

Unit 1: Living in the UK today – Revision Overview

Tick the circle after you have revised each section. Highlight subsections to ensure you are covering all areas you need to remember. The text book pages are shown in brackets.

1.1.1 The physical landscapes of the UK have distinctive characteristics. (pp.4-11)

- ☐ Overview of the distribution of areas of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes.
- ☐ Overview of the distinctive characteristics of these landscapes including their geology, climate and human activity.

1.1.2 There are a number of geomorphic processes which create distinctive landscapes. (pp.12-14)

- ☐ The definitions of the main geomorphic processes including types of weathering (mechanical, chemical, biological), mass movement (sliding, slumping), erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition, solution), transport (traction, saltation, suspension, solution) and deposition.

1.1.3 Rivers create a range of landforms which change with distance from their source within a river basin. (pp.15-19)

- ☐ The formation of river landforms (waterfall, gorge, V-shaped valley, floodplain, levee, meander, oxbow lake).

1.1.4 There are a range of landforms within the coastal landscape. (pp.21-23)

- ☐ The formation of coastal landforms (headland, bay, cave, arch, stack, beach, spit).

1.1.5 Landscapes are dynamic and differ depending on geology, climate and human activity. (pp.24-30)

- ☐ Two case studies, the Afon Ogwen river and North Wales coastal landscape, to cover: the geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate. The landforms and features associated with your case study and how human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.

1.2.1 The UK is connected to many other countries and places. (pp.31-33)

- ☐ Overview of the UK's current major trading partners to include principal exports and imports.

1.2.2 The UK is a diverse and unequal society which has geographical patterns. (pp.34-37)

- ☐ An understanding of the UK's geographical diversity through patterns of employment, average income, life expectancy, educational attainment, ethnicity and access to broadband.

1.2.3 There are different causes and consequences of development within the UK. (pp.39-43)

- ☐ The causes of uneven development within the UK, including geographical location, economic change, infrastructure and government policy.
- ☐ Case study of economic growth and/or decline for one place – Salford Quays

2.4 The UK's population is changing. (pp.44-53)

- ☐ Changes in the UK's population structure from 1900 to the present day, including its changing position on the Demographic Transition Model.
- ☐ An understanding of the causes and the effects of, and responses to an ageing population.
- ☐ Outline flows of immigration into the UK in the 21st century including an overview of the social and economic impacts on the UK.

1.2.5 There are causes for and consequences of urban trends in the UK. (pp.53-56)

- ☐ Overview of the causes for contrasting urban trends in the UK, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation.
- ☐ Outline of the social, economic and environmental consequences of contrasting urban trends in the UK, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation.

1.2.6 Cities have distinct challenges & ways of life, influenced by people, culture & geography. (pp.57-62)

- ☐ Case study of Manchester including the influences of: Manchester within its region, the country and the wider world migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character the ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability, transport provision and waste management sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges.

1.3.1 The UK has a unique climate for its latitude which creates extreme weather conditions. (pp.63-66)

- ☐ How air masses, the North Atlantic Drift and continentality influence the weather in the UK.
- ☐ How air masses cause extreme weather conditions in the UK, including extremes of wind, temperature and precipitation.

1.3.2 Extreme flood hazard events are becoming more commonplace in the UK. (pp.67-68)

- ☐ Case study of Cumbria Floods 2015 including: causes of the flood event, including the extreme weather conditions which led to the event effects of the flood event on people and the environment the management of the flood event at a variety of scales.

1.3.3 Humans use, modify & change ecosystems & environments to obtain food, energy and water. (pp.69-73)

- ☐ Overview of how environments and ecosystems in the UK are used and modified by humans, including: mechanisation of farming and commercial fishing to provide food wind farms and fracking to provide energy reservoirs and water transfer schemes to provide water.

1.3.4 There are a range of energy sources available to the UK. (pp.74-77)

- ☐ Identification of renewable and non-renewable energy sources.
- ☐ The contribution of renewable and non-renewable sources to energy supply in the UK.

1.3.5 Energy in the UK is affected by a number of factors and requires careful management and consideration of future supplies. (pp.78-86)

- ☐ Changing patterns of energy supply and demand in the UK from 1950 to the present day, and how changes have been influenced by government decision making and international organisations.
- ☐ Strategies for sustainable use and management of energy at local and UK national scales, including the success of these strategies.
- ☐ The development of renewable energy in the UK and the impacts on people and the environment.
- ☐ The extent to which non-renewable energy could and should contribute to the UK's future energy supply.
- ☐ Economic, political and environmental factors affecting UK energy supply in the future.