TOPIC 3:
DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPES

3.1: WHAT MAKES A LANDSCAPE DISTINCTIVE?

a) What is a landscape?

25/04/2018

1. Odd one out = ? Reason[s]?
2. Which pictures can be paired together? Reason[s] = ?
3. What else could have been photographed?
4. What is ‘shaping’ these landscapes?

LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I …

Know:

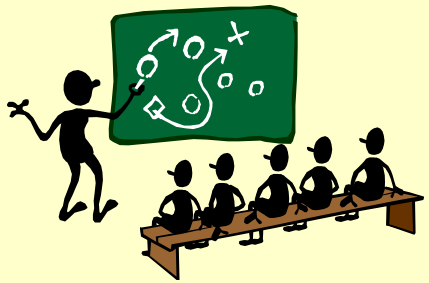
- ✓ **How the concept of a landscape can be defined i.e. the elements that make up a landscape**
- ✓ **That landscapes can be human (built) or physical (natural)**
- ✓ **The characteristics of uplands and lowlands that make them distinctive [geology, climate & human activity]**

Understand:

- ✓ **That most landscapes are an interaction of physical and human interactions**

PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



What's in a landscape? [5]

3 mins

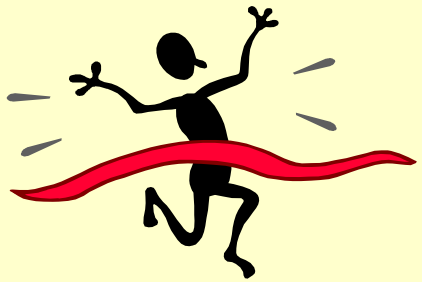
1. P _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2. W _ _ _ _

3. L _ _ _ _ _

4. T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5. H _ _ _ _



APPLY TO DEMONSTRATE

SHOW THAT I UNDERSTAND

What's in a landscape? [5]

3 mins

Use the 'PHWLT' approach to identify what's in this landscape.

Which of the PHWLTs in this landscape would change in Winter? Why?

What's in a landscape? [5]

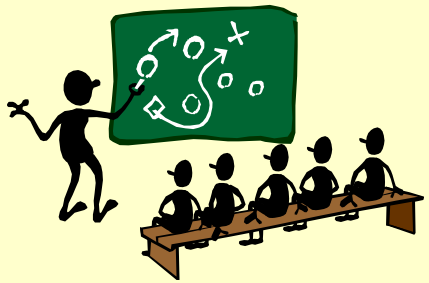
5 mins

Use the 'PHWLT' approach to identify what's in these landscapes.

How 'natural' are these environments? Explain your thinking

PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

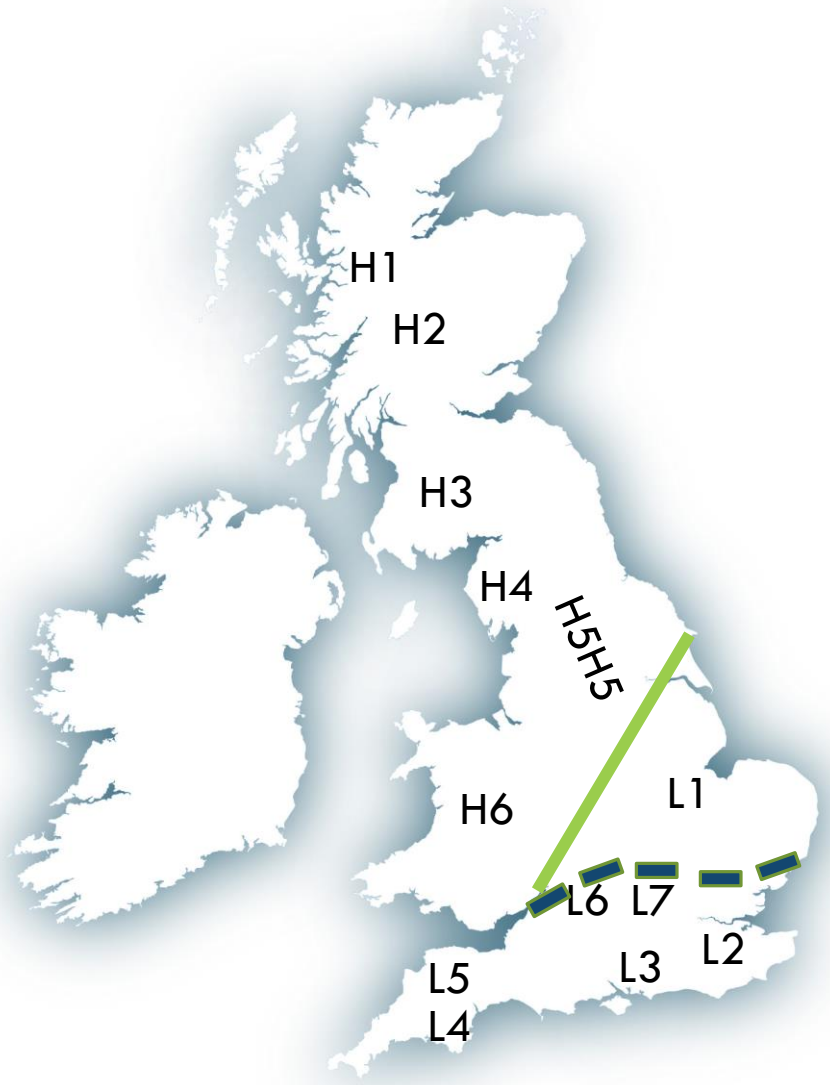
LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



