







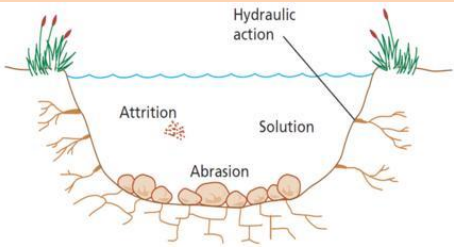
# Year 8 Geography: Physical Geography of the UK

**Biological**  **Onion Skin** 

**Chemical**  **Freeze Thaw** 

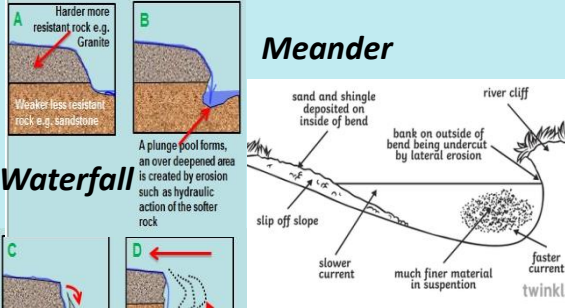
**Weathering**

**Erosion**

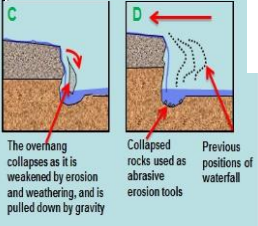


**River Landforms/Features**


**Meander**



**Waterfall**



**Delta**



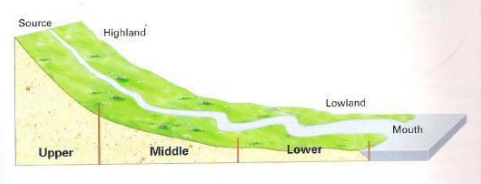
Heaviest material deposited first at mouth of river when energy lost.

**Long Profile of a River**


**Upper Course-** Very little water (low discharge) and energy. Vertical (downwards) erosion. Narrow river channel. Low velocity (speed)


**Middle course-** Tributaries add water to river- increases discharge and velocity. More erosion (vertical and horizontal).


**Lower Course-** River loses energy and velocity decreases. Less erosion and more deposition occurs.




**Causes of Flooding**


**Relief of Land** 


**Urbanisation** 

**Prolonged heavy rain** 

**Deforestation** 

**Impacts of Flooding**

**Loss of Crops** 

**Loss of homes** 

Key Vocabulary	
Confluence	Where two rivers meet
Deposition	Dropping material
Erosion	Rocks are broken into smaller and smaller pieces within the river or sea.
Human Geography	To do with how humans have changed the earth
Hydrological Cycle	The movement of water around the planet
Physical Geography	To do with natural features of the earth
River Channel	The area of the river that water is constrained in.
Transportation	Rock and sediment is moved along the river
Tributaries	Where a smaller river adds to a large river.
Weathering	Rock is broken into smaller and smaller pieces due to the weather and climate