

AQA Geography GCSE

UK's Physical Landscapes Detailed Notes

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The Aim

This section is difficult to teach, as for the exam you need to know that the UK has a diverse range

of landforms. To make this relevant to you, we've split the UK into sections so you can learn examples close to home. You don't need to learn every page of these notes, as one page contains all the examples you need to know!

What does the UK's landscape look like? The UK has a varied relief - the height of the land above sea level - with some highlands and mountains, and some low-lying plains. This is due to geology. Tough resistant rocks (eg. Granite) erode more slowly than softer resistance rocks (e.g. Clay). Mountainous regions tend to be



composed mainly of hard rock, whereas low lying plains tend to be composed of soft rock.

Also, past glacial activity has greatly shaped the UK's physical landscape. Many valleys have been created from past glacier erosion and many lakes have formed from the meltwater.

The UK has 32 rivers, with many major towns and cities located on the river banks. There are also many coastal towns and cities, since the coast can be home to many tourist attractions and large industrial plants.











North England



Scotland







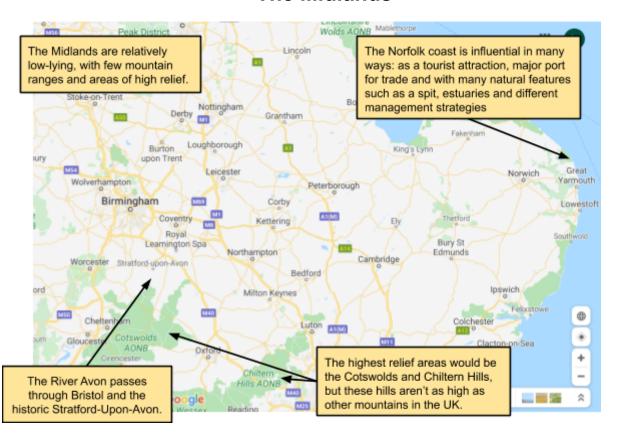




Wales



The Midlands













The South - Including Devon & Cornwall







