

WELCOME TO GCSE GEOGRAPHY



WHERE WILL IT TAKE US TODAY?

OR I NOSE HEARING WET

	A ₁	B ₃	C ₃	D ₂	
E ₁	F ₄	G ₂	H ₄	I ₁	J ₈
K ₅	L ₁	M ₃	N ₁	O ₁	P ₃
Q ₁₀	R ₁	S ₁	T ₁	U ₁	V ₄
	W ₄	X ₈	Y ₄	Z ₁₀	

1. Re-arrange these two anagrams to provide you with the names of two processes we will be investigating today!
2. Which word has the highest scoring letter?
3. What would each of these words score in Scrabble?

TOPIC 3: DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPES

3.2: WHAT PHYSICAL PROCESSES SHAPE LANDSCAPES?

a) Weathering & Erosion

12/05/2018



1a) At which of the two locations (1 or 2) does weathering occur?

1b) At which of the two locations (1 or 2) does erosion occur?

2. Cliff face, cliff top, cliff foot – match these to the letters a-c on the diagram

3. How might you revise [change] your answer to question 1 now?

4. There is an example of an ‘agent of change’ in the photo, what is it?

BONUS1: What is the difference between weathering and erosion?

BONUS2: How many types of erosion and weathering can you name?

LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I ...

Know:

- ✓ **The main agents and geomorphic processes of change that shape our landscapes**
- ✓ **How the coastline operates as a system**

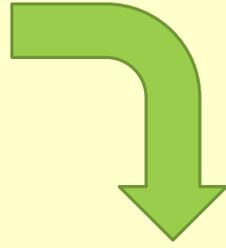
Understand:

- ✓ **Why some agents and processes are more active in some areas/environments than others**

Employability Skills:

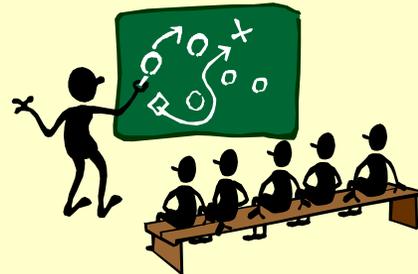
- ✓ **Resilience/Determination**
- ✓ **Communication**





PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



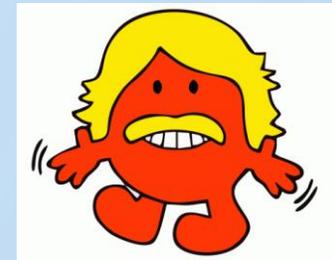
Geomorphic Processes 1: Weathering and Erosion

Geo = rock Morph = change



1. The in-situ breakdown of rock/material

2. The wearing away AND removal of rock/material



- Decide which definition matches to weathering and which to erosion then add to your notes
- How might the 'cartoon characters' help you to remember which process is which?
- Have you got a better idea? Be prepared to share!

Geomorphic Processes 1: Weathering



- There are **THREE** main types – clues above
- You must be able to name examples of each type and describe how they work to gain a Basic Level 4. Divide a page into 4 boxes
- Explaining where in the UK they happen most and why takes you beyond Level 5.
- There is a further example of weathering. We **DON'T** experience it as we do not have a big (30+ degree) temperature range. Where does and what is this type called? (Hint: it's name contains a vegetable!)

Geomorphic Processes 2: Erosion

Page
85

15
mins



- There are FOUR main types – clues above
- You must be able to name each type and describe how it works to gain a Basic Level 4. Divide a page into 4 boxes and add annotated diagrams
- Explaining why some happen more than others in parts of the UK takes you beyond Level 5.

Factors that influence the rate of erosion????

Factors affecting rate of erosion

F _____

P _____ W _____

W _____

H _____ A _____

G _____

P _____

W _____ T _____

S _____ of B _____

L _____ S _____ D _____



The cliff system



KEEP
CALM
AND
ROCK
ON



1. The cliff system consists of I's, Throughputs and O's. What are they and what colour are they on the diagram?

2. Name the geomorphic process at work that creates the cliff top materials.

3. Explain why I chose RED for the bottom arrow?

4. The amber arrow represents throughputs, these are basically mass movements of material. Can you name some? Clue: think about how the material gets from the top to the bottom of the cliff.

