

Year 7 Unit 5- UK Coasts

<p>1. Define coast. (L2, p.9)</p> <p>An area of land that meets the sea / The area where the land and sea meet.</p>	<p>2. Which of the following are coastal landforms? Circle them. (L2, p. 9)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> bay beach cliff river volcano </p>	<p>3. Define erosion. (L3, vocab box)</p> <p>Erosion happens when rock is broken apart and transported away.</p>	<p>4. Define deposition. (L4, vocab box)</p> <p>Deposition happens when waves slow down and drop pebbles and sediment.</p>
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4. Study the OS map extract below then complete 5a-f.

- Boulders
- Building
- Outcrop
- Parking
- Recreational Route
- Sand

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<p>5a. What landform is Widemouth Sand? Beach</p> <p>5b. How wide is Widemouth Sand? Approximately 350 metres wide.</p> <p>5c. Widemouth Sand is mainly located in 02 19 / 19 02 / 19 03 / 20 02</p> <p>5d. Give the 6FGR for the Parking site: 197 024 </p> <p>5e. How far is it from Parking to the north tip of Black Rock? 550 m.</p> <p>5f. What landform is Black Rock? (Use the key) outcrop</p>	<p>6. Draw on the diagram to show how the coastline will change over time. (L6, p.22)</p>
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7. Explain how **headlands** and **bays** form. (Clues: erosion and geology.) (L6, p.22)

Headlands and bays form along coastlines where there are alternating bands of resistant and non-resistant geology. Waves erode non-resistant rock fastest (e.g., clay), so the land retreats inwards forming bays. Either side of a bay, the resistant rock (e.g., limestone) erodes more slowly. As a result, resistant rock juts out to sea forming headlands.

Stretch – Label the **cliff** and the **beach** in the photo. Then **annotate** to explain **how** each forms (processes) (L3, p.13 + L4, p.16).

Cliff

Beach

Waves carry eroded rock. When waves slow down, they deposit this sediment load, causing **beaches** to form.

Cliffs form when waves force air into cracks in the rock, blasting the rock apart (hydraulic action). This forms a notch in the rock at the level of the water. Eventually the rock overhang collapses. The process repeats, causing the cliff to retreat.