Finn’s Coastal Explorer Quiz

Learning objective: To identify and understand coastal features and the processes that shape the UK coastline.

Join Finn the dolphin on a splashy adventure! Read each question carefully and circle the best answer. Good luck, coastal explorers!

Answer Key: 1. A (Erosion); 2. True; 3. B (Deposition); 4. False; 5. Headland; 6. C (Longshore drift); 7. False; 8. A (Stack); 9. True; 10. Bay.

Word bank: Erosion · Deposition · Headland · Bay · Stack · Longshore Drift

1. 1. What is the process called when waves crash against cliffs and wear them away? A) Erosion* B) Deposition C) Weathering D) Evaporation (1 mark)

2. 2. True or False: A beach is primarily formed by the process of deposition. (1 mark)

3. 3. Which of these is an example of hard rock that sticks out into the sea? A) A bay B) A headland* C) A sand dune D) A harbour (1 mark)

4. 4. True or False: Coastlines always stay the same shape and never change. (1 mark)

5. 5. What is the name of the area of water that is protected and curved inwards between two headlands? (1 mark)

6. 6. Which process moves sand and pebbles along the coastline in a zig-zag pattern? A) Wave energy B) Tidal pull C) Longshore drift* D) Current flow (1 mark)

7. 7. True or False: Salt spray from the ocean is a form of coastal erosion. (1 mark)

8. 8. What do we call a tall, isolated column of rock left standing in the sea after an arch collapses? A) Stack* B) Cave C) Spit D) Pebble (1 mark)

9. 9. True or False: UK coastlines are often affected by the power of the tides. (1 mark)

10. 10. If a soft rock is eroded quickly between two areas of hard rock, what feature is created: a bay or a headland? (1 mark)

Draw: Draw a labelled diagram showing a headland and a bay. Use blue for the sea and yellow for the sandy beach.

Extension challenge: Imagine you are a coastal scientist. Write a short paragraph explaining why people might choose to build sea walls or groynes to protect the coastline near their homes.