

Name _____ Class _____		I need help I got some of it I have nailed it	How I am going to improve my knowledge or understanding. Eg Revision Guides, GCSE Pods, Practise papers or Intervention
Teacher _____ Target Grade _____			
AQA GCSE Geography Paper 1: Living with the physical environment			
Section C: UK Physical landscapes			
Key Idea: The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.			
42 I have an overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.			
Key Idea: The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.			
43 I understand about Wave types and characteristics.			
44 I can describe and explain Coastal processes: weathering processes – mechanical, chemical; mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls; erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition; transportation – longshore drift; deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.			
Key Idea: Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.			
45 I understand how geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.			
46 I can explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion (headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.)			
47 I can explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition (beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.)			
48 I can use an example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. (Dorset Coast)			
Key Idea: Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.			
49 I can explain costs and benefits of hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes			
50 I can explain costs and benefits of soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration and managed retreat – coastal realignment.			
51 I can use an example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: the reasons for management / the management strategy / the resulting effects and conflicts. (Medmerry in West Sussex - coastal realignment)			
Key Idea: The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream and associated fluvial processes.			
52 The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.			
53 I understand fluvial erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion			
54 I understand fluvial transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution			
55 I understand fluvial deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.			
Key Idea: Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes.			
56 I can explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.			
57 I can explain the characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.			
58 I can explain the characteristics Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries.			
59 An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. (The River Severn?)			
Key Idea: Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.			
60 How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.			
61 The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.			
62 I can explain costs and benefits of hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels			
63 I can explain costs and benefits of soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.			
64 I can use an example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: why the scheme was required / the management strategy / the social, economic and environmental issues. (Boscastle?)			
Do NOT attempt the last option section (Glaciation) as you only have to do two from three.			