock has eroded away, next to the headland, are called bays.

32

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32

Question(s)

What is a wave-cut platform?

33

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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33

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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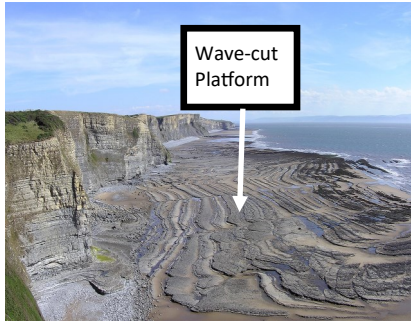
33

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

A wave-cut platform is a wide, gently sloping surface found at the base of the cliff and extends into the sea

34



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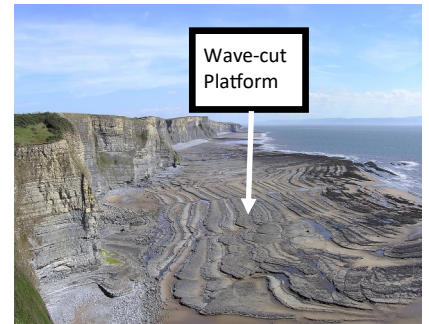
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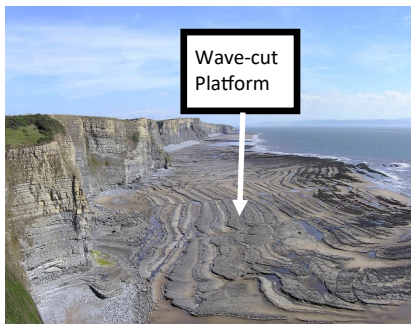
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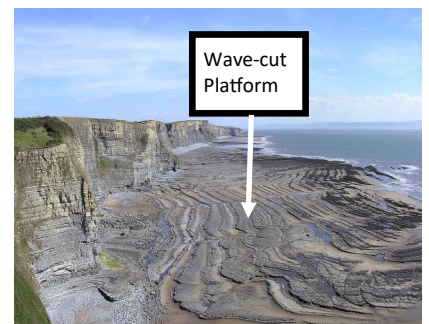
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A wave-cut platform is a wide, gently sloping surface found at the base of the cliff and extends into the sea

34



Question(s)

Explain the formation of a wave-cut platform

35

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain the formation of a wave-cut platform

35

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Explain the formation of a wave-cut platform

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Explain the formation of a wave-cut platform

35

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does a sea stack form?

37

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does a sea stack form?

37

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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37

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify 4 landforms of coastal deposition

39

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Beaches, sand dunes, spits
and bars

40

Answer(s)

Beaches, sand dunes, spits
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40

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Beaches, sand dunes, spits
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Beaches, sand dunes, spits
and bars

40

Question(s)

What is a beach? And where do they typically form?

41

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is a beach? And where do they typically form?

41

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is a beach? And where do they typically form?

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is a beach? And where do they typically form?

41

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

A sandy beach is an area of deposited sand and shingle. They are usually formed in a sheltered bays, where low energy, constructive waves transport material onto the shore

42

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42

Question(s)

What's the difference between a spit and a bar?

43

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What's the difference between a spit and a bar?

43

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What's the difference between a spit and a bar?

43

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- A spit is an extended stretch of beach material that sticks out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end
- A bar is a ridge of sand or single that joins two headlands either side of a bay

44

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Question(s)

Explain the formation
of a spit

45

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

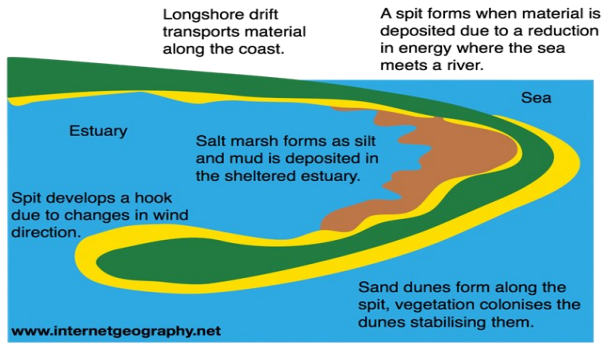
Explain the formation
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Topic: Physical Landscapes

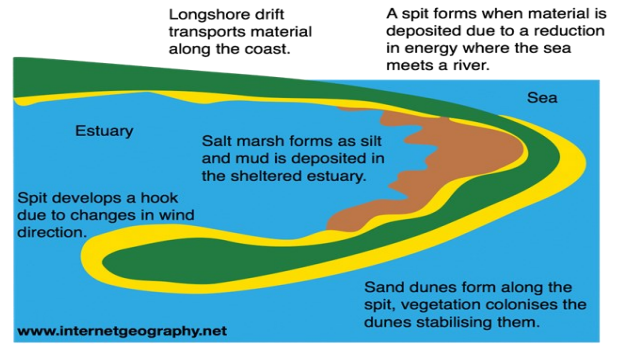
Answer(s)

Formation of a spit



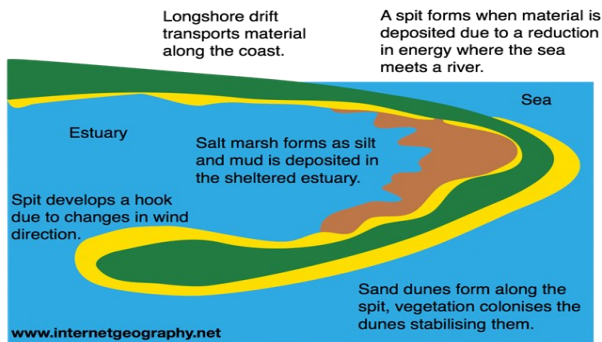
Answer(s)