Phew….
Upland and lowland landscapes – that's a relief

Page 76-77

14 mins



EASY but NECESSARY

1. Name the six highland areas
2. Name the seven lowland areas
3. Which F.H. and B.C. does the solid 'green line' link?

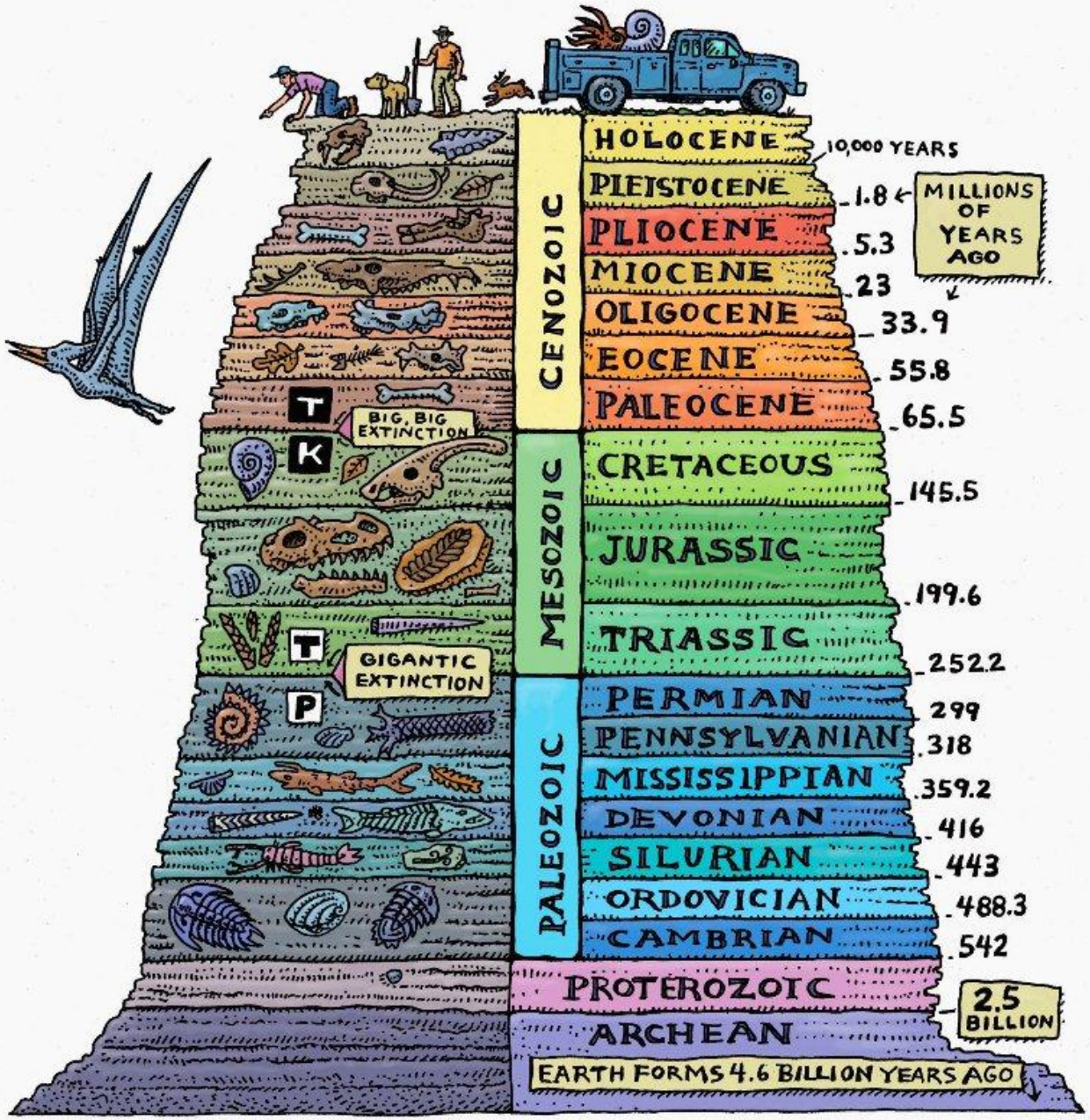
QUICK THINKING

4. Describe the pattern of highland in the UK [Tip: use compass points and country names]
5. Describe the pattern of lowland in the UK [Tip: use compass points and country names]

TOUGH MUDDER

'ICE, ICE, BABY' – Which artist sang this song? It was really all about G in the Q. P. How did 'G' affect the upland and lowland landscapes? Give examples

Which part of the UK was unaffected by G? Suggest why!


CENOZOIC
MESOZOIC
