







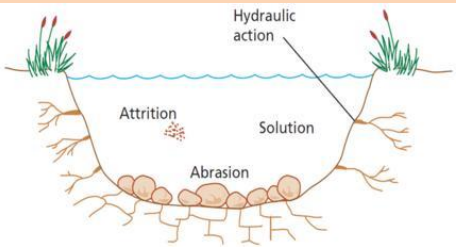
Year 8 Geography: Physical Geography of the UK

Biological  **Onion Skin** 

Chemical  **Freeze Thaw** 

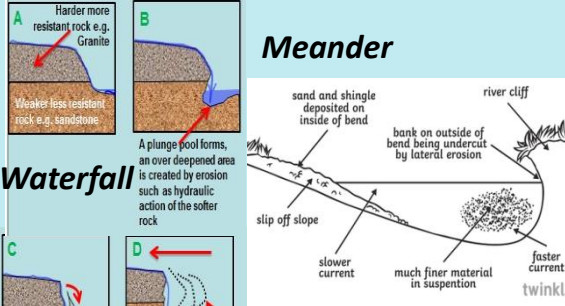
Weathering

Erosion

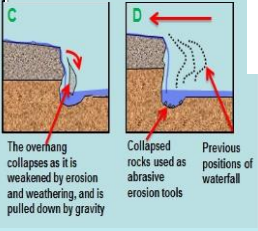


River Landforms/Features


Meander



Waterfall



Delta



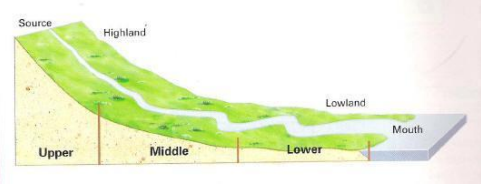
Heaviest material deposited first at mouth of river when energy lost.

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 broke 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 that 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