

### Practice questions

- Which of the following is not characteristic of a natural landscape?  
 a) An area of woodland  
 b) A water feature such as a river or stream  
 c) A shopping centre  
 d) Farmland  
 [1 mark]
- Explain how geology can affect the landscape that forms on the surface.  
 [3 marks]
- With the aid of an annotated diagram, explain what is likely to happen to the landform in Figure A over the next 100 years.  
 [6 marks]



▲ Figure A

- With reference to the Norfolk coast or a stretch of coastline that you have studied:  
 a) Explain the processes of erosion that are affecting it.  
 b) Explain how the different groups of people who use that stretch of coastline may have conflicting views on how it should be used.  
 c) Name three different methods used to protect the coastline from erosion.  
 [3 marks]
- Which of the following is not a process that results in sediment being transported by rivers?  
 a) Traction  
 b) Solution  
 c) Convection  
 d) Suspension  
 [1 mark]
- With reference to the River Wye or a river that you have studied:  
 a) Describe the geomorphic processes that operate in the upper course of the river.  
 b) Explain how human activity affects the river's natural flow.  
 [4 marks]
- Explain how human activity affects the river's natural flow.  
 [3 marks]

### Tip

When you are drawing an annotated diagram, use a sharp pencil, add a title and use a ruler to connect labels to the appropriate place on the diagram.

### Tip

Make sure that you are clear on what the main geomorphic processes are. Some of the terms are quite similar.

Key ideas and content	R	A	G	Comment/Exam question
<b>Key idea 1 - The physical landscapes of the UK have distinctive characteristics:</b>				
I can describe the Distribution of Lowland areas				
I can describe the Distribution of Upland areas				
I can describe the Distribution of Glaciated landscapes				
<b>Key idea 2 - Characteristics of these landscapes:</b>				
Upland areas – I can describe the Geology, Climate & Human Activity				
Lowland Areas – I can describe the Geology, Climate & Human Activity				
Glaciated areas – I can describe the Geology, Climate & Human Activity				
<b>Key idea 3 - Geomorphic processes create distinctive landscapes</b>				
I can describe and explain the 3 types of Weathering: Mechanical, Chemical & Biological				
I can describe and explain 2 types of Mass Movement – Sliding and Slumping				
I can describe what Erosion is and how the processes of erosion operate: Abrasion, Hydraulic Action, Attrition & Solution				
I can describe what Transportation is and how the processes of Transportation operate: Traction, saltation, Suspension & Solution				
I know what Deposition is and how it works				
<b>Key idea 4</b>				
<b>How rivers create landforms that change from source mouth in a drainage basin</b>				
I can describe and explain how a V-shaped valley forms				
I can describe and explain how a Waterfall forms				
I can describe and explain how a Gorge forms				
I can describe and explain how a Meander				
I can describe and explain how an Ox-Bow lake forms				
I can describe and explain how a Flood plain forms				
I can describe and explain how a Levee forms				
<b>Key idea 5</b>				
<b>Landforms within the Coastal landscape</b>				
I can describe and explain how a Headland and Bay form				
I can describe and explain how a Cave, Arch, Stack & Stump form at a Headland				
I can describe and explain how a Beach forms				
I can describe and explain how a Spit forms				
<b>Key idea 6 – Case Studies</b>				
<b>Landscapes are dynamic and differ depending on their Geology, Climate &amp; Human activity</b>				
<b>Case Study 1 – UK River Basin</b>				
I can describe and explain how geomorphic processes operate at different scales, being influenced by Geology and Climate				
I can describe landform features associated with the case study				
I can describe and explain how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape				
<b>Case study 2 – UK Coastal landscape</b>				
I can describe and explain how geomorphic processes operate at different scales, being influenced by Geology and Climate				
I can describe landform features associated with the case study				
I can describe and explain how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape				