PALEOZOIC
HOLOCENE
10,000 YEARS
PLEISTOCENE
1.8
PLIOCENE
5.3
MIOCENE
23
OLIGOCENE
33.9
EOCENE
55.8
PALEOCENE
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JURASSIC
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PROTEROZOIC
2.5 BILLION
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EARTH FORMS 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO
MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO
T
K
BIG, BIG EXTINCTION
T
GIGANTIC EXTINCTION
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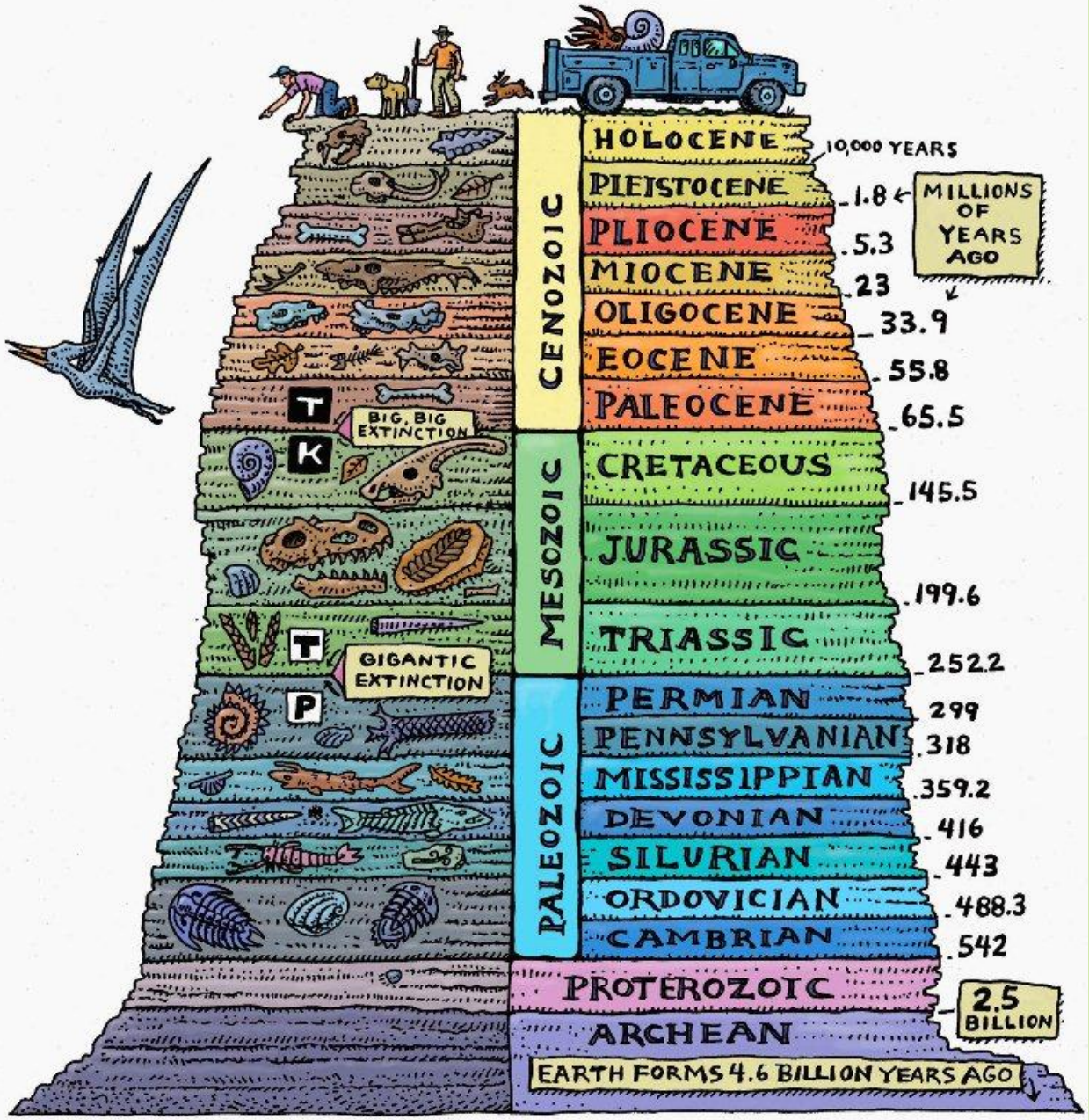
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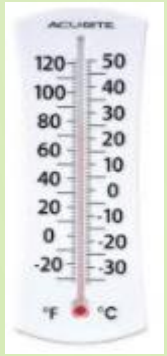
What are the main factors that affect landscape?

