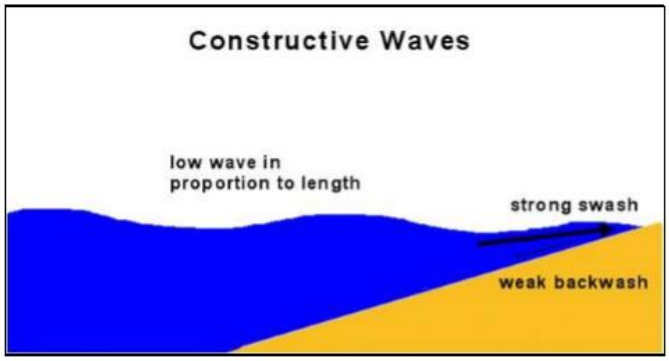
2. Using the map, complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps or deleting incorrect terms.

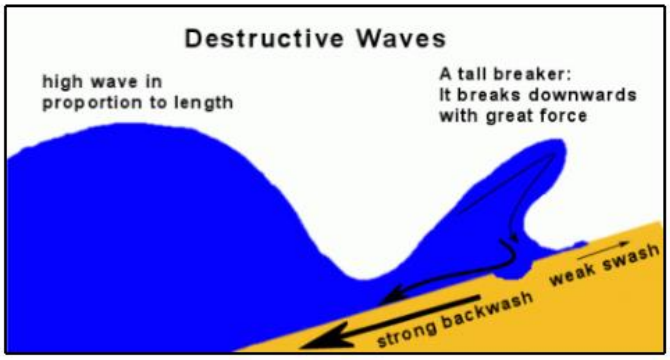
a. **Steep** land tends to be found in upland / lowland areas.
b. **Flat** land tends to be found in upland / lowland areas.
c. Two **lowland** areas in the UK are _____ and _____.
d. The **River Ouse** is found in the lowland area of _____.
e. The lower valley of the River Clyde is home to the Scottish city of _____.
f. Two **upland** areas in the UK are _____ and _____.
g. The mountain of **Ben Nevis** is found in the _____ Mountains in the country of _____.
h. The **Mount Snowdon** is found in _____ National Park in the country of _____.
i. Two areas in England with **glaciated features** are _____ and _____.
j. Along the **Dorset coastline**, it is the alternating bands of _____ and _____ rock that has caused a jagged coastline.
k. The Holderness Coast is _____ very quickly, at around 1m per year and up to 10m in some places.

Coastal landscapes in the UK

Key idea: The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.

Study the diagrams of waves types.





3. Define 'swash'.

_____

_____

4. Study the photo of Beachy Head and Seven Sisters near Brighton in England. Based on what you can see in the photo, say which wave type mainly occurs there (**constructive** or **destructive**), then offer reasons for your choice.

Main wave type: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

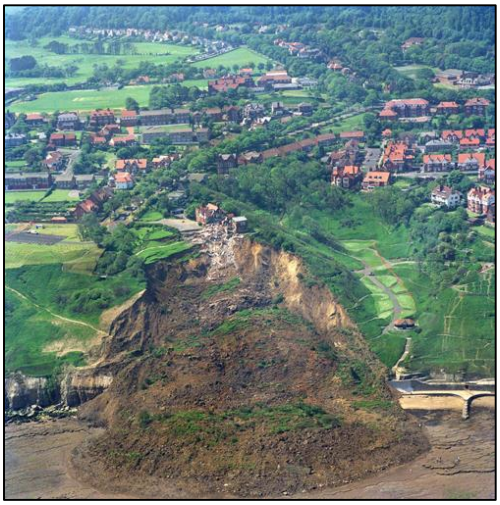
5. Explain how freeze-thaw weathering can cause coastal cliffs to break up.

_____

_____

_____

_____



6. The photograph to the left shows cliffs in North Yorkshire, which suffered mass movement in 1993. Explain what causes mass movement to occur.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

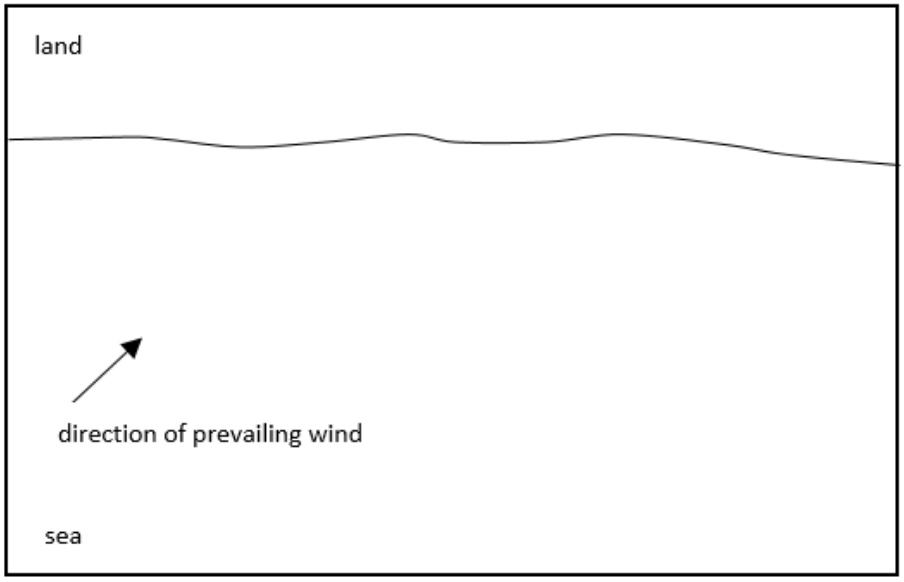
_____

7. In the boxes provided, draw **labelled diagrams** to show how the processes of **hydraulic power**, **abrasion** and **attrition** erode rock**.**

