Class 6 Geography Assessment: Coastal Landscapes

Learning objective: To demonstrate understanding of coastal processes, landforms, and the impact of human activity on the UK coastline.

Read each question carefully before writing your answer. Ensure you use geographical terminology where appropriate. You have 45 minutes to complete this assessment.

Finn the dolphin has been mapping the coastline of the United Kingdom. He has observed how the power of the sea constantly changes the shape of the cliffs and beaches. From the jagged headlands made of hard rock to the soft, sandy bays where the tide leaves behind piles of pebbles, the coast is always in motion. Finn also notices how humans build sea walls and groynes to protect the villages near the water's edge.

Word bank: Erosion · Deposition · Longshore drift · Headland · Bay · Coastal defence · Sediment · Weathering

1. Define the term 'erosion' and explain how it differs from 'deposition'. (2 marks)

2. Explain the process of longshore drift. You may use a diagram to support your answer. (3 marks)

3. Describe the difference between a headland and a bay. Why are they often found next to each other? (4 marks)

4. Max the monkey is calculating the cost of coastal defences. If a new sea wall costs £15,000 and a set of wooden groynes costs £8,500, what is the total cost of the project? (2 marks)

5. Identify one method of hard engineering used to protect coastlines and explain one advantage and one disadvantage of this method. (4 marks)

6. Extended Writing Task: Imagine you are a coastal planner. Discuss why some coastal communities choose not to build defences against the sea, opting for 'managed retreat' instead. Consider the environmental, social, and economic factors involved. (10 marks)

Draw: Draw a labelled diagram showing the formation of an arch, stack, and stump, starting from a cliff headland.

Extension challenge: Total: /25