Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Coastal key terms

1. Air and water is forced into cracks, opening them up	A. Bar
2. The break down of rocks, in situ	B. chemical weathering
3. Where rocks are dissolved by acids and the compositon of the rock changes	C. solution
4. Where rocks are broken down into smaller fragments through processes such as freeze thaw, but the composition of the rock remains the same	D. Spit
5. The distance of open water that the wind blows across uninterrupted	E. Barmston
6. Where a whole section of cliff collapses in one large section	F. Hydraulic action
7. Where pebbles and rocks bounce along the sea bed	G. Saltation
8. Where large rocks slide and roll along the sea bed	H. weathering
9. Where smaller sediment is carried