Hydraulic power	**Abrasion**	**Attrition**

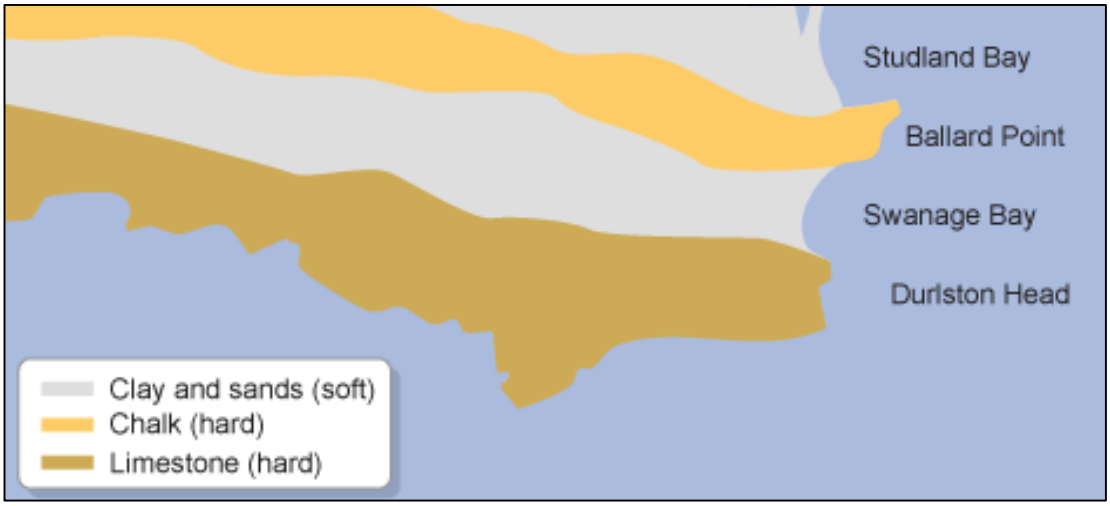
8. Label the diagram to show the process of longshore drift and how it affects a coastline. You should include a range of terms such as: ***swash, backwash, erosion, transportation, deposition***.

Which key terms should you highlight in this question?



Key idea: Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.

9. The map below shows the geology of part of the Dorset coastline. On the map, show how the coastline is likely to change in the future. Annotate the changes that you make with brief explanations.



10. Using a diagram, explain the formation of a stack.

11. **EXAM-STYLE QUESTION**: Explain how a wave-cut platform forms. (4)

12. Which of the following statements are **true**? Shade **two** ovals only.

a. Depositional landforms occur where swash is strong. ○

b. A spit is an erosional landform. ○

c. A coastal bar forms when longshore drift deposits sediment across the entrance to a bay. ○

d. A headland is a depositional landform. ○

e. A wave cut platform is a depositional landform. ○

13. Next to each image below, **name the coastal feature** and say whether it is formed by **erosion** or **deposition**.

The specification says that you need to '*Use **a named example of a section of coastline in the UK** to identify its major* landforms of erosion *and* deposition*.'*

Named example alert!

14. Complete the template below to help you learn/revise your named example of a section of UK coastline.

A NAMED EXAMPLE OF A SECTION OF COASTLINE IN THE UK **My example:** _____	
Identify the location of your chosen stretch of coastline on the map. 	**Sketch map of the geology** of your chosen stretch of coastline.
Describe the erosional processes at play along this section of coastline.	**An example of one erosional landform** found on this section of coastline. Include a diagram or sketch of the feature and its name if it has one. Stretch: say how the feature is likely to change in the future.
Describe the depositional processes at play along this section of coastline.	**An example of one depositional landform** found on this section of coastline. Include a diagram or sketch of the feature and its name if it has one. Stretch: say how the feature is likely to change in the future.

Key idea: Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes

15. **Define** 'hard engineering'.

_____

_____

16. Using the annual sea wall maintenance cost data provided, identify the mode, median, mean and range.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Annual costs (thousand £)	20	30	18	62	36	20	24

***Mode**: the most common*
***Median**: the middle value (when values are in order of size)*
***Mean**: the average*
***Range**: the difference between the greatest and smallest values*

Mode: _____ Median: _____ Mean: _____ Range: _____

17. Select **one** of the following hard engineering strategies: *sea walls, rock armour, gabions* **or** *groynes*. Draw a **labelled diagram** to show how your chosen strategy protects the coastline.

Chosen strategy: _____

18. Select **one** of the following soft engineering strategies: *beach nourishment and reprofiling,* **or** *dune regeneration*. **Describe** how it protects the coast, and **outline** <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage to the strategy.

Chosen strategy: _____

Command words, p.7

It protects the coast by… _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Advantage: _____

_____

_____

Disadvantage: _____

_____

_____