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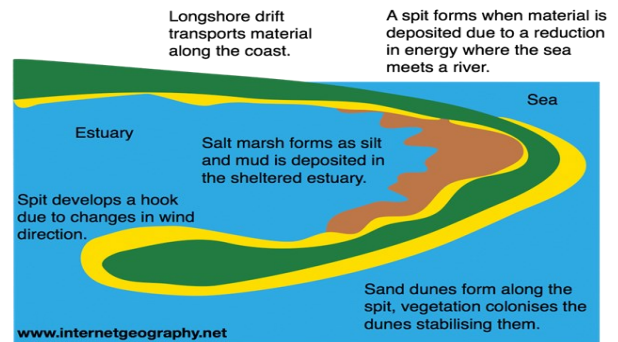
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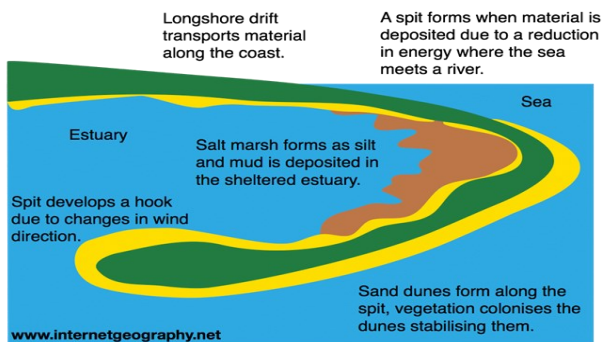
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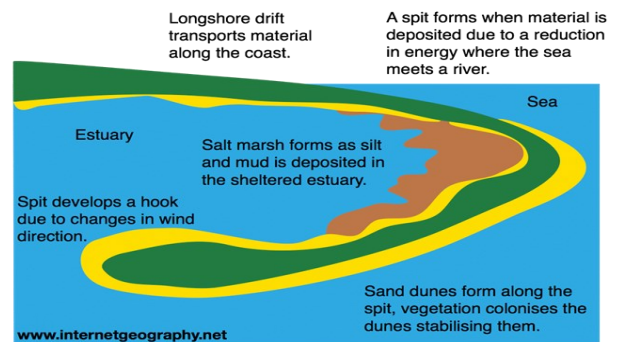
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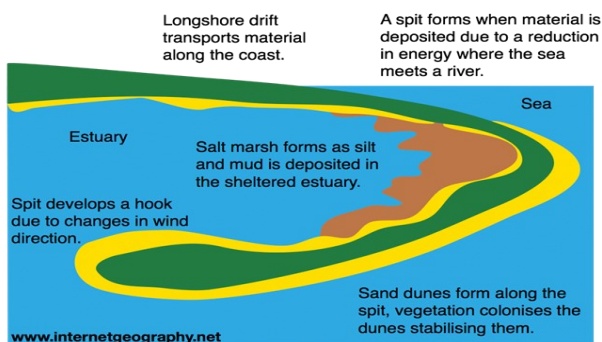
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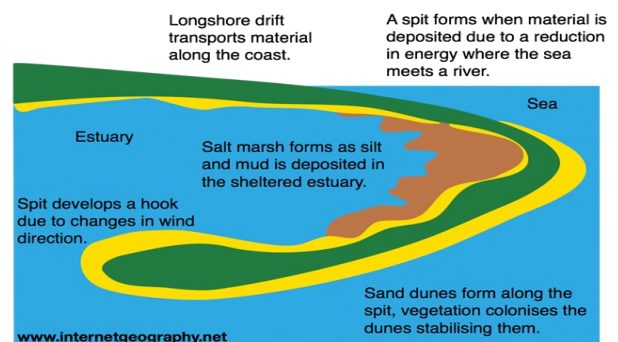
Answer(s)

Formation of a spit



Answer(s)

Formation of a spit



Question(s)

How are sand dunes formed?

47

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How are sand dunes formed?

47

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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How are sand dunes formed?

47

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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How are sand dunes formed?

47

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Onshore winds (winds blowing inland from the sea) cause the formation of sand dunes at the back of a beach. Sand is deposited by the wind around an object such as a rock, forming embryo dunes. Over time, vegetation such as marram grass stabilise the sand dunes forming foredunes. As the vegetation around the foredunes decomposes nutrients are released and soil begins to form. A wider range of plants are then able to colonise the dunes.

48

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48

Question(s)

What is the difference between hard and soft engineering?

49

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is the difference between hard and soft engineering?

49

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49

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Hard engineering involves building artificial structures which try to control natural processes.

Soft engineering does not involve building artificial structures but takes a more sustainable and natural approach to managing the coast.

50

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Question(s)

Question(s)

Give three examples of hard engineering techniques used to protect the coast

Give three examples of hard engineering techniques used to protect the coast

51

Topic: Physical Landscapes

51

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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51

Topic: Physical Landscapes

51

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Groynes, rock armour, sea walls,
revetments, gabions or breakwater

52

Answer(s)

Groynes, rock armour, sea walls,
revetments, gabions or breakwater

52

Answer(s)

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revetments, gabions or breakwater

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Answer(s)

Groynes, rock armour, sea walls,
revetments, gabions or breakwater

52

Question(s)

How does a groyne help reduce coastal erosion?

53

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does a groyne help reduce coastal erosion?

53

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does a groyne help reduce coastal erosion?

53

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does a groyne help reduce coastal erosion?

53

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Groynes trap material being transported by longshore drift. This builds up a wide beach which helps absorb energy from waves, reducing the rate of cliff erosion.

54



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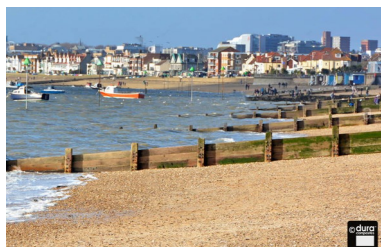
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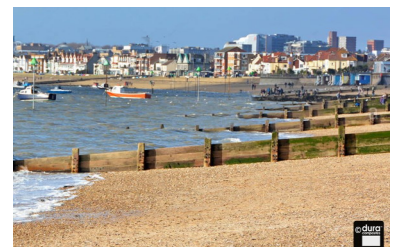
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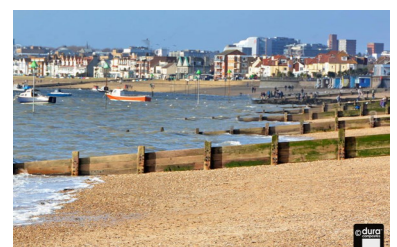
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Answer(s)

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54



Question(s)

Give an advantage of using rock armour to protect the coast

55

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Give an advantage of using rock armour to protect the coast

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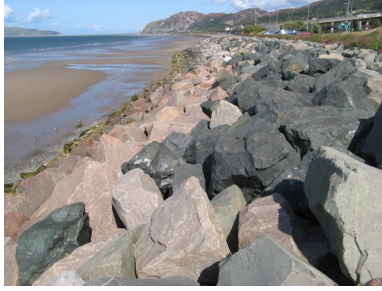
55

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Cheap and efficient at reducing energy in waves approaching the coast.

