

Grade 4 Geography Assessment: Coastal Landscapes

Learning objective: To identify and describe key coastal features and understand the processes of erosion and deposition.

Read each question carefully. Answer in full sentences where required. Use the provided word bank if you need help with scientific terms.

Finn the dolphin has been mapping the coastline. He has noticed that the power of the waves, combined with the movement of sand and shingle along the shore, is constantly changing the shape of the land. Harder rocks often stick out into the sea, while softer rocks are worn away to create sheltered inlets. Finn also observes how human activities, such as building sea walls or harbours, can impact these natural processes.

Word bank: Erosion · Deposition · Headland · Bay · Longshore drift · Stump · Arch · Stack

1. Define the term 'erosion' in your own words. (2 marks)

2. Describe the difference between a headland and a bay. (3 marks)

3. Name two ways that humans protect the coastline from being worn away by the sea. (2 marks)

4. Explain the process of how a sea arch eventually turns into a sea stack. (4 marks)

5. What is meant by 'deposition' and where does it usually happen along a coast? (3 marks)

6. Finn the dolphin is worried about plastic pollution on the beach. Suggest two ways that local communities can help keep coastal areas clean and protect marine wildlife. (4 marks)

7. Imagine you are a coastal geographer. Write a short report (approx. 100 words) explaining why the coastline is constantly changing. Include the roles of wind, waves, and the type of rock found at the shore. (7 marks)

Draw: Draw a labelled diagram showing the sequence of how a sea arch is formed from a headland.



Extension challenge: Total: /25