River Landscapes

1) What are the main rivers and upland and lowland areas in the UK?
2) What are the main processes of weathering? Explain how physical (mechanical) weathering occurs such as **freeze thaw, biological** and **onion skin weathering**. Explain how **chemical weathering** occurs.
3) What are the main processes of erosion? Explain how **abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition** and **solution** work.
4) How is sediment transported downstream? Explain how t**raction, saltation, suspension** and **solution** work.
5) Why does a river deposit sediment? What is **alluvium**?
6) What are the main landforms in a river's upper course? Explain how v shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges form.
7) What are the main landforms in a river's middle course? Explain how meanders, ox bow lakes, river cliffs and slip off slopes form. What is the thalweg in a river?
8) What are the main landforms in a river's lower course? Explain how floodplains, levees and estuaries form.
9) What are the meanings of the terms **precipitation, interception, infiltration, surface runoff, throughflow and groundwater flow?**
10) What are the physical factors that affect flooding? Explain how geology (rock type), soil type or thickness, slopes and seasons may make a flood more likely.
11) What are the human factors that affect flooding? Explain how deforestation, urban areas and farming may make a flood more likely.
12) What is a **hydrograph**? Explain the reasons for a flashy hydrograph.
13) What are the advantages and disadvantages of different methods of flood defence and management? Which are **hard** and **soft engineering**?
14) Name a flood management scheme in the UK. Explain why was needed, how have homes been protected and what has been its impact. Use facts and figures for this **case study**.