

GEOGRAPHY – YEAR 7 – EXPLORING THE UK (COASTS)

A KEYWORDS		
1	Relief	The shape of the land – height and steepness
2	Geology	Type of rock
3	Sediment	Small pieces of rock or sand, moved by air or water and dumped in a new location
4	Sedimentary rock	Rock formed by deposition of sediment that builds up in layers
5	Metamorphic rock	Rock that has changed due to heat and/or pressure
6	Igneous rock	Rocks that are formed during volcanic eruptions by the cooling of magma. E.g. granite
7	Wave	Ripples in the sea caused by the transfer of energy blowing over the surface of the sea
8	Swash	Forward movement of the wave
9	Backwash	Backward movement of the wave
10	Constructive wave	Waves with a strong swash and weak backwash that build up a beach
11	Destructive wave	Waves with a weak swash and strong backwash

B LANDFORMS		
1	Headland	Harder bands of rock erode slower forming headlands that stick out into the sea
2	Bay	Weaker bands of rock erode quicker to form bays
3	Cave	A hole in the cliff caused by waves forcing their way into cracks
4	Arch	Starts as a cave which widens and eventually cuts through
5	Stack	A pillar of rock left when an arch collapses
6	Stump	A small stump of rock left when a stack collapses
7	Wave cut notch	Erosion of the cliff between the high water mark and low water mark
8	Wave cut platform	Gently sloping rocky platform exposed at low tide made by cliff retreat
9	Beach	Deposits of sand and shingle along the coast
10	Spit	Long narrow finger of sand or shingle jutting out into the sea
11	Bar	A spit that joins two headlands
12	Salt marsh	Deposited mud in sheltered areas behind a spit

C PROCESSES		
1	Erosion	To wear away
2	Hydraulic Power	The power of the waves hitting the cliff
3	Abrasion	The sand papering effect of pebbles by the waves
4	Solution	Sea water and chemical in the rock react and causes the rock to dissolve
5	Transportation	How particles move
6	Longshore drift	The zig-zag movement of sediment around the coast
7	Deposition	Dropping off of material when the flow of the water slows down
8	Weathering	Weakening of the rock due to rainfall and changes in temperature
9	Mechanical weathering	Break up of rock without any change to the chemical make-up
10	Freeze-thaw	A type of mechanical weathering involving repeated freezing and thawing that makes cracks in rock bigger
11	Chemical weathering	The rotting of rock caused by a chemical change in that rock
12	Mass movement	Downhill movement or sliding of material under the influence of gravity
13	Rockfall	Rock pieces that break away from the cliff
14	Slumping	Rapid mass movement of a whole section of cliff down a saturated slope or line of weakness
15	Sliding	Loose surface material becomes saturated and moves downhill due to the extra weight

D MANAGEMENT		
1	Hard engineering	Building artificial structures to prevent erosion
2	Groynes	Timber or rock structures built out to sea
3	Sea wall	Concrete wall at the foot of the cliff
4	Rock armour	Piles of large boulders dumped at the base of the cliff
5	Gabions	Wire cages filled with rocks
6	Soft engineering	Managing erosion by working with natural processes
7	Beach nourishment	Adding sand to the beach to make it higher and wider
8	Beach reprofiling	Making the beach steeper
9	Dune regeneration	Building up the dunes and planting more vegetation
10	Sustainable	Meeting the needs of present generation without reducing the ability of future generations to meet theirs