



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**Get your facts straight with
this Memory Geogger!!!**

Component 1: Our Natural World

Test your knowledge of the following units

1. Global hazards
2. Changing Climate
3. Distinctive Landscapes ✓
4. Sustaining Ecosystems



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1. **3 stages of a river**
2. **Name of our case study River drainage basin**
3. **How would straightening a river affect the rate of erosion? Level of friction?**
4. **What does FCCASS stand for? Hint: stages of headland formation**
5. **Landscapes are made up of PHWLT. PHWLT = ?**
6. **Another word for transitory beginning with 'c'**
7. **These G. P. s shape the physical landscape**
8. **The study of rocks**
9. **An area of land and all of its visible features.**
10. **Landscapes can be 'n' or 'b'**
11. **Mountainous areas; found mainly in the north and west of the UK, particularly Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland—T or F?**
12. **Areas of flat land; found mainly in Southern and Eastern England = ?**
13. **Areas of the land[once] covered in ice are described as being**
14. **During the ice age these 'p's affected non glaciated lowlands due to repeated freezing and thawing of the landscape.**
15. **Non glaciated areas of the UK are found North of the Bristol Channel and London - True or False?**
16. **Which 'i' describes volcanic rock made from molten material which cools into solid rock on the Earth's surface e.g. granite**
17. **Which 'm' describes rock that has been folded and distorted by heat and pressure as Earth's tectonic plates move e.g. marble**
18. **Which 's' describes rocks made up of broken fragments deposited in layers**
19. **The 3 main agents of landscape change HINT think 'water'**
20. **When rocks are slowly broken down in situ**
21. **The breakdown of rock caused by changes in temperature especially in upland areas**
22. **The breakdown of rock caused by the action of rainwater in rock**
23. **Breaking up of rock caused by plants and animals**
24. **This process wears away the land AND removes broken fragments of rock**
25. **The carrying away of eroded material**

26. This 'd' happens when energy levels drop and carried material is 'put down' to create new land
27. Water hits cliffs or river banks forcing air into cracks, sending shock waves through it and breaking up the rock
28. Pebbles picked up by the water, bash into each other, wearing down into smaller, smoother & rounder particles
29. Rocks e.g. limestone slowly dissolve in water
30. Water picks up rocks from the sea or river bed and smashes them into cliffs or the river bank, wearing them away
31. When boulders or large stones are dragged and rolled along the river/sea bed
32. When pebbles and small stones are picked up and dropped by the water moving them along the bed of the sea/river
33. When tiny particles of sand and silt are carried within the water
34. Some particles dissolve and are carried in solution by the water, invisible to the eye
35. depositional coastal feature made up of sediment deposited by waves
36. Movement of waves up and onto the beach
37. Movement of waves down and off the beach
38. The process by which pebbles and sand are transported along a beach
39. Type of valley formed by rivers eroding vertically in their upper course
40. Type of valley formed by glaciers/ice sheets
41. A step in a river over which the river plunges. Forms when a river flows from more resistant rock to less resistant rock. Found in the upper course
42. A steep sided valley which forms as a waterfall retreats upstream; there's one in Iron-bridge
43. A bend in a river found in the middle course
44. A crescent shaped lake forms when the neck of a meander is cut off when the river usually in flood erodes through.
45. Found either side of the river channel; created by flooding and depositing fine sediment called silt. These processes repeat over time forming a flat and wide valley floor
46. Material that is deposited close to the river raising the height of the river banks

47. Adaptions to work with nature to limit damage from natural hazards e.g. beach nourishment to reduce coastal erosion
48. Large-scale reports, assessing the risks associated with coastal processes. They aim to help reduce coastal erosion and coastal flooding risks to people, property and the historic and natural environment
49. The area of land that a river drains
50. Water that is stored underground within the rock
51. An underground later of water-bearing rock e.g. chalk in SE England
52. Side ways' erosion in a river that happens in the lower course as a river approaches
53. This 'L' describes the sediment that a river transports
54. This 'I' describes water soaking into soil
55. Areas of resistant rock that jut out into the sea
56. Eroded soft rock area found between two headlands
57. A depositional feature at a coastline A beach that extends out into the sea,
58. When water comes over the top of a river's banks. This occurs when a river carries
59. Removal of trees – can increase the risk of floods
60. Increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities - can increase the risk of floods
61. Landslides, slips and slumps are examples of this.
62. Lulworth has one of these. Has a narrow entrance, unlike a bay.
63. 'Dinosaur' coast?
64. Rocks at the coastline laid down in layers parallel to the waves
65. Rocks at the coastline laid down in layers at right angles to the waves
66. Name 4 examples of hard engineering used to slow down erosion
67. Name 1 example of soft engineering used to slow down erosion
68. The 3 options for a coastline management plan besides do nothing are? Hint think line!
69. This 'B' is the model we investigated for our fieldwork
70. 3 data representation (graph) techniques we used were
71. What 'r' was our sediment data collection not?

72. What 'r' did we do with our velocity test to get accurate data?

73. What 'i' describes rock that won't let water pass through

74. How humans affect river landscapes? Give 3 egs

75. 3 Geomorphic processes that humans influence by changing river landscapes = ?

76. Human made structures that help to deal with natural hazards e.g. sea walls to reduce coastal erosion

We do not learn from
experience... we learn
from reflecting on
experience.

- John Dewey

Reflection



Topics I found easy:

Topics that need work:

Questions for my teacher:

My action points:

Resources to help me:

- A) adageogjoe website Unit 3: distinctive landscapes
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography