



# UNIT 1 – Living With The Physical Environment

- **UK Landscapes – Rivers and Coasts** as physical landscapes
- **Natural Hazards** – Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Tropical Storms, UK extreme weather and climate change.
- **Living World – Tropical Rainforest and Hot Desert** Ecosystems

*Exam is 1hr30 and worth 88 marks (35% of your overall grade)*



# UK Landscapes

## Introduction

### Learning Objective:

- Examine the relief of the UK



# Learning Outcomes:

- Describe what relief is
- Analyse a relief map of the UK
- Explain the influence of rock type on landscapes

# Relief...

Describes the **physical features** of a **landscape**:  
*height above sea level, steepness, shapes of  
landscape features.*

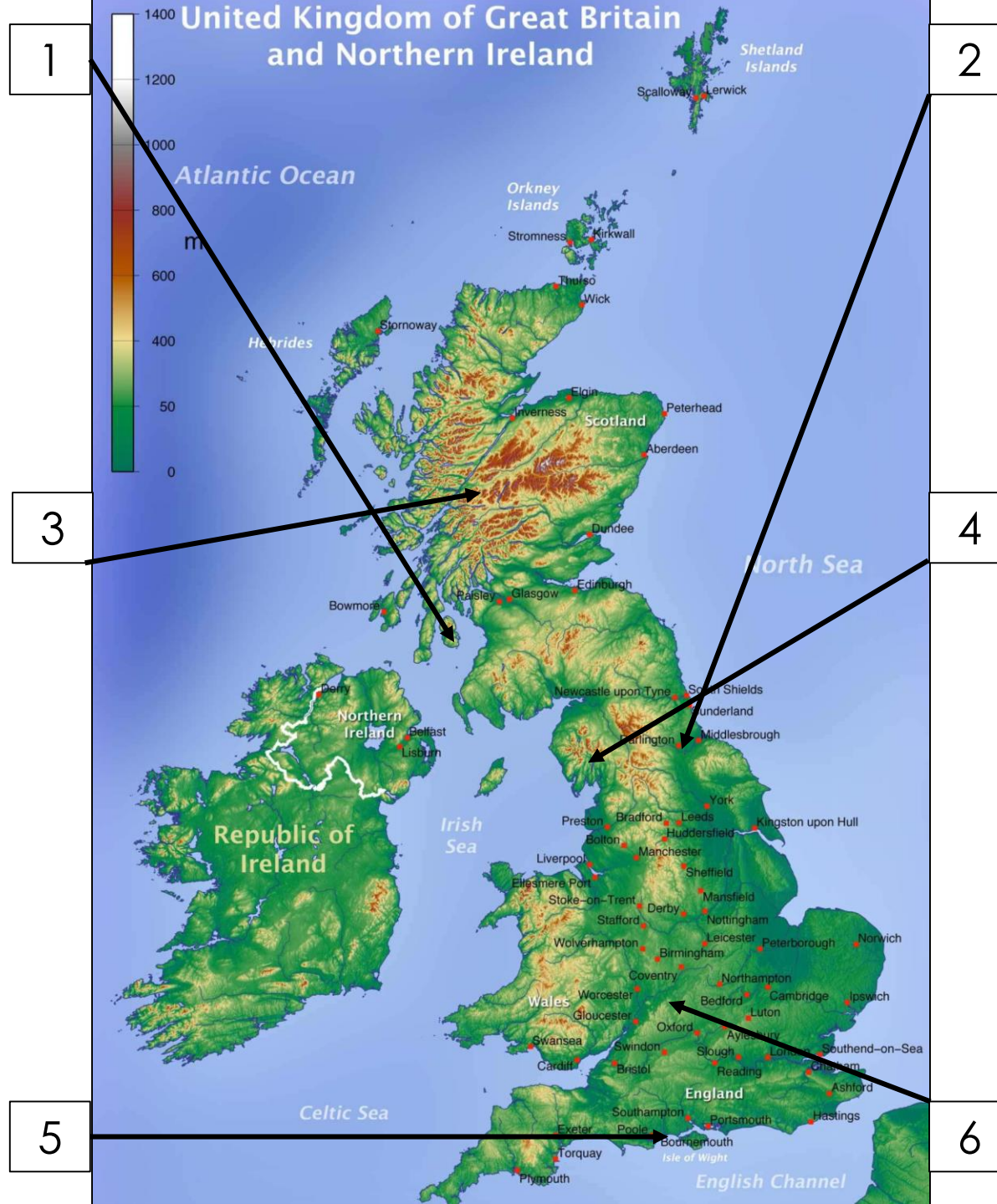


What affects relief?

Resistant Vs  
Weaker rocks



- 1) What is the name and height of the highest mountain in the UK? What mountain range is it found in?
- 2) What is the name and height of the highest mountain in Wales?
- 3) Describe the relief of where we live in the North East
- 4) Describe the pattern of upland areas in the UK



Arran

1



River Tees

2



Ben Nevis

3



4



5



6



Lake  
Windermere

Old Harry Rocks

Cotswold Hills

Describe the course of the River Tees from its source to its mouth.

The River Tees begins its journey from its source near Cross Fell in the Pennines, which is a hilly area in the north of England. The river flows roughly in a easterly direction for 130km until it reaches its mouth by Middlesbrough. It then flows into the North Sea.



Discuss in pairs **why** these landscapes are different



Arran

Cotswold Hills



Explain how different rock types determine the UK's landscapes  
(4 marks)

**L1 (1-2 marks)**

Simple description that landscapes are different and some rocks erode more easily than others

**L2 (3-4 marks)**

Begin to explain how rock types cause landscapes to look different. Examples are given.

Explain how different rock types determine the UK's landscapes  
(4 marks)

There are tough, resistant rocks such as **granite** that form the rugged mountain ranges of the **Grampian Mountains** in Scotland. These rocks are **difficult to erode**, so they **stick out** in the landscape, whereas weaker rocks such as **clays** and **limestone** form low-lying plains and rolling landscapes like the **Cotswold Hills** that have been eroded over a long time.

What if the UK landscapes were made entirely of granite?