# Revision sheet 1 - for Landscapes of the UK - Question 1 - Paper 1 - KI - Relates to Key Ideas on the PLC's

SUB-AERIAL PROCESSES - WEATHER THE CLIFF FACE ABOVE HIGH TIDE LINE AND CLIFF TOP

<p><b>KI1 Distribution of Lowland areas</b></p> <p>Lowland areas are close to sea level, 200m or less.</p> <p>UK Lowlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central England</li> <li>Southern England</li> <li>East Anglia</li> </ul>	<p><b>KI1 Distribution of Upland areas</b></p> <p>A mountain in an area of land 600m<sup>+</sup> high.</p> <p>Upland areas have peaks, ridges and moorland areas.</p> <p>Temperature drops by 10C for every 100m you go up.</p> <p>Upland areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotland, NW Highlands</li> <li>NW England Lake District</li> <li>Wales Snowdonia</li> <li>Central mountains</li> </ul>	<p><b>KI1 Distribution - Glaciated Landscapes</b></p> <p>Most of the UK's upland areas were shaped by the ice ages. Glacials and interglacials have occurred several times over the last 2.6m years, the Quaternary period.</p> <p>For the last 10,000 years we have been in the Holocene period. In the last ice age ice came down 2/3 of the UK</p> <p>Glaciated landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N.W. Highlands - Scotland</li> <li>Grampian mountains - Scotland</li> <li>Lake District / Cumbrian mountains - England</li> <li>Snowdonia - Wales</li> </ul>	<p><b>KI2 Geological, Climate &amp; Human Activity</b></p> <p><b>GEOLOGY</b> - How it affects landscapes. The geology (type of rock) influences the landscape. Hard rocks upland areas, soft rocks lowland areas. Rocks are in 3 types: Igneous, Sedimentary &amp; Metamorphic. Granite, hard upland areas, chalk, soft lowland areas. Sedimentary - layers of rock from animal skeletons - chalk &amp; limestone. Igneous magma cooling below ground (intrusive) or above ground (extrusive). Formed when UK had active volcanoes - Granites &amp; Basalt. Metamorphic - heating of igneous or sedimentary rocks to form new rocks i.e. slate. Soil is weathered rock. Most productive soils found in West Anglia.</p> <p><b>CLIMATE</b> - How it affects landscapes. Climate is long term average of temperature &amp; rainfall at a location. Climate influences a landscape as it is exposed to it. The UK is influenced by different air masses and has a temperate maritime climate, with rain to the west and a rain shadow to the east. Upland areas get more rain. Climate can shape the land through freeze-thaw.</p> <p><b>HUMAN ACTIVITY</b> - How it affects landscapes. The UK is densely populated nation. Most of it has been affected by people even the sparsely populated areas. Farming and development of settlements; villages, towns and cities have changed the natural landscape. Rural areas a countryside. Urban areas a towns &amp; cities. Suburban environments a some countryside a some built up areas. Some indicators show if an area is built up and what its impacts are. For example: Traffic, roads create noise, street lights cause light pollution, construction creates noise, solar farms cause a loss of habitat for wildlife, pedestrianisation, places where people avoid traffic.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Mechanical weathering</b></p> <p>Rain - Water washes away loose material and enters cracks in rocks. If it soaks into the rock the weight increases and it collapses.</p> <p>Frost - Water in cracks in rocks freezes, expands and puts pressure and force on rocks and breaks them up. Freeze-thaw cycle.</p> <p>Wind - Strong wind moves sediment which can then erode other rocks.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Chemical weathering</b></p> <p>Rainwater reacts chemically with some minerals in rocks (limestone) and weakens them i.e. Water + limestone → Calcium carbonate.</p> <p>Minerals weaken when exposed to air a process called Oxidation.</p> <p>Some rocks dissolve into a solution.</p> <p>Some rocks affected by water - Hypothesis → acidic rainfall reacts with minerals and is washed away.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Biological weathering</b></p> <p>Rocks broken down by plants and animals.</p> <p>Tree roots loosen rocks creating cracks where water can get in. Link back to mechanical.</p> <p>Rabbits burrow into ground and break up soil and rocks underground weakening the environment.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Sliding</b></p> <p>Mass movement - when material moves downhill due to gravity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a section of land falls down a slope and dislodges other material on the way down.</li> </ul> <p><b>KI3 Slumping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where material at the bottom of the slope moves outwards.</li> <li>Soft clay is susceptible to slumping.</li> </ul> <p>① Permeable clay ② Rain ③ Slip zone ④ Material ⑤ Slumps ⑥ Clay unstable</p>	<p><b>KI3 Erosion is</b></p> <p>Wearing away of rocks by a moving force. Can be due to weathering or erosion.</p> <p><b>KI3 Transportation is</b></p> <p>Water carries sediment (material)</p> <p><b>KI3 Deposition is</b></p> <p>Water putting down sediment (material) somewhere else</p>	<p><b>KI3 Deposition</b></p> <p>River slows down loses energy and sediment is dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember sediment is dropped heaviest first and picked up lightest first.</li> </ul>
<p><b>KI3 Hydraulic Action</b></p> <p>Method of Erosion</p> <p>Water hitting river banks / cliff faces and compressing air in fractures (cracks). The air expands and explodes outwards when released.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Abrasion</b></p> <p>Method of Erosion</p> <p>Water moves sand / pebbles which is thrown at the cliff / river bank and so worn away.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Attrition</b></p> <p>Method of Erosion</p> <p>Larger rocks are broken down by bumping into other rocks in the water creating smaller rounded rocks.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Solution</b></p> <p>Method of Erosion</p> <p>Water can dissolve some rocks such as limestone by solution.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Transportation</b></p> <p>Carrying / movement of sediment</p> <p>Solution - rock dissolved</p> <p>Suspension - rock carried</p> <p>Saltation - rock bounced</p> <p>Traction - rock rolled</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>Saltation</p> <p>Traction</p>	<p><b>KI3 Slumping</b></p> <p>Mass movement - when material moves downhill due to gravity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a section of land falls down a slope and dislodges other material on the way down.</li> </ul> <p><b>KI3 Slumping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where material at the bottom of the slope moves outwards.</li> <li>Soft clay is susceptible to slumping.</li> </ul> <p>① Permeable clay ② Rain ③ Slip zone ④ Material ⑤ Slumps ⑥ Clay unstable</p>	<p><b>KI3 Erosion is</b></p> <p>Wearing away of rocks by a moving force. Can be due to weathering or erosion.</p> <p><b>KI3 Transportation is</b></p> <p>Water carries sediment (material)</p> <p><b>KI3 Deposition is</b></p> <p>Water putting down sediment (material) somewhere else</p>	<p><b>KI3 Chemical weathering</b></p> <p>Rainwater reacts chemically with some minerals in rocks (limestone) and weakens them i.e. Water + limestone → Calcium carbonate.</p> <p>Minerals weaken when exposed to air a process called Oxidation.</p> <p>Some rocks dissolve into a solution.</p> <p>Some rocks affected by water - Hypothesis → acidic rainfall reacts with minerals and is washed away.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Biological weathering</b></p> <p>Rocks broken down by plants and animals.</p> <p>Tree roots loosen rocks creating cracks where water can get in. Link back to mechanical.</p> <p>Rabbits burrow into ground and break up soil and rocks underground weakening the environment.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Deposition</b></p> <p>River slows down loses energy and sediment is dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember sediment is dropped heaviest first and picked up lightest first.</li> </ul>

