

Cycle 4 Homework



Subject: Geography

This cycle you are learning:
Coastal Landforms and processes

Year 10

	Week of cycle
Coastal processes	2
Coastal landforms	4
Coastal defences	6
Revision Task	7

Rationale for home work this term:

- To consolidate in class learning
- To secure your knowledge of key topics
- To practice skills related to your assessment

Expectations

- Complete 3 homework tasks per cycle (or the equivalent time if doing a longer project).
- Complete 1 week of revision based homework per cycle ready for week 8.
- Your homework will be marked by a mix of peer, self and teacher assessment.
- It must be handed in on the due date or you will receive an automatic 30 minute detention.

Name _____

Teacher _____



Geog your memory...

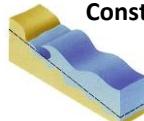


Answer the following:

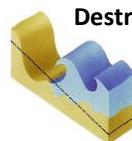
1. How are waves created?
2. What is the term that refers to the distance a wave has travelled?
3. What is the difference between the swash and backwash?

State the characteristics for the following....

Constructive waves=



Destructive waves=



Match the key terms to their definitions

Hydraulic action	Waves smash rocks together and they become smooth and round
Attrition	Waves lose energy and drop rock
Mechanical Weathering	Rain reacts with rock, causing it to breakdown
Abrasion	Air is trapped in cracks on a cliff face. When a wave breaks, the trapped air is compressed which weakens the cliff and causes erosion.
Chemical Weathering	Bits of rock and sand in waves grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper.
Deposition	Water enters cracks in rocks and continuously freezes and thaws

Complete the passage using the words below

Mass is the movement of.....
downslope under the influence of It is the falling, sliding or flowing of rock or soil most often along a line of weakness. Different types of mass movement can include, landslides and
rockfalls, sediment, rotational slumping, movement, gravity

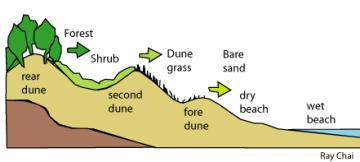
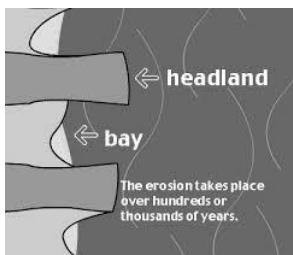
With the aid of a diagram, explain the process of longshore drift.



Geog your memory...



Annotate the diagram to show how geological structure and rock type can influence the coast



Select one stage of a sand dune system and explain its characteristics.

Chosen Stage e.g. fore dune	Description of characteristics
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Identify the feature shown on the O.S map extract.
Shade one oval only.

- A Bar
- B Lagoon
- C Spit
- D Beach



Explain how this feature is formed.

Case Study of coastal landforms: Swanage, Dorset

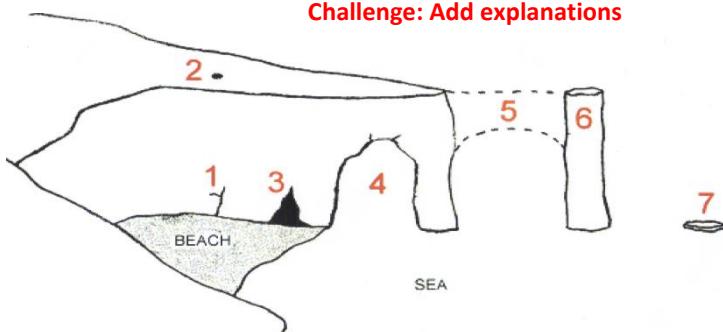


Name this feature, located at Handfast Point, on the Isle of Purbeck in Dorset.

Explain how this feature formed (include processes)

Name the landforms of coastal erosion shown in the diagram below

Challenge: Add explanations



Hint: Stack, Stump, Cave, Arch, Collapsed Arch, Blowhole, Fault

Homework Due:



Geog your memory...



Define hard engineering.

Highlight the hard engineering coastal defences in one colour and the soft engineering coastal defences in another.

- Groyne
- Dune regeneration
- Rock Armour
- Beach nourishment and reprofiling
- Sea Wall
- Gabions

Define soft engineering.

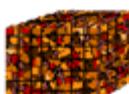
Match the images to the coastal management strategy



Gabion- These are metal cages filled with rocks. They are stacked together to make a wall to protect the coast.



Groyne- Timber or rock structure built out to sea. They trap sediment being moved by longshore drift and enlarge the beach.



Beach nourishment and reprofiling- Shingle or sand is dredged offshore and transported to the coast by barge. The shingle is then dumped onto the beach and shaped by bulldozers. This is called reprofiling.

What influences whether sea defenses would be put in place or not?

Why does Lyme Regis require coastal management?



What hard and soft engineering coastal defences are used at Lyme Regis?



Describe a social, economic and environmental impact of coastal management at Lyme Regis

Homework Due: