**Year 7 and 8 School Closure Work – The Instructions**

**Coasts – You will need the green booklet I gave you in school (week Mon 9th March). If you have lost this booklet, a scanned copy is available on the school portal.**

If you have your work book, complete the work in your book. If I have your book, please complete the work on paper or on a computer.

**I have also attached some sheets for you to draw your labelled diagrams onto.**

**Task 1:** watch the following clip for an introduction to coasts

<https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos_list/coasts/coasts-intro/>

Write the title: Coasts and the date.

Write a definition for the term coast.

**Task 2:** The same four processes of erosion that we have studied in rivers, also operate at the coast; to recap these are:

* erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, corrosion (also known as solution) and attrition) <https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos_list/coasts/marine-erosion-processes/>

Watch the clip, and then read p.41 Coastal erosion.

Read ‘The Waves at Work’ p.52-53

Write the title: ‘The Waves at Work’

In full sentences, complete ‘Your Turn’ 1, 2 and 3. P.53.

**Task 3:**  Read p.41 Headlands and Bays. Draw a ‘before’ and ‘after’ labelled diagram to show how headlands and Bays are formed. Include the following key terms and definitions:

Headland – land that juts out into the sea

Bay – the area of sea between two headlands

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zyfd2p3/revision/1> ‘Headlands and Bays’

*Please note – the following is not a term you need to learn, but is may help you understand the explanation on the resource sheet - A* ***discordant coastline*** *occurs where bands of different rock type run perpendicular (at right angles) to the coast..*

**Task 4:** Watch the following clip and read the text beneath it.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zhp4d2p>

Read p. 44 , 3.8 ‘Coastal transportation’ and p. 55 ‘Transport’

Draw a labelled diagram to describe and explain what Longshore Drift is. Include the following key terms and definitions:

Longshore drift: how sand and other material is carried parallel to the shore, by the waves

Swash: an incoming wave

Backwash – the outgoing water from a coastal wave

Beach - material the sea deposits on the coast

Prevailing wind – the usual direction of the wind

Groyne – barriers of wood or stone down a beach, to stop sand being washed away

**Task 5:** Look at p.53 and complete ‘Your Turn’ question 4 and 5.

Optional challenge question – 6

**Task 6**: Read p.44 , 3.9 , Coastal deposition

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zyfd2p3/revision/2>

Make a labelled diagram to show how spits are formed. Include the following key terms in your answer:

Spit – a strip of sand or shingle in the sea (include this definition in your answer)

Salt marsh – a low lying marshy area by the sea, with salty water from the tides (include this definition in your answer)

Deposit – to drop material; waves deposit sand and small stones to form beaches

Longshore drift: how sand and other material is carried parallel to the shore, by the waves

**Task 7**: Read p.54-55 Landforms created by the waves and p.43

<https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos_list/coasts/formation-of-a-sea-stack/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsfwcwx/revision/6>

Draw a labelled diagram to show how a cave, arch, stack and stump are formed.

Include these key terms and definitions in your answer:

Cave – a hollow space at the base of a cliff eroded by waves

Arch – the curved structure left when the sea erodes the inside of a cave away

Stack – a pillar of rock left standing in the sea when the top of an arch collapses

Stump – the remains of an eroded stack

Hydraulic action – see above

Abrasion – see above

Fault – a crack

Headland – see above

Undercutting – when softer rock at the base of a cliff is eroded more quickly

Weathering – the breaking down of rock; it is mainly caused by weather

**Task 8:** Look at p.55 and complete ‘your Turn’ question 1, 2, 3

And for an optional challenge – question 4.

**If the school is closed for additional time I will post more work on Google Classroom relating to the resources on weather and climate.**