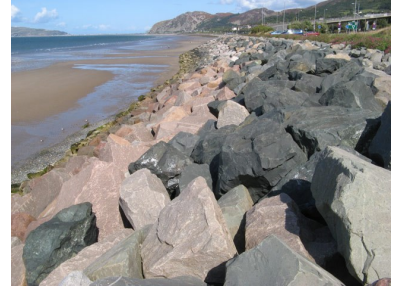
56



Answer(s)

Cheap and efficient at reducing energy in waves approaching the coast.

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Answer(s)

Cheap and efficient at reducing energy in waves approaching the coast.

56



Answer(s)

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56



Question(s)

What are gabions?

57

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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57

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57

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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What are gabions?

57

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What are gabions?

57

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Gabions are coastal defences that consist of rocks and boulders encased in a wired mesh. They absorb the energy from waves.



58

Answer(s)

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58

Question(s)

Give three examples of soft engineering

59

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Give three examples of soft engineering

59

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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59

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Question(s)

Give three examples of soft engineering

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Give three examples of soft engineering

59

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Beach nourishment, managed retreat, dune regeneration, beach re-profiling.

60

Answer(s)

Beach nourishment, managed retreat, dune regeneration, beach re-profiling.

60

Answer(s)

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60

Question(s)

Identify the soft engineering techniques being described below:

- This is when areas of the coast are allowed to erode. This is usually in areas where the land is of low value.
- Beaches are made higher and wider by importing sand and shingle to an area affected by longshore drift.
- This involves taking action to build up dunes and increase vegetation on them
- This technique involves redistributing sediment from the lower part of the beach to the upper part of the beach.

61

Topic: Physical Landscapes**Question(s)**

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61

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- a. Managed retreat (coastal realignment)
- b. Beach nourishment
- c. Dune regeneration
- d. Beach re-profiling

62

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62

Question(s)

Identify your coastal management case study location

63

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

The Holderness Coast is 61km long and stretches from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Head in the south

64

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64

Question(s)

Why are coastal management strategies needed at your location?

65

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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65

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- Erosion is causing the cliffs retreat about 1.8m every year. Up to 10m in some areas (the fastest erosion in Europe)
- The coastline is made of **boulder clay** which erodes easily and slumps when wet and causes cliff collapse
- There is a large **fetch**, which means more powerful (destructive) waves and more erosion
- The beaches are **naturally narrow** give less protection to the coast as it doesn't reduce the power of the waves

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Question(s)

Identify the coastal management strategies used at your location

67

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Identify the coastal management strategies used at your location

67

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Bridlington - 4.7km sea wall and wooden groynes

Hornsea - Sea wall, wooden groynes and rock armour

Withernsea - Sea wall, wooden groynes and rock armour



Mappleton - 2 Rock groynes (costing £2m)

Spurn Head - Spit protected by groynes and rock armour

Answer(s)

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Question(s)

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What have been the positive impacts of the coastal management strategy?

What have been the positive impacts of the coastal management strategy?

69

Topic: Physical Landscapes

69

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

69

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- The sea walls at Hornsea and Bridlington are preventing erosion and protecting businesses on the promenade (that was created due to the strategy).
- The groynes are creating a wider beach at each of the coastal towns preventing erosion and increasing the tourist potential of the towns.
- The rock armour is reducing the energy of the wave before it hits the land reducing erosion.

70

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71

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- There has been an increase in erosion at Great Cowden because of the groynes used in Mappleton have narrowed the beaches further down the coast. This has led to farms being destroyed by the erosion and the loss of 100 chalets at the Golden Sands Holiday Park.
- Spurn Head spit is at risk of being eroded away because less material is being added to it.
- Bays are forming in between the protected areas (which are now becoming headlands) and are being eroded faster.

72

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72

Question(s)

What are the following features of a river?

- a. Source
- b. Mouth
- c. Tributary
- d. Drainage Basin
- e. Confluence

73

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- a. The **source** is the original point from which the river flows
- b. The **mouth** is where the river flows into the sea
- c. A **tributary** is a smaller river/stream that flows into a larger river
- d. The **drainage basin** is the area of land drained by a river
- e. A **confluence** is the point where two rivers merge

74

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74

Question(s)

What are the 3 courses of a river called?

75

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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75

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Upper, middle and lower courses

76

Answer(s)

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76

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76

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76

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76

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76

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Upper, middle and lower courses

76

Question(s)

What is the long profile
of a river?

77

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is the long profile
of a river?

77

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is the long profile
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77

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

A Long profile shows the gradient (steepness) of the river from its source to mouth

78

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78

Question(s)

How does the long profile change as you move downstream?

79

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does the long profile change as you move downstream?

79

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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79

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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79

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is a cross profile of a river?

81

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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81

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

River cross profiles show you a cross section, of a river's channel and valley at certain points in the river's course.

82

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82

Question(s)

How does the cross profile change as you move downstream?

83

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

How does the cross profile change as you move downstream?

83

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

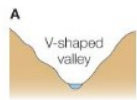
How does the cross profile change as you move downstream?

