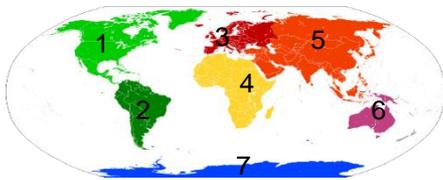


Background

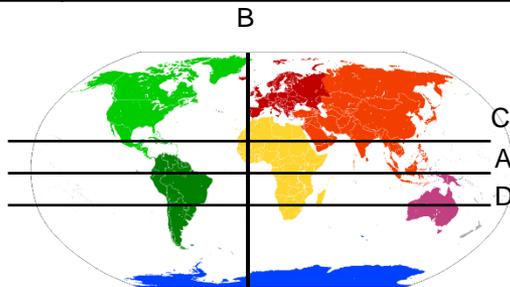
1. Geography is the study of the Earth's natural features. It is also about people and places and how they affect one another. **(C)**
2. In geography maps are important. World maps show the location of the continents and oceans. **(A, B, D)**
3. The UK is made up of 4 countries. **(E)**
4. Maps are made up of different parts, OS maps are the most widely used in the UK, and can show the height of the land. **(F,G, H)**

A. Continents (7)



1	North America.	5	Asia.
2	South America.	6	Oceania.
3	Europe.	7	Antarctica.
4	Africa.		

B. Lines of a global maps (4)

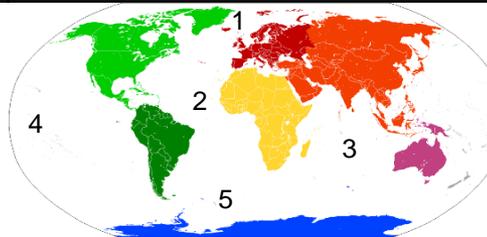


A	Equator.	C	Tropic of Cancer.
B	Prime Meridian.	D	Tropic of Capricorn.

C. Types of Geography (2)

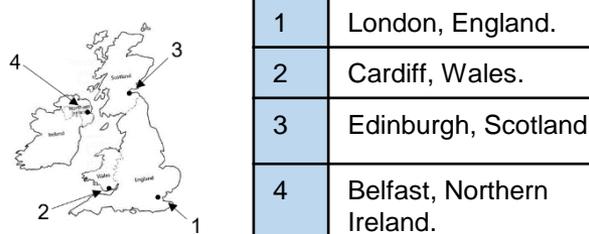
Human	Studying what people do to the Earth.
Physical	Studying what is naturally occurring on Earth.

D. Oceans (5)



1	Arctic Ocean.	4	Pacific Ocean.
2	Atlantic Ocean.	5	Southern Ocean.
3	Indian Ocean.		

E. Geography of the UK (4)



1	London, England.
2	Cardiff, Wales.
3	Edinburgh, Scotland.
4	Belfast, Northern Ireland.

F. Parts of a map (6)

Latitude	How far north or south a place is from the Equator.
Longitude	How far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
Scale	A length on the map, in real life.
Altitude	Height above sea level.
Compass	Used to show direction on maps.
Distance	How far two places are from one another.

G. OS maps (13)

Ordnance survey	The organisation that produces the maps that are most widely used in the UK.	
	Bus station.	
	Railway (train) station.	
	Place of worship.	
	Information point (for help).	
	Deciduous Trees.	
	Coniferous Trees.	
	Youth Hostel.	
	Museum.	
	School.	
	Post Office.	
	View point (good view from here).	
	Campsite.	

H. Contour Lines (3)

a. What are they?	Lines that show the height and shape of land.	
b. How do they show steep hills?	Lots of contour lines close together.	
c. How do they show sloping hills?	Contour lines far apart.	

Rivers

Background:

- Rivers affect the landscape and the lives of people who live near them.
- Rivers are found within their own drainage basin and have their own distinct features. **(A)**
- As a river moves from its source in the upper course, to its mouth in the lower course, its profile changes. **(B)**
- There are many different river processes which can impact the landscape. **(C, D)**
- Processes of erosion and deposition can lead to the formation of different river landforms. **(E, F, G)**
- Flooding is a key feature of rivers, and drainage basin processes play a significant role in this. By altering the drainage basin of a river, we can interfere with these processes. **(H)**
- There are many famous examples of floods. Today many strategies have been put in place in an attempt to manage the flood risk. **(I)**

A. Drainage basin features (6)

Drainage basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
Source	The start of a river.
Mouth	Where the river enters the sea or lake.
Tributary	A small river than joins a larger river.
Confluence	The point at which two or more rivers meet.
Watershed	The dividing line between two drainage basins.

B. River profile (3)

Upper course	The narrow, steep, upper part of a river, contains waterfalls.
Middle course	The wider, deeper channel, contains meanders and ox-bow lakes.
Lower course	The widest, flattest part of the river, near the mouth, contains the floodplain.

C. Types of erosion (4)

Hydraulic action	The sheer force of the river causing the bed and banks to erode.
Abrasion	Material carried by the river erodes by scraping along the bed and banks.
Attrition	Eroded material carried by the river, hits into each other breaking down into smaller pieces.
Solution	The acids in the water causing erosion.

E. Waterfall – upper course (2)

Plunge pool	A pool which forms at the bottom of a waterfall, undercutting the hard rock above.
Gorge	A steep sided valley left behind when a waterfall retreats up stream.

F. Meander – middle course (2)

Slip off slope	The sloping bed of a meander, from the inside (shallow) to the outside (deep).
River cliff	The undercut bank on the outside bend of a meander.

G. Floodplain – lower course (2)

Silt	The fertile, eroded material transported by a river.
Levees	Banks found at the side of a river in the lower course.

D. Other river processes (5)

River load	The material which the river is transporting.
Transportation	The movement of material by the river.
Deposition	When a river loses energy so drops its load.
Lateral erosion	When erosion moves across the land, causing the bends of meanders to widen.
Vertical erosion	Erosion which takes place downwards into the land.

H. Drainage basin processes (6)

Precipitation	Liquid that falls from the sky e.g. rain, snow, hail.
Interception	When the leaves of trees stop precipitation reaching the ground.
Surface run-off	The movement of water overland back into a river.
Surface storage	Water stored on the surface in lakes or puddles.
Infiltration	The movement of water from the surface into the soil.
Through flow	The movement of water through the soil back into the river.

I. Case study example: York 2015 floods

Where/ when?	York in the north east of the UK, happened in December 2015.		
Cause (3)		Effect (4)	Response (3)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Very heavy rainfall from Storm Desmond and Storm Eva Steep slopes of Yorkshire Dales caused surface run-off. Removal of forest in North York Moors meant precipitation could not infiltrate. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People lost phone and internet connections, with some people unable to make or receive calls. Roads flooded 500 homes were flooded, costing millions to repair 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate – 250 people evacuated & 600 military personnel sent in Long term – emergency payment of £24 million given to families & businesses Long term - £10 million pledged for new flood defences