



Topic 4: GCSE The UK's Evolving Physical Landscape PLC

Element of the course			
The role of geology, past tectonic and glacial processes in the development of upland and lowland landscapes.			
Characteristics and distribution of the UK's main rock types: sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic.			
Why distinctive upland and lowland landscapes result from the interaction of physical processes: weathering and climatological, post-glacial river and slope processes.			
Why distinctive landscapes result from human activity over time.			
How geological structure and rock type influence erosional landforms in the formation of coastal landscapes of erosion.			
How UK climate, marine and sub-aerial processes are important in coastal landscapes of erosion as well as the rate of coastal retreat.			
How sediment transportation and deposition processes influence coastal landforms on coastal landscapes of deposition.			
How human activities have direct or indirect effects on coastal landscapes.			
How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing change on one named coastal landscape including the significance of its location.			
Why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding and the threats to people and environment.			
Why there are costs and benefits to, and conflicting views about, managing coastal processes by hard engineering and by soft engineering as well as more sustainable approaches.			
How river landscapes contrast between the upper courses, mid-courses and lower courses of rivers and why channel shape, valley profile, gradient, discharge, velocity and sediment size and shape change along the course of a named UK river.			
The interaction of erosion, transport and depositional processes in river landform formation.			
Influence of climate, geology and slope processes on river landscapes and sediment load and how storm hydrographs and lag-times can be explained by physical factors.			
How human activities change river landscapes which alter storm hydrographs.			
How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing river flooding on one named river, including the significance of its location.			
Increasing risks from river flooding and the threats to people and environment.			
Costs and benefits of managing flood risk by hard engineering and by soft engineering.			

SELF ASSESSMENT

TEACHER ASSESSMENT

PM (Progress Made?)

PF (Progress Forward?)

Your strengths in this activity are...

To improve your grade you should...