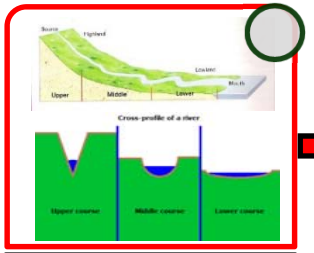
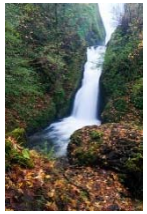
Paper 1 Section C – Physical Landscapes in the UK: Rivers



Fluvial processes: erosion, transportation and deposition.
The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.

How and why does a river change along its course?



Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.

What is the landscape like in the upper course of a river?

Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and oxbow lakes.

What is the landscape like in the middle course of a river?

An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.

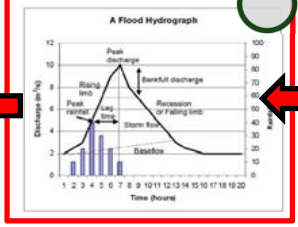
What is the landscape like in the lower course of a river?

An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.

Is the River Tees typical of other rivers in the UK?

How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.

How do physical and human factors affect flood risk?



The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.

What do flood hydrographs tell us?

The costs and benefits of hard engineering strategies – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels.

To what extent is hard engineering beneficial in controlling river flooding?

The costs and benefits of soft engineering strategies – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.

To what extent is soft engineering beneficial in controlling river flooding?

An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show why the scheme was required, the management strategy and the social, economic and environmental issues.

How does river management work?

Assessment

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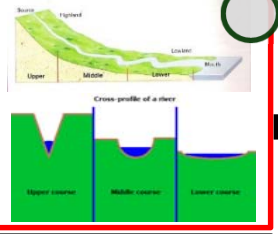

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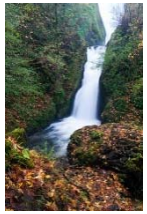

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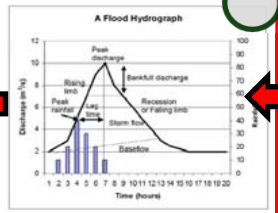

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