83

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Upper Course



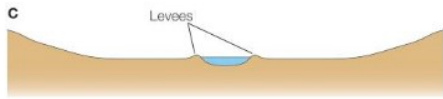
Valley: steep-sided, V-shaped
River: narrow, shallow, turbulent

Middle Course



Valley: wider, flat floor
River: wider and deeper

Lower Course

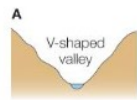


Valley: very wide and flat
River: wide, deep, with large sediment load

84

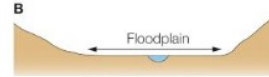
Answer(s)

Upper Course



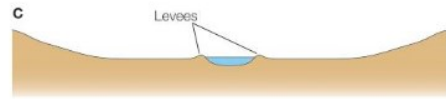
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River: wider and deeper

Lower Course

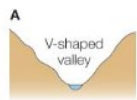


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84

Answer(s)

Upper Course



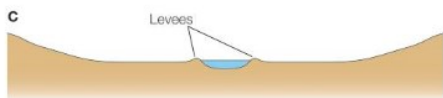
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Lower Course

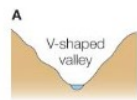


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Answer(s)

Upper Course



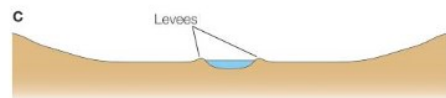
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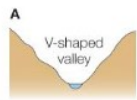


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Answer(s)

Upper Course



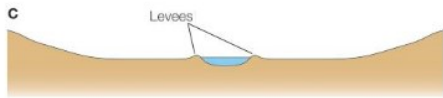
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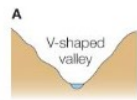


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Upper Course



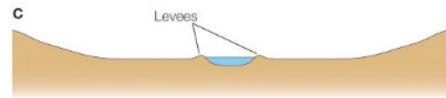
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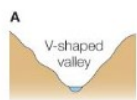


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Answer(s)

Upper Course



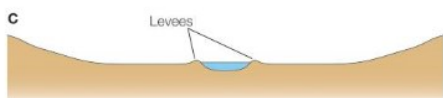
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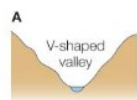


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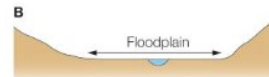
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Upper Course



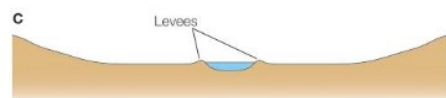
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84

Question(s)

What is the difference between vertical and lateral erosion?

85

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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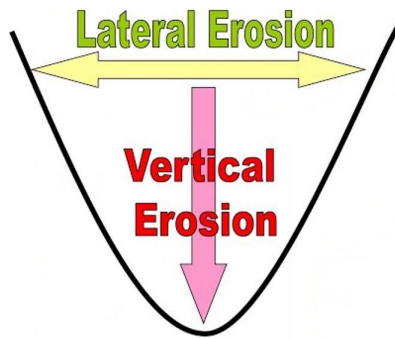
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85

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

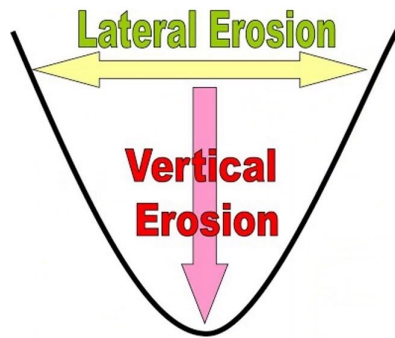


86

In the upper course the river does not have enough energy to erode laterally, so erodes vertically.

In the lower courses, vertical erosion continues but the river erodes sideways causing the valley floor to flatten.

Answer(s)

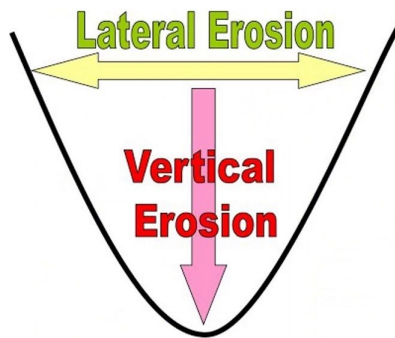


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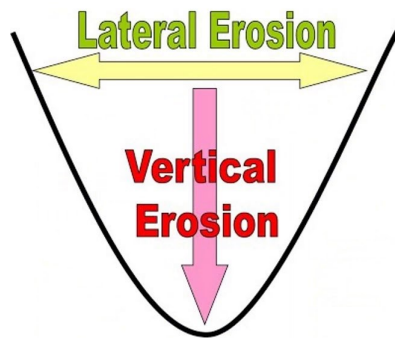


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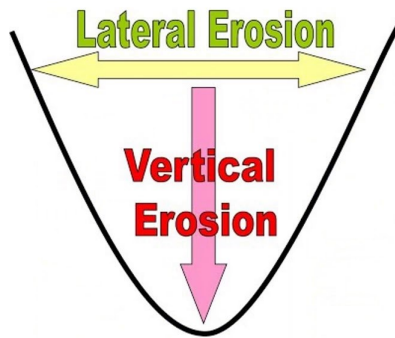


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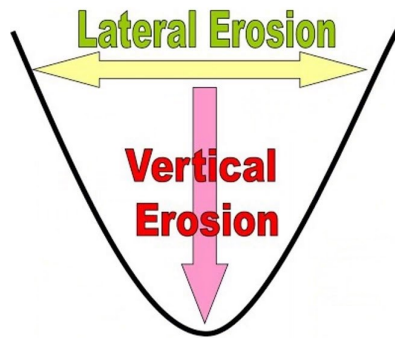


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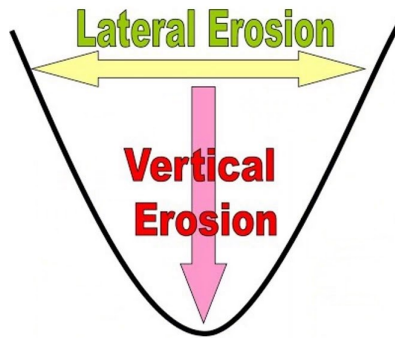


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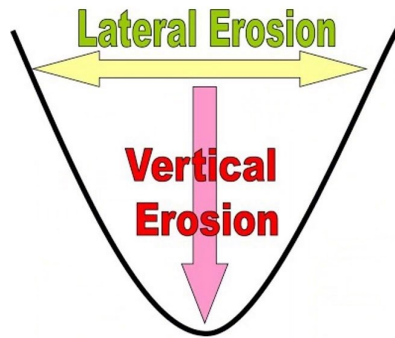


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Question(s)

What landforms do you find at each course of the river?

87

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What landforms do you find at each course of the river?