Which geomorphic process do the PURPLE arrows represent?

Which geomorphic process occurs when there is insufficient energy for the 'purple arrows' to operate?



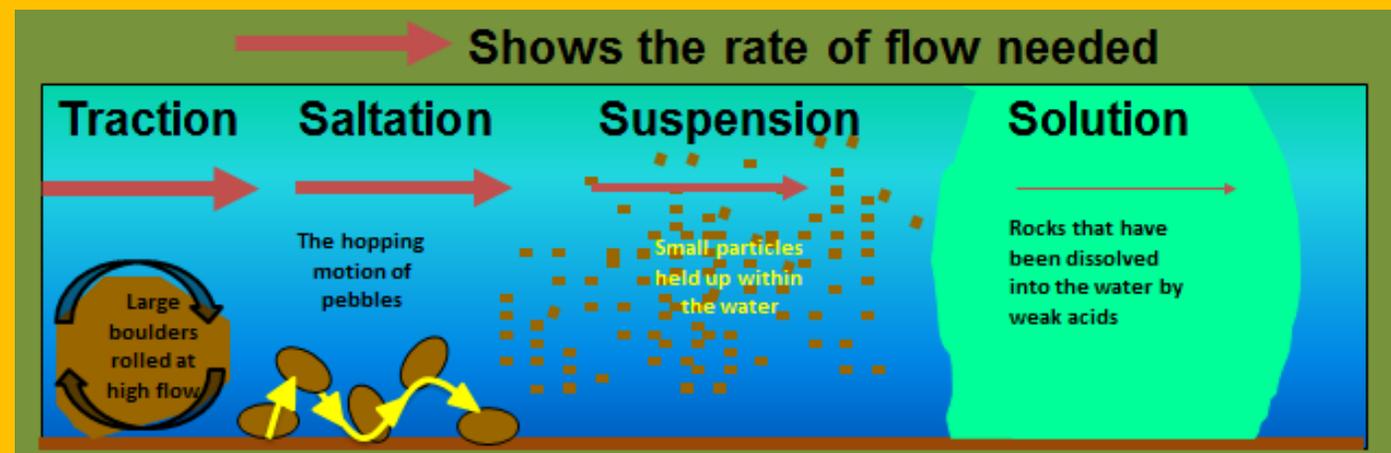


Rivers, glaciers and the Sea are called agents of change because they SHAPE our landscapes.

Our **rivers** and **the sea transport** (move) **sediment** (material) in **four** different ways, depending upon

- a) The size of the sediment
- b) The type of rock (dissolvable or not)
- c) How much energy the water has