Page 78-79

20 mins

So far we have discovered ……

H.A.



T

W

+

?

I, S or M

H or S (aka R or N.R.)

P or I

+ ? 💪

EASY but NECESSARY

1. I am the youngest 2. I am the oldest 3. I was molten and I cooled into solid rock 4. I am made up of layers of broken fragments 5. I am mainly found in Scotland

QUICK THINKING

6. Revisit your list of highlands – name the underlying rock for each
7. What happens to the age of the rocks as you move from N-S in the UK?

How do these factors help to make upland and lowland areas so distinctive and different?

Page 78-83

20 mins

UPLAND	CHARACTERISTIC	LOWLAND
[p76 use the key]	**Relief**	[p76 use the key]
[p81]	**Temperature (min and max)**	[p81]
[p81]	**Precipitation (min and max)**	[p81]
	Rock type	
	Resistance to erosion	
	Permeability [p79]	
	Soil quality/fertility [p79]	
	Human activity [p82-83]	

EASY but NECESSARY

1. Complete your table to identify the differences [Level 1-3]

APPLYING WHAT YOU NOW KNOW

2. Make links between characteristics [Level 4] 3. Suggest reasons for differences [level 5-9]

WHAT WOULD AN EXAM QUESTION LOOK LIKE?

20 mins

Describe the distribution of upland and lowland areas in the UK [4]

Steps to Success

1. Say what upland and lowland areas are (quote numbers i.e. heights above sea level) and name an example of each
2. Use compass points and country names when describing where uplands are
3. Refer to the imaginary ‘green line’ then say most lowland areas are found ? Of this.

WHAT WOULD AN EXAM ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

Describe the distribution of upland and lowland areas in the UK [4]

Page n/a

8 mins peer assess

Upland areas are those over 500m above sea level. ✓ They are found mainly in the north and west of the UK, in Wales eg the Cambrians, in Scotland eg the NW highlands and western England eg the Lake District. ✓ They are all north of the Flamborough Head-Bristol Channel line, ✓ whereas lowland areas <150m above sea level are found to the south of this line in Southern England eg the Cotswolds and the Fens ✓

REVIEW

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?

Something I don't really get from today's lesson is ……..

Review time

1. The 5 elements of a landscape are?
2. What is the 'T' element?
3. What 'Q' are we currently in, geologically speaking?
4. Which 'G' massively influenced our landscape?
5. Where is the dividing line between the uplands and lowland?
6. Which area of the UK was spared the 'G' force….?

[redacted]

5 mins

Something I have totally nailed from today's lesson is ……..

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