(rocks and minerals) and geomorphological (range of geological features)

GEODIVERSITY - natural diversity (range of geological features) and geomorphological (range of geological features)

Geomorphological processes - change the shape of the Earth by weathering and erosion over different time scales. Wave every second, cliff 1000s of years.

FLUVIAL (RIVER) AND MARINE (SEA) PROCESSES OF EROSION. THEY ERODE THE RIVER BED AND BANKS

AND THE CLIFF FACE. BUT ONLY UP TO THE HIGH TIDE MARK



# Revision sheet 3 - for Landscapes of the UK - Question 1 - Paper 1 - KI - Relates to Key Ideas on the PLC's

## KI6 Case study 1 UK River Basin River Tees

**Upper Course**  
The source (start) of the Tees is at Cross Fell, in the Pennines. River flows over hard impermeable rocks, and there is a steep V-shaped valley here. There is a waterfall here High Force waterfall, tallest in England. It is retreating forming a Gorge. At Low Force - Pot holes + rapids are found. Vertical (downward) erosion is dominant.

**Middle Course**  
Gradient is less steep, river valley widens due to Lateral (sideways) erosion. Meanders + ox bow lakes form. River is wider and bends more.

**Lower Course**  
Close to Yarm there are many ox-bow lakes and meanders. Flooding has formed levees. The mouth of the Tees (where it meets the sea) is an Estuary, with mudflats + sandbanks. Estuary is a site of special scientific interest (S.S.I.). Estuary is also a site of manufacturing + industry.

**Management of the River Tees:** Reduce flooding, improve water supply + quality, improve leisure + recreation opportunities. Upper course has a reservoir for drinking water, homes + farms. Also flood warning sirens, Tees barrage + Yarm flood defences.

