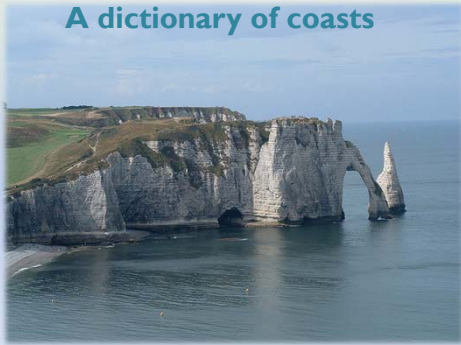


## A dictionary of coasts



Avail Cliff, Ezeaux, France © 2006 frembare  
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## G is for ... Groyne

A wooden barrier built out at right angles to the beach into the sea to stop longshore drift i.e. the movement of sand and shingle along the beach. A groyne allows the beach to grow.



Groynes on the Suffolk coast. © 2007 David J Morgan  
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## What do these coastal key words mean?

- |                       |                     |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| • abrasion            | • constructive wave | • notch             |
| • arch                | • corrasion         | • prevailing wind   |
| • attrition           | • destructive wave  | • revetment         |
| • backwash            | • estuary           | • rip rap           |
| • bar                 | • fetch             | • sea wall          |
| • bay                 | • gabion            | • spit              |
| • beach               | • groyne            | • stack             |
| • beach replenishment | • headland          | • stump             |
| • breakwater          | • lagoon            | • swash             |
| • cave                | • land reclamation  | • tombolo           |
| • cliff               | • longshore drift   | • wave              |
| • cliff collapse      | • managed retreat   | • wave cut platform |

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## Student task

- Your task is to produce a PowerPoint dictionary of the geography of coasts that you can use for exam revision. It must cover all aspects of coastal geography including:

- ✓ **processes:** erosion, transportation and deposition
- ✓ **landforms:** from arches, bays and cliffs to ...
- ✓ **case studies:** what examples can you remember?



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## Instructions

- Make one slide only for each coastal geography key word or phrase.
- However, you can have more than one slide for each letter, and none for some letters.
- Start each slide as follows:
  - A is for ...
  - B is for ...
  - C is for ... etc.

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## Student task

- Look at the example slides before you start.
- Don't forget to research different sources including:
  - your notes
  - textbooks
  - the internet.



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## A is for ... Arch

Where the waves have eroded a passage through a small headland.

This will have begun as a cave in the headland, been gradually widened and deepened, and then cut through.



Aval Cliff, Ezeaux, France © 2010 Jérôme Decq  
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## A is for ... Attrition

Where the waves have smashed rocks and pebbles on the shore into each other. The rocks and pebbles are broken, rounded and smoothed over time.



Beach at Westward Ho! © 2005 Chris Kempton  
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## B is for ... Bay

Where an area of softer rock has been eroded away by the sea.

Bays are usually found between two headlands made of more resistant rock.



Voudokilia Beach, Greece © 2007 costanavino  
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