87

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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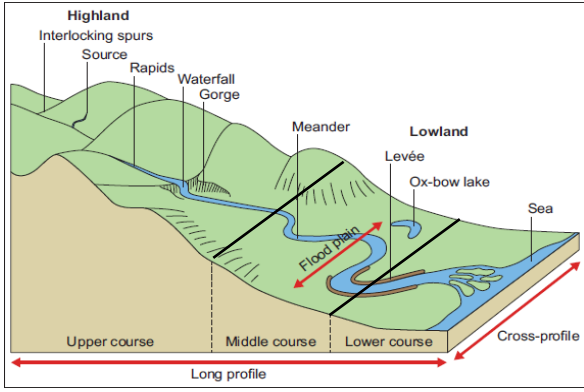
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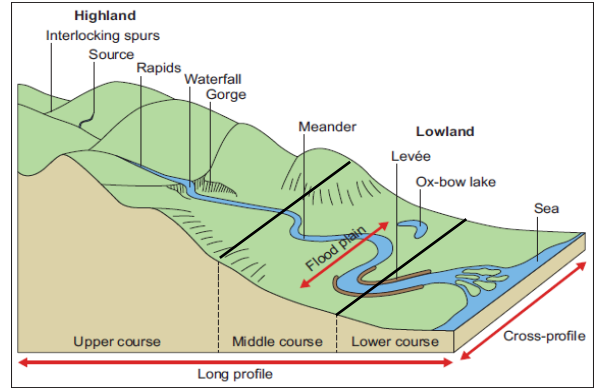
Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)



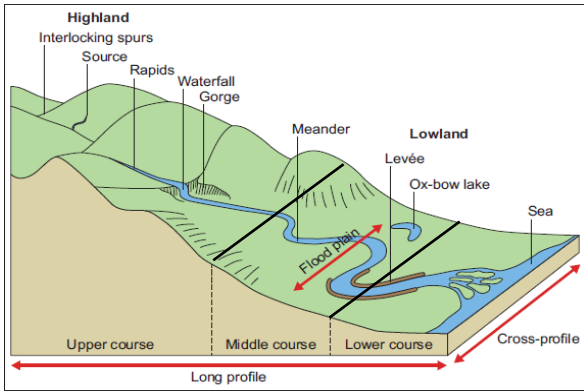
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Answer(s)



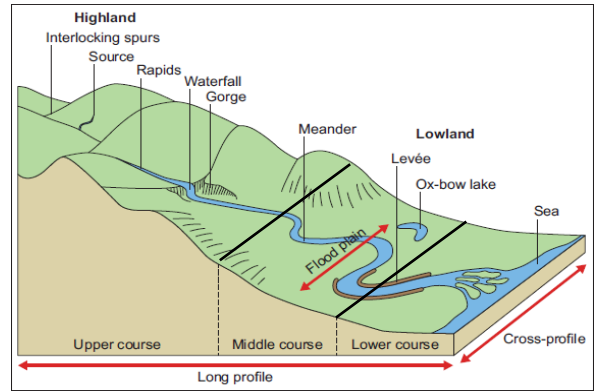
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Answer(s)



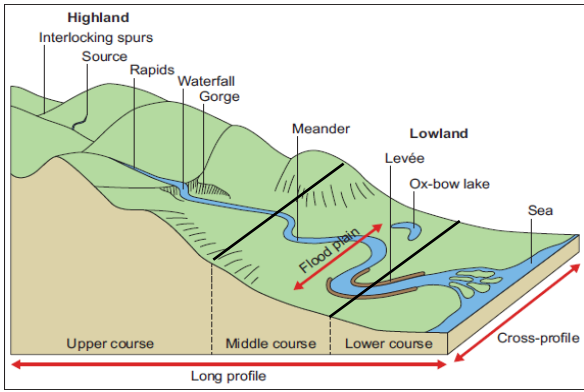
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Answer(s)



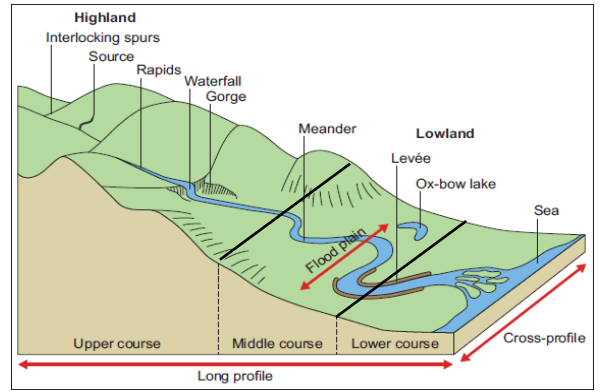
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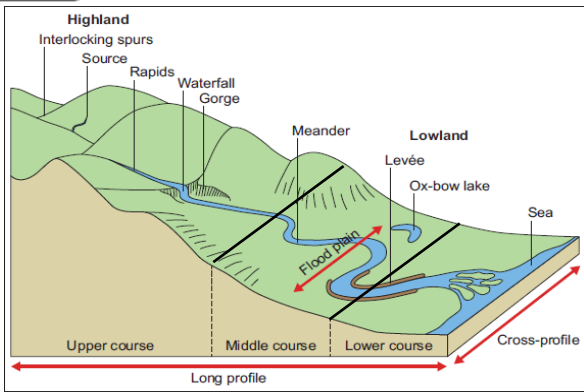
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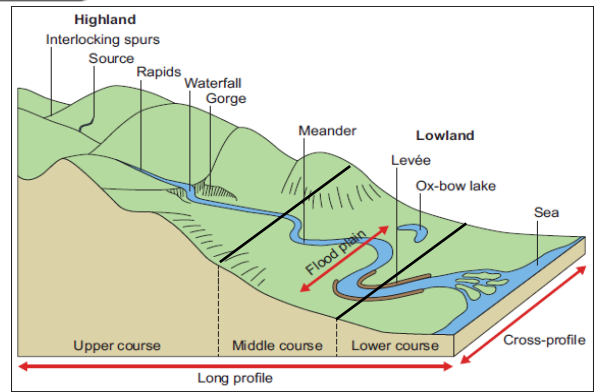
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Answer(s)



88

Answer(s)



88

Question(s)

What are interlocking spurs?

89

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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89

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What are interlocking spurs?

