**Unit 3: Distinctive Landscapes Geo-lingo**

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| **Landscape [p74]** | Created by the interaction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features. Has \_\_\_\_ main elements list them here |
| **Built vs Natural [p75]** | The built landscape has been created by people eg a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whereas a mountain landscape was created by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| **Upland vs Lowland [p76]** | Upland is found mainly in the \_\_\_ & \_\_\_ in the countries of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas lowland is mainly found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, below an imaginary line from FH to the BC. FH = BC =  |
| **Glaciation [p77]** | When a place is covered in \_\_\_\_\_; happened to the N&W of the UK in the Q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period, which lasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million years. Ice grew thicker & advanced in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ ice ages and thinned or retreated in the warmer times aka \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glacial periods |
| **G** | A big sheet of \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **U-shaped-valley [p77]** | Carved by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in upland Britain.  |
| **Periglacial [p77]** | In non glaciated lowlands in \_\_\_\_\_\_ England, peri-glacial conditions shaped the landscape. Frozen landscapes allowed permeable chalk to become e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowing on the surface to make valleys. After the permafrost thawed, river water disappeared into the permeable chalk leaving a DV.DV =  |
| **Geology [p78]** | The r\_\_\_\_\_\_ that make up our land, there are \_\_\_\_ typesList here:  |
| **I** | Volcanic rock made from molten material brought to the Earth’s surface |
| **S** | Made up of broken fragments of rock, deposited in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, often under \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **M** | F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by heat and pressure as tectonic p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ move |
| **Weathering [p80]** | The in-situ b\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_ of rock. There are \_\_\_ types experienced in the UK |
| **M\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****Aka F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****T\_\_\_\_\_\_** | Caused by t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes. R\_\_\_\_\_ falls and gets into cracks in rocks. At n\_\_\_\_\_, temperatures drop, water f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , expands and turns to \_\_\_\_. Repeated f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes cracks to \_\_\_\_\_\_, rocks w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and split. |
| **B** **weathering** | Caused by p and a. P = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tree roots & mosses grow on rocks or roots force their way into cracks and split rocks. Animals b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their acidic f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage rocks. |
| **C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weathering** | Rain dissolves c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the air, forming c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a\_\_\_\_\_. Attacks rocks made up of cc. CC = The main feature of a limestone area is called a L.P. L.P. =  |
| **Agents of c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [p84]** | These form our landscape, there are 3 of them. List here ……. |
| **Geo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | Actions that shape our landscapes, seen along the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Erosion (done by moving water)** | The w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rock. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types. These are (list them here). Erosion makes river and coastal features eg meanders, river cliffs, caves, arches |
| **Transportation [p85]** | The movement of eroded and weathered material. Happens in \_\_\_ ways. List them here….. |
| **Deposition [p85]** | The d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or putting down of eroded and weathered material. This makes new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eg slip off slopes, beaches and spits |
| **Mass movement [p85]** | Caused when e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combine together in a two pronged attack. L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along cliffs are egs |
| **Hydraulic action [p85]** | shock waves; cracks; waves; pound; compressed air; weakens |
| **Abrasion [p85]** | Waves; sediment; beach; hurl; cliff a bit like the sea skimming rocks! |
| **Attrition [p85]** | Smoother; rounder; Collides; Swashed; backwashed; Sediment; beach; smaller |
| **Solution [p85]** | Dissolving; Limestone; water; reaction; rocks |
| **Traction [p85]** | Dragged; Boulders; sediment; river bed |
| **Suspension [p85]** | Flowing water; Tiny particles; carried;  |
| **Saltation [p85]** | Smaller pebbles; bounced; river bed;  |
| **Solution[p85]** | Solution; Dissolved; carried in; invisible to the eye |
| **Headland [p86]** | H\_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock; \_\_\_\_\_ out to sea |
| **Bay [p86]** | Soft; less resistant; worn back |
| **Cave [p86]** | Waves; Erosion; notch; Crack; fault; attack |
| **Arch [p86]** | Cave wears through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or two caves wear back into one another |
| **Stack [p86]** | An i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pillar/column of rock in the sea, forms when \_\_\_\_\_ collapses |
| **Stump**  | An eroded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Longshore drift (LSD) [p87]** | Waves s\_\_\_\_\_ up onto the beach and b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back out to sea, as they do this they move/transport s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. LSD direction influenced by the PW. PW = ? |
| **Spit** | A d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feature caused when (a) the coastline changes d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or when LSD moves sediment across the area where a r\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enters the s\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **V-shaped \_\_\_\_\_\_****[p88]** | Formed in the U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a river. Steep slopes power rivers to erode v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_****[p88]** | When a \_\_\_\_\_\_ flows from h\_\_\_\_ rock onto s\_\_\_\_\_ rock. The s\_\_\_\_ rock gets eroded, making a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. H.A. u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hard rock above leaving a l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or overh\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Gorge [p88]** | This is left behind as a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retreats, there’s one in Ironbridge. |
| **Meander****[p89]** | When a river b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and w\_\_\_\_\_\_. Caused by l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ erosion. Sometimes the river breaks through meander bends, usually during f\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Ox-bow lake [p89]** | A m\_\_\_\_\_\_ bend that has been cut off by e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Floodplain [p89]** | Flat land, either side of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, designed to f\_\_\_\_\_\_ when water levels rise. Can become raised if the river d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sediments. |
| **Levee [p89]** | Made up of sediment deposited during floods. Naturally raises the r\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
| **Jurassic coast [p90]** | Coastline of D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & East D\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_km of coastline. Named after its r\_\_\_\_\_, which are s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **Triassic [p90]** | 200- \_\_\_\_ million years ago. S\_\_\_\_\_\_stone and M\_\_\_stone rocks, formed in baking d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions |
| **Jurassic [p90]** | \_\_\_\_\_ - 200 million years ago. Sea level \_\_\_\_\_ and flooded the deserts. S\_\_\_\_\_stone, c\_\_\_\_\_\_ and L\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were deposited. |
| **Cretaceous****[p91]** | 65- \_\_\_\_\_ million years ago. Sea levels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Earth movements t\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rocks and they got eroded. More clay, sandstone and chalk deposited |
| **Quaternary** | 2.6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago to present. E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ; ice \_\_\_\_\_ and changes to s\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rising) |
| **Hard & Soft engineering** | Two ways of managing the coastline to slow erosion. One works with nature, one against. One is more expensive and harder to maintain. ***Colour code the words to show understanding.*** |
| **E.g.s of Hard E****E.g.s of Soft E** |  |
| **Shoreline management plan****[p95]** | A plan produced by the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if it has a coastline. There are \_\_\_\_ main options, list them here |
| **Groundwater** | Water stored in r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ below the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Aquifer** | An u\_\_\_\_\_\_ ground l\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water-bearing rock eg ch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Load** | The s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carried by a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This is dropped when the river runs out of ……. |
| **River S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | Our local river; floods in I & S. I = S = |
| **Flooding** | When a river \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its banks |
| **Deforestation** | Removal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; often causes f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as water goes straight to river > being i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Urbanisation** | Results in i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surfaces; water can’t i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, runs off and gets to r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quicker; increasing the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk |
| **River/channel straightening** | S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the flow of the river. Gets rid of water to reduce f\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk, but as the next place downstream gets more water, more quickly, we are just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flood problem.  |
| **Thames** **Barrier** | Built to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from flooding. |
| **Causes** **of flooding** | Can be h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or physical (n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). Natural reasons include: i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock; s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil; f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ground in winter; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rainfallHuman causes: 4 are listed above …… put \* by them |