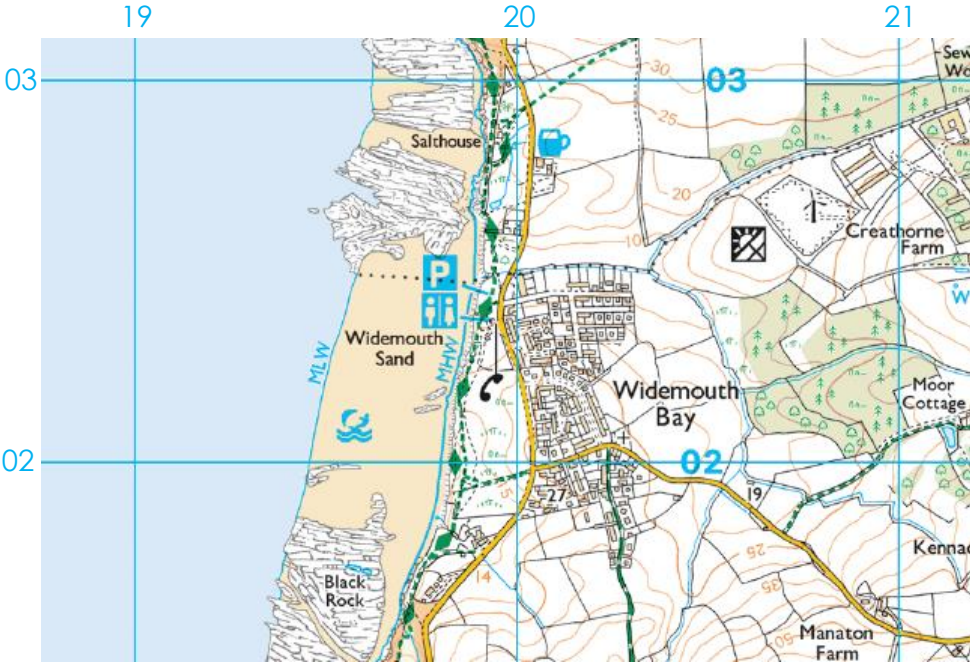


# Year 7 Unit 5- UK Coasts

<p>1. Define <b>coast</b>. (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 <b>coastal landforms</b>? Circle them. (L2, p. 9)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <span style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">bay</span>               <span style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">beach</span>  <span style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">cliff</span>               river               volcano           </p>	<p>3. Define <b>erosion</b>. (L3, vocab box)</p> <p>Erosion happens when rock is broken apart and transported away.</p>	<p>4. Define <b>deposition</b>. (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.

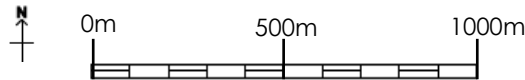


03



02

19 20 21

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




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<p>5a. What <b>landform</b> is Widemouth Sand? <b>Beach</b></p> <p>5b. How <b>wide</b> is Widemouth Sand? <b>Approximately 350 metres wide.</b></p> <p>5c. Widemouth Sand is <b>mainly</b> located in <b>02 19 / 19 02 / 19 03 / 20 02</b></p> <p>5d. Give the <b>6FGR</b> for the <b>Parking</b> site: <b>197 024</b> </p> <p>5e. How <b>far</b> is it from <b>Parking</b> to the north tip of <b>Black Rock</b>? <b>550 m.</b></p> <p>5f. What <b>landform</b> is Black Rock? (Use the key) <b>outcrop</b></p>	<p>6. Draw on the <b>diagram</b> 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.