## Landform features associated with the case study

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## How Humans and Nature affect the landscape

River Tees needs to be managed because: it rises on the slopes of Cross Fell at 900 metres and receives 2000mm of rain each year. Reaches river quickly and water does not soak into ground because rock is impermeable. When snow melts in hills river can rise by 1m in 15 minutes so, high risk of flooding.

**Tees Barrage: 1993 opened. Reduces risk of flooding. cost £54 million. Regulate flow of water like a big dam**

It has - regenerated over 1000 ha of water like a big dam such as salmon fishing and white water rafting, brought our park, camp sites and 10,000 trees have been planted

**Yarm flood defence** - Yarm is a market town on the Tees and has a history of flooding. Suffered lots of damage due to flooding. New defences cost £2.1 million. Area has received flood gates. reinforced walls to hold water back and gabions, rock cages reinforce an embankment to hold water back. This system should withstand a 1 in 100 year flood event i.e. The worst it could be in a 100 year period.

**TEES BARRAGE**

- Increased leisure such as white water rafting
- Created a bridge over the river to increase transport options
- Brought hydro electric power
- Regenerated over 1000 ha of water like a big dam
- Trees planted

- Fishing disrupted
- Only prevents flooding from water behind it - upstream not water after it downstream.

## How Humans and Nature affect the landscape

**Why protect the coast?**

- Economically** - House prices fall, floods damage land, loss of tourism, businesses lose money.
- Socially** - Deaths, loss of housing, loss of jobs, loss of infrastructure i.e. roads and rail lines.
- Environmentally** - S.S.I.s - sites of special scientific interest at risk. Ecosystems damaged by sea water.

**Coastal Management Case Study - Happisburgh - N. Norfolk**

By 2055, loss of 20 more properties  
Loss of caravan park and farmland

A small village with a pub, tea shop, lighthouse, church and homes  
- 850 population  
- Mainly farmland  
- No main roads

Historic records indicate that over 250 m of land were lost between 1600 and 1850. The cliffs are soft clay so erode quickly. Weathering increases the erosion rate. The location of Happisburgh causes increasing problems with powerful waves from the North sea, which creates landslides from eroding the base of the cliff.

**Conflict from managed retreat**

- To repair retirement cost £5 million, not cost effective
- Farmers lose land and livelihood
- Insurance companies won't pay but "meat has paid no"
- Increasing protest (not to build a wall but to build a wall)
- Locals want compensation for the loss of management and for their homes collapsing into the sea.

The historical lighthouse has had to be moved further back from the edge of the cliff. Local campaign "buy a rock for Happisburgh" to raise money for private defences.

**Managed Retreat - neither but no management**

all villages will be lost. SMP - do nothing. Road lost. Economically - Road + Rail under threat, economic value decreased, loss of tourism. Environmentally - Cliff collapse makes area look unattractive, loss of wildlife, loss of farmland. Socially - People lose homes, homes lose value, dangerous to live there, insurance expensive, conflict with government who aren't doing anything.

## KI6 Case study 2 UK Coastal Landscape North Norfolk

The coastline is vulnerable to erosion because:

- It is exposed to two strong fetches, striking the coast with force
- It is exposed to the North Sea
- It has a very weak geology, rock structure.

1. Till allows water through clay does not.  
2. Water goes through till and settles on the clay.  
3. Too much water on the clay causes it to become slippery slips.  
4. The cliff collapses.

**Cost Benefit Analysis**

C.B.A.  
If the value of the land is more than the cost of sea defences then it will be defended. If not it will not.

**North Norfolk has 4 Shoreline management plans: S.M.P.s.**

- Do Nothing.
- Managed Retreat - West Runton
- Hold the line - Hunstanton
- Extend the line - Sea Palling

**Coastal Erosion - Happisburgh - N. Norfolk**

Facts - Homes lost value - £1, businesses lost, 24 houses fallen into sea, all villages will be lost. SMP - do nothing. Road lost. Economically - Road + Rail under threat, economic value decreased, loss of tourism. Environmentally - Cliff collapse makes area look unattractive, loss of wildlife, loss of farmland. Socially - People lose homes, homes lose value, dangerous to live there, insurance expensive, conflict with government who aren't doing anything.

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The geology (type of rock) influences the landscape. Hard rocks upland areas, soft rocks lowland areas. Rocks are in 3 types: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Granite, hard upland areas, chalk, soft lowland areas. Sedimentary - layers of rock from animals skeletons - chalk &amp; limestone. Igneous magma cooling below ground (intrusive) or above ground (extrusive). Formed when we had active volcanoes - examples: Grouse, Etna &amp; Mount St Helens. Most productive soils are igneous or sedimentary rocks to form new rocks i.e. slate. Soil is weathered rock. Found in West Anglia.</p> <p><b>CLIMATE</b> - How it affects landscapes. Climate is long term average of temperature &amp; rainfall at a location. Climate influences a landscape as it is exposed to it. The UK is influenced by a temperate maritime climate, with rain to the west and a rain shadow to the east. Upland areas get more rain. Climate can shape the land through freeze-thaw.</p> <p><b>HUMAN ACTIVITY</b> - How it affects landscapes. The UK is densely populated nation. Most of it has been affected by people even the sparsely populated areas. Farming and development of settlements; villages, towns and cities have changed the natural landscape. Rural areas: Countryside. Urban areas: towns &amp; cities. Suburban environments a same countryside some built up areas. Some indicators show if an area is built up and what its impacts are. For example: traffic &amp; roads create noise, street lights cause light pollution, construction creates noise, solar farms cause a loss of habitat for wildlife, deforestation, places where people avoid traffic.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Mechanical weathering</b> <b>Rain</b> - Water washes away loose material and enters cracks in rocks. If it soaks into the rock the weight increases and it collapses. <b>Frost</b> - Water in cracks in rocks freezes, expands and puts pressure and force on rocks and breaks them up. Freeze-thaw cycle. <b>Wind</b> - Strong wind moves sediment which can then erode other rocks.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Chemical weathering</b> Rainwater reacts chemically with some minerals in rocks (limestone) and weakens them. i.e. Water + limestone → Calcium carbonate. Minerals weaken when exposed to air a process called oxidation. Some rocks dissolve into a solution. Some rocks affected by water - hydrolysis → acidic rainfall reacts with minerals and is washed away.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Biological weathering</b> Rocks broken down by plants and animals. Tree roots loosen rocks creating cracks where water can get in. Link back to mechanical. Rabbits burrow into ground and break up soil and rocks underground weakening the environment.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Erosion is</b> Wearing away of rocks by a moving force. Can be due to weathering or erosion. <b>KI3 Transportation is</b> Water carries sediment (material) <b>KI3 Deposition is</b> Water putting down sediment (material) somewhere else <b>KI3 Deposition</b> River slows down loses energy and sediment is dropped. Remember sediment is dropped heaviest first and picked up lightest first.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Slumping</b> Mass movement - when material moves downhill due to gravity. Where a section of land falls down a slope and dislodges other material on the way down. <b>KI3 Slumping</b> Where material at the bottom of the slope moves outwards. Soft clay is susceptible to slumping. 1. Permeable clay 2. Rain 3. Slip zone 4. Material slumps 5. Clay unstable</p>	<p><b>KI3 Transportation</b> Carrying/movement of sediment Solution - rock dissolved Suspension - rock carried Saltation - rock bounced Traction - rock rolled Solution Saltation Traction</p>	<p><b>KI3 Solution</b> Method of erosion Water can dissolve some rocks such as limestone by solution. The river bed and banks</p>	<p><b>KI3 Attrition</b> Method of erosion Larger rocks are broken down by bumping into other rocks in the water creating smaller rounded rocks.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Abrasion</b> Method of erosion Water moves sand/pebbles which is thrown at the cliff/river bank and so worn away.</p>	<p><b>KI3 Hydraulic Action</b> Method of erosion Water hitting river banks / cliff faces and compressing air in fractures (cracks). The air expands and explodes outwards when released.</p>	<p><b>FLUVIAL (RIVER) AND MARINE (SEA) PROCESSES OF EROSION. THEY ERODE AND THE CLIFF FACE. BUT ONLY UP TO THE HIGH TIDE MARK</b></p>
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Geomorphologic processes = change the shape of the Earth by weathering and erosion over different time scales. Wave every second, cliff 1000s of years. Geomorphology is the shape of the land.

(rocks and minerals) and geomorphological processes (erosion, weathering, deposition, etc.) of the landscape.