

Stanchester Academy
Year 10- Geography- Autumn Term 1 – Physical Landscapes of the UK

Key Terms			Coastal Landscapes			River Landscapes		
1	geology	the rocks that form the landscapes	1	destructive waves	high and steep waves of high frequency.	1	Source	The start of a river
2	relief	describes the physical features of the landscape	2	constructive wave	low and long waves of low frequency	2	Drainage basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
3	weathering	the breaking down of rock in situ	3	beach	depositional landform created by constructive waves	3	Mouth	The end of a river, usually where it joins the sea
4	chemical weathering	the breakdown of rock by changing it's chemical composition	4	spit	depositional landform created when longshore drift transports materials past a bend in the coastline	4	Tributary	A small stream that joins a larger river
5	mechanical weathering	the breakdown of rock without changing it's chemical composition	5	bar	depositional landform caused by a spit joining two headlands	5	Confluence	Where a tributary joins a larger river
6	mass movement	breakdown of rock due to gravity, causing it to slide, slump or rotate	6	sand dune	Depositional landform, formed when sand deposited by longshore drift is moved up a beach by wind	6	Watershed	The edge of a river basin
7	erosion	wearing away of rock	7	headland	Formed by erosion, which causes a band of resistant rock to be left behind	7	Vertical erosion	Downwards
8	corrasion	rocks scouring and shaping the coastline	8	bay	Forms where soft rocks erode quickly leaving a curved section of coast	8	Lateral erosion	sideways
9	attrition	rocks colliding and breaking into smaller fragments	9	wave cut platform	A rocky ledge found in front of a cliff. Left behind due to erosion of a cliff face over time	9	Interlocking spurs	A series of ridges projecting out on alternate sides of a valley and around which a river winds its course.
10	solution	rock dissolving due to chemical reaction with the water	10	cave	Caused by erosion creating a large hole in a headland	10	Gorge	A narrow, steep sided valley, often formed as a waterfall retreats upstream.
11	hydraulic action	force of air and water causing a build-up of pressure and cracking of rock	11	arch	Forms when erosion causes the back wall of a cave to disappear	11	Waterfalls	Sudden descent of a river or stream over a vertical or very steep slope in its bed.
12	transportation	how the sea/river carries it's load (sediment)	12	stack	Formed by the overhanging section of the arch collapsing due to erosion/ weathering	12	Ox-bow lakes	An arc-shaped lake which has been cut off from a meandering river
13	deposition	dropping of sediment by loss of energy in the water	13	stump	A rocky outcrop left behind when a stack is eroded	13	Meanders	A pronounced bend in a river.
14	hard engineering	Hard engineering management involves using artificial structures	14	longshore drift	a gradual zig-zagging movement of material along the coast	14	Floodplain	The relatively flat area forming the valley floor on either side of a river channel, which is sometimes flooded
15	soft engineering	Soft engineering does not involve building artificial structures, but takes a more sustainable and natural approach				15	Estuary	The tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea; wide banks of deposited mud are exposed at low tide