89

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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89

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)



Interlocking spurs are fingers of land that jut out into the river valley that streams and rivers are forced to flow around in the upper course

90

Answer(s)



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Question(s)

Explain the formation of a waterfall

91

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Question(s)

Explain the formation of a waterfall

91

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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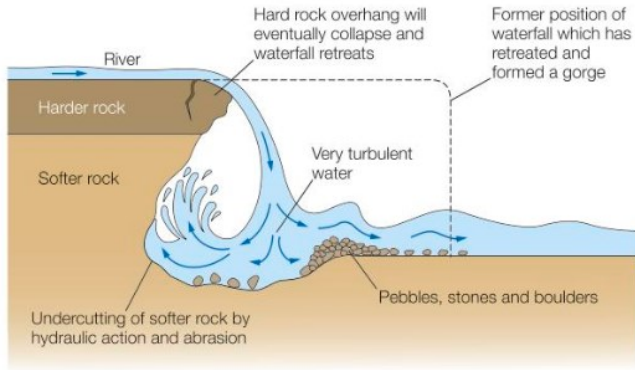
Topic: Physical Landscapes

Explain the formation of a waterfall

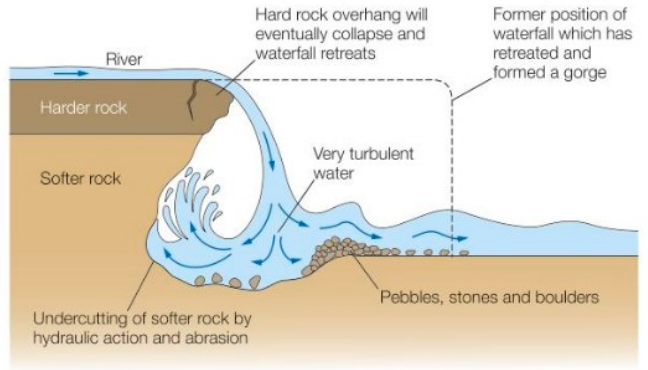
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Topic: Physical Landscapes

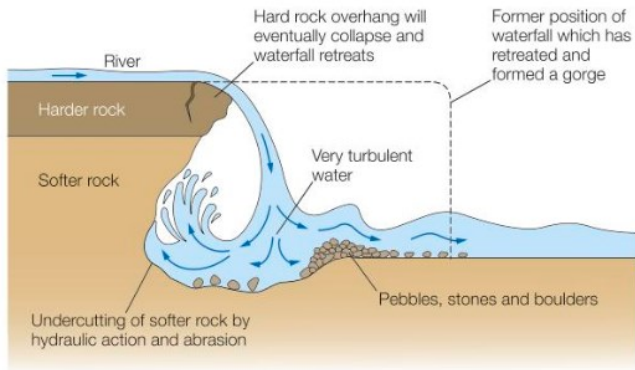
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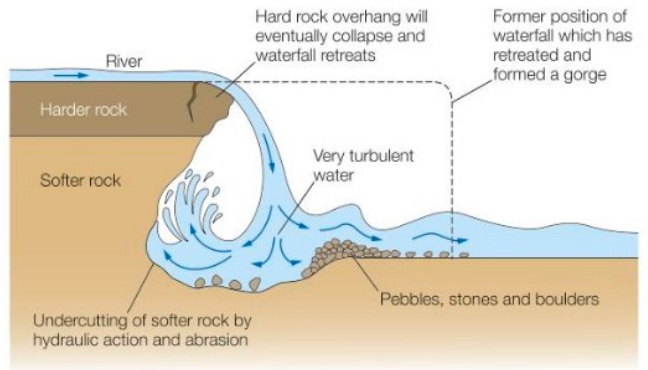
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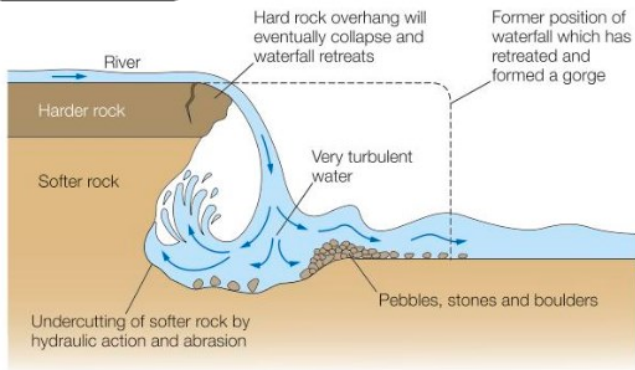
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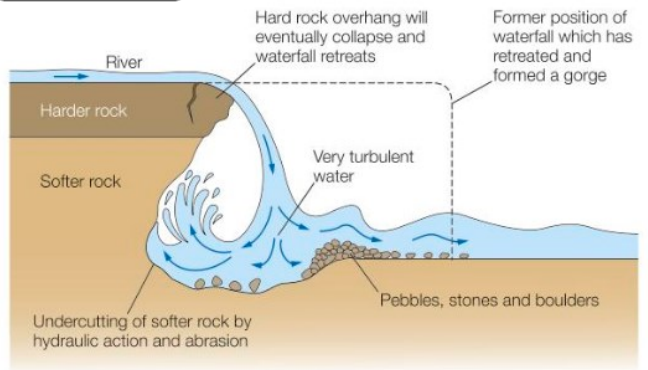
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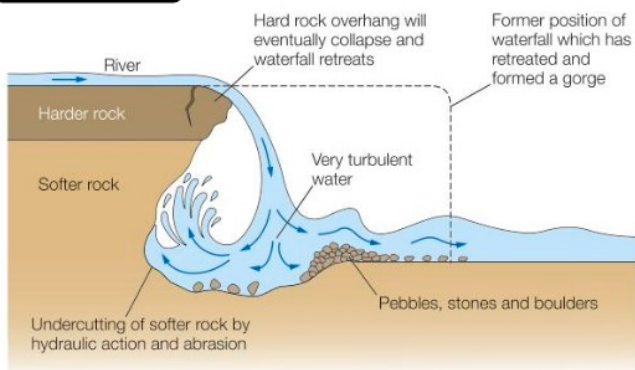
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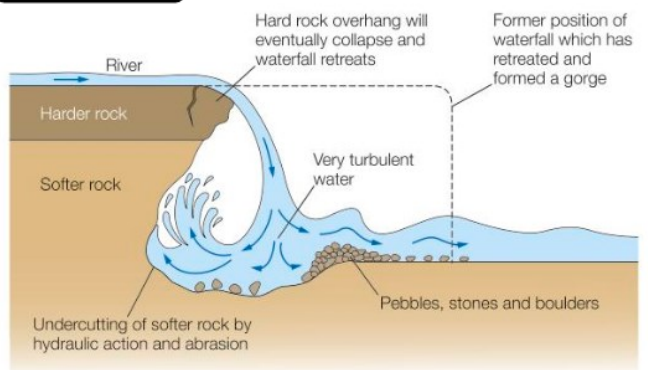
Answer(s)



Answer(s)



Answer(s)



Question(s)

What is a gorge? Give three characteristics of a gorge

93

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What are the main features of a meander?

95

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What are the main features of a meander?

95

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

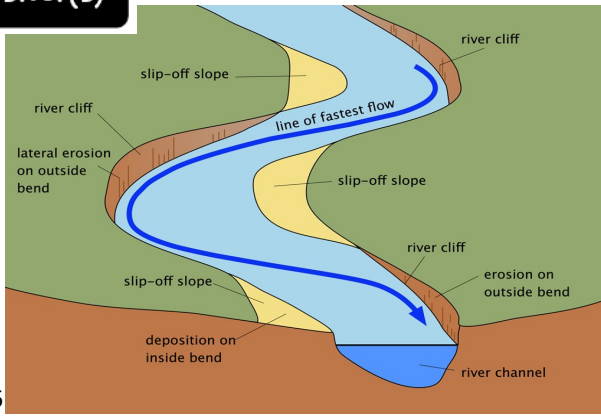
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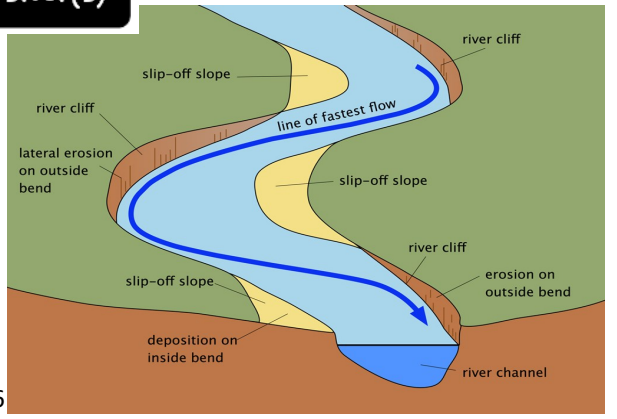
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Topic: Physical Landscapes

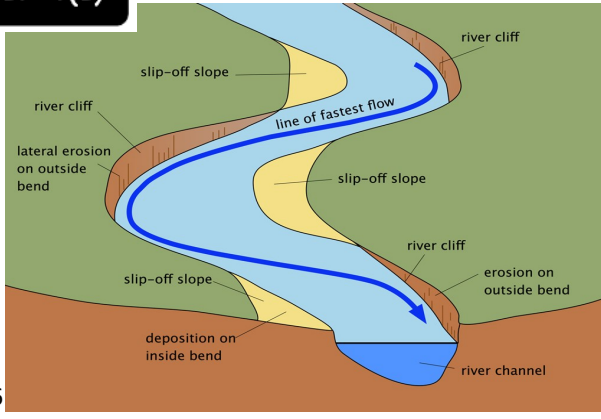
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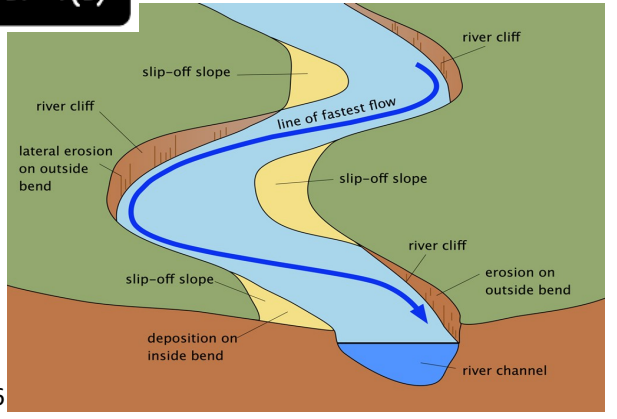
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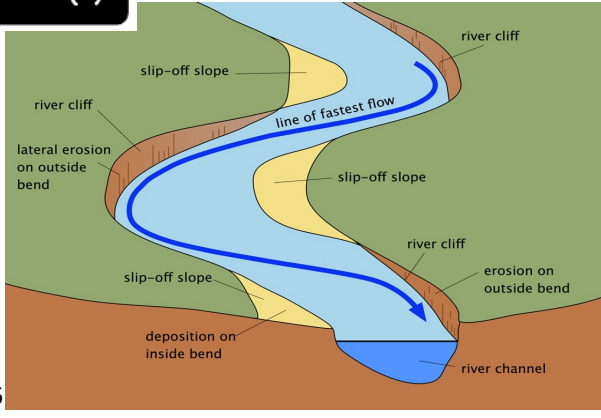
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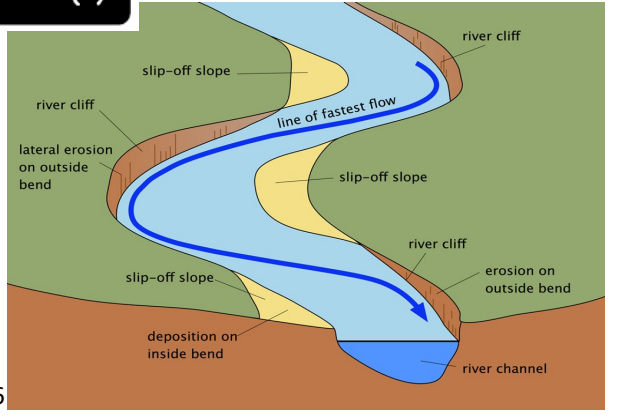
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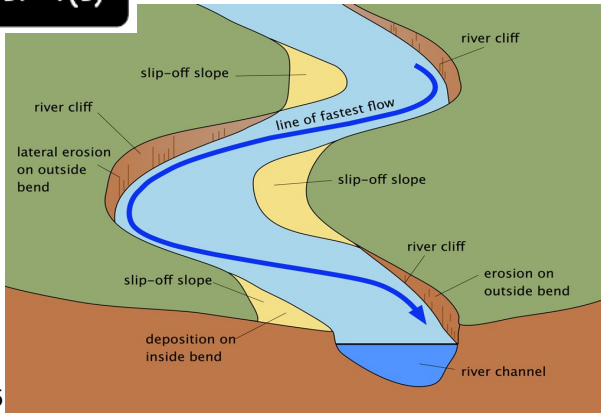
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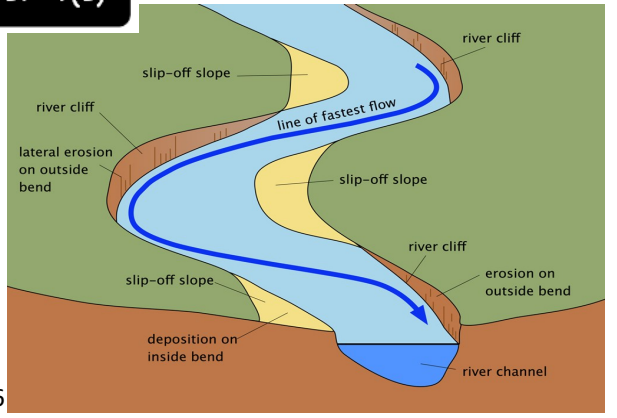
Answer(s)