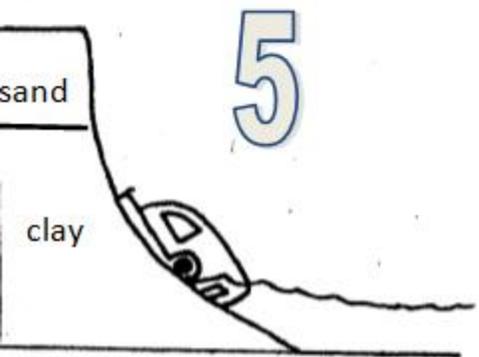
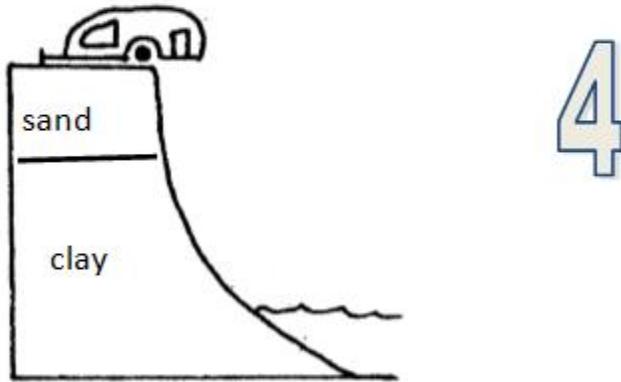
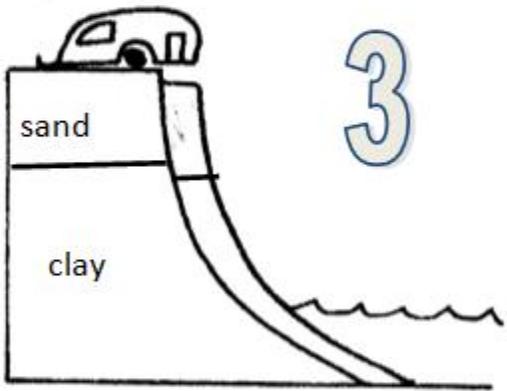
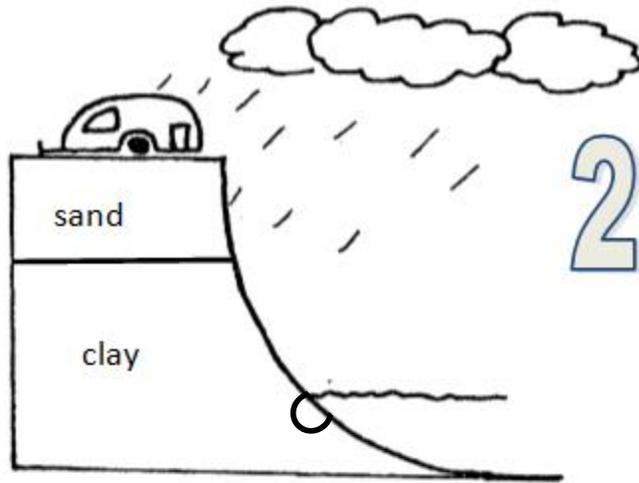
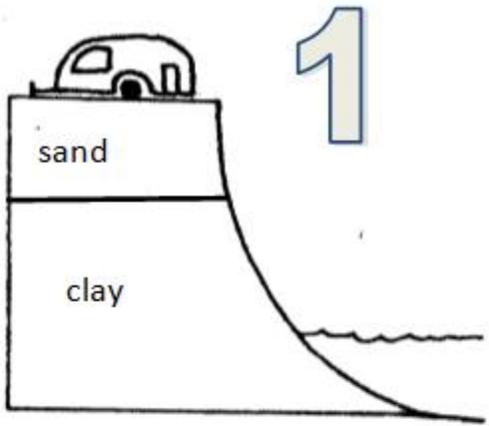
When the energy levels drop, the water deposits (drops) the carried material and it makes new land.





**APPLY TO
DEMONSTRATE**
SHOW THAT I UNDERSTAND



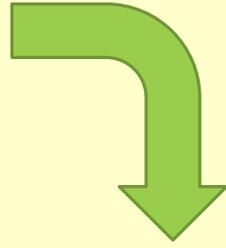


Mass Movement

This soft rock cliff is about to be under attack from weathering and erosion. These will combine to create mass movement, in this case a slump.

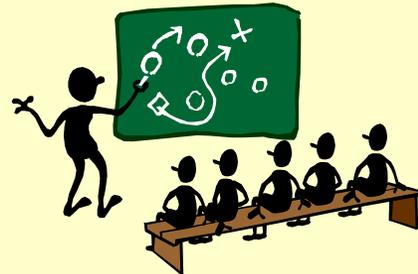
Explain, picture by picture the stages that take place. Pay careful attention to the weather and how this might affect the sea as well as the cliff materials. Think about permeability and weight.

Useful Geo-Lingo: **sand, clay, permeable, impermeable, heavy, undercut, stormy; torrential; waves; pounding; unsupported; slump; cyclical**



PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



WHAT WOULD AN EXAM QUESTION LOOK LIKE?

6
mins

Annotate the diagram to show the geomorphic processes at work [6]

Steps to Success

1. Remind yourself what geo-morphic processes are
2. Label at least 6 on the diagram
3. Try to include examples of E, T, MM & W



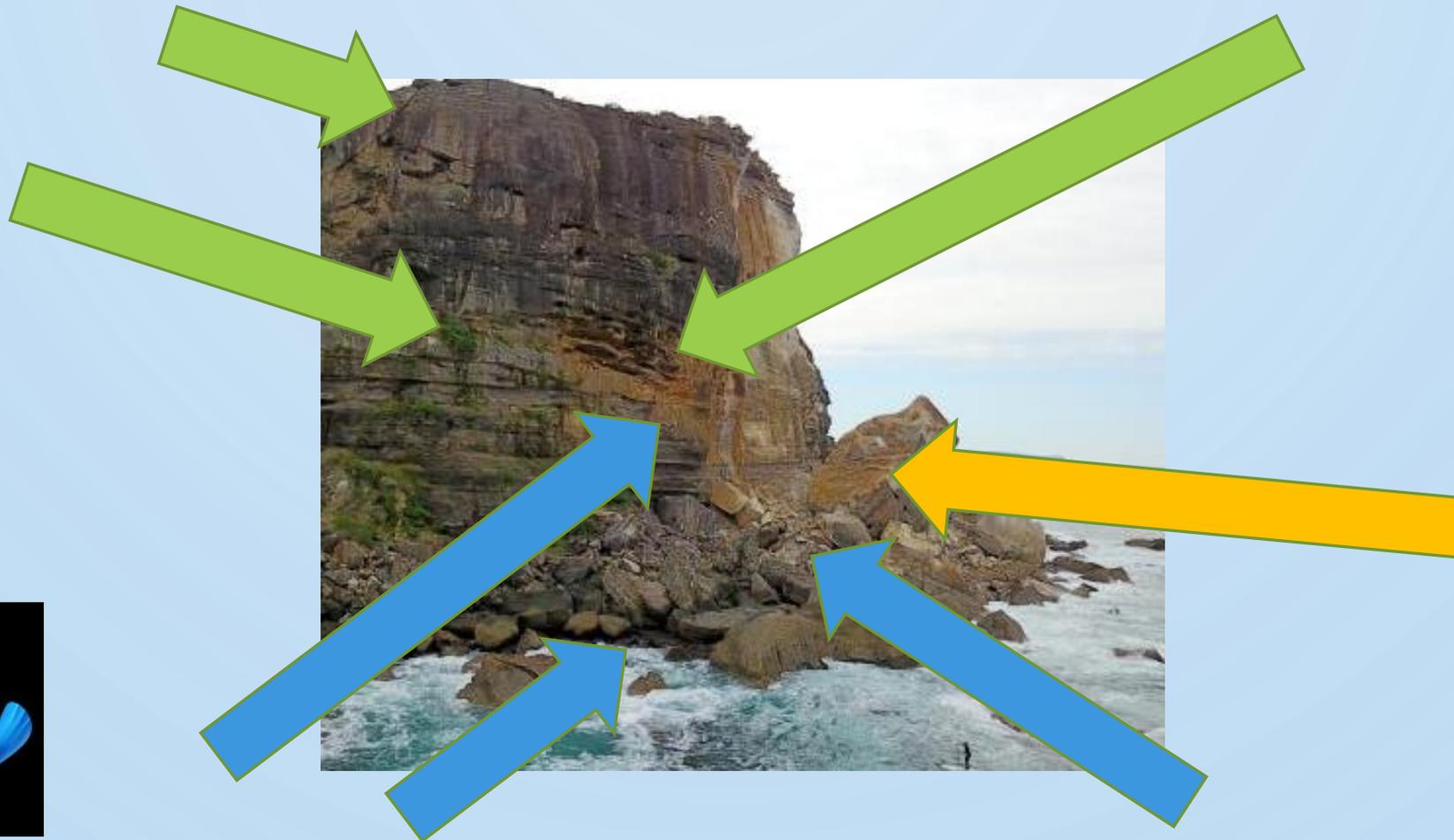
WHAT WOULD AN EXAM ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

Annotate the diagram to show the geomorphic processes at work[6]



Page
n/a

6
mins peer
assess





REVIEW

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?



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

Review time

5 mins

1. MM stands for?
2. What is the 'T' in the coastal system?
3. Which 'G' literally means rock changing?
4. Which 'S' happens most on soft rock coastlines?
5. This 'I' means to let water in but not out?
6. E, D, T, MM and W are all examples of GPs



Something I have totally nailed from today's lesson is

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