Answer(s)



Answer(s)



Question(s)

Explain the formation of an oxbow lake

97

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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97

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a period of time. Erosion narrows the neck of the land within the meander and as the process continues, the meanders move closer together. When there is a very high discharge (usually during a flood), the river cuts across the neck, taking a new, straighter and shorter route. Deposition will occur to cut off the original meander, leaving a horseshoe-shaped oxbow lake.

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98

Question(s)

What is a levée and how are they formed?

99

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What is a floodplain and how are they formed?

101

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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101

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain the hydrological
(water) cycle?

103

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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103

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain the hydrological
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103

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

What do the following key terms mean?

- a. Precipitation
- b. Interception
- c. Surface Run-off
- d. Infiltration
- e. Evaporation

105

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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105

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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105

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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105

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- a. **Precipitation** - Any source of moisture reaching the ground e.g. rain, snow, sleet etc.
 - b. **Interception** - Water being prevented from reaching the surface by vegetation or buildings
 - c. **Surface Run-off** - Water flowing on the top of the ground
 - d. **Infiltration** - Water sinking into the soil from the ground surface
 - e. **Evaporation** - Water is lost from the ground as it turns from liquid to vapour
- 106

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Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Explain three natural factors that increase flood risk

107

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- **Heavy continuous rainfall** which saturates the soil and can no longer absorb water, increasing surface run-off, higher river discharge and flooding.
- **Geology** can increase the risk of flooding when the bedrock is impermeable, such as slate or clay, which means there is more surface run-off.
- **Relief** can increase flood risk because steep-sided slopes mean that it is hard for infiltration to occur which leads to greater surface run-off.

108

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108

Question(s)

Explain three human activities that increase flood risk

109

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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109

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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109

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109

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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109

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of hard river engineering

115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of hard river engineering

115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of hard river engineering

115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of hard river engineering

115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of hard river engineering

115

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

1. **Dams & Reservoirs** - Dams (huge walls) are built across the rivers to form an artificial lake (reservoir) behind them.
2. **Channel Straightening** - The rivers course (path) is straightened cutting out meanders by building artificial channels.
3. **Embankments** - Build artificial walls to raise the banks of the river.
4. **Flood Relief Channels** - Divert the water around important areas if the river level gets too high.

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Question(s)

What are the costs and benefits of these methods

117

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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117

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117

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Describe 3 methods of soft river engineering

119

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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119

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

1. **Flood Warnings** - The Environment Agency warns people about possible flooding through the TV, radio, newspapers or internet.
 2. **Flood Plain Zoning** - Restrictions prevent building on parts of a flood plain likely to be affected by a flood.
 3. **Afforestation** - Planting trees increases interception and increases the lag time.
 4. **River Restoration** - Make the river more natural and allow it to flood naturally.
- 120

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121

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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121

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121

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Answer(s)

<u>Method</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Benefits</u>
Warnings	Don't stop a flood from happening. People may not hear warnings	Impact of flood reduced by evacuating, moving possessions, sandbagging etc.
Zoning	No help for land already built upon. Maybe no other suitable building sites	Impermeable surfaces are not created, risk of flood damage reduced
Plant Trees	Takes years for trees to grow. Lose farmland	Discharge, flood risk and erosion reduced. Produces habitats
Restoration	Local flood risk increases	Little maintenance is needed. Better for wildlife

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Identify the flood management scheme you have studied

123

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

Cockermouth, Cumbria
November 2009

124

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124

Question(s)

Why was the scheme required?

125

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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125

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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125

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

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125

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

- The small market town of Cockermouth in Cumbria was devastated by flash floods caused by 34 hrs. of relief rainfall (over 300mm fell in the first 24 hrs.).
- Steep relief caused lots of surface runoff to enter the river.
- The River floods at the confluences of the river Derwent and Cocker in Cockermouth.
- It caused over £250m of damage to business, property and infrastructure.
- Several bridges destroyed, businesses lost trade, 1300 made homeless, schools forced to close

126

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127

Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

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127

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Question(s)

Identify a social, economic and environmental benefit of the flood management scheme

129

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

BENEFITS

Social - Peoples homes less likely to flood, people feel more secure in their homes

Economic - Businesses are less likely to have to close, increasing income. Insurance costs will go down. Only 1/4 of the cost footed by local people.

Environmental - Floodwalls clad in local stone to fit in with the surroundings. Most wildlife not affected by the defences

130

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Question(s)

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131

Topic: Physical Landscapes

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Topic: Physical Landscapes

Answer(s)

COSTS

Social - Residents disrupted for a long time while work commenced. Higher walls block people's views from their houses.

Economic - The building works are expensive £4.4m

Environmental - Some river habitats damaged by the deepening of the river. Flood gates look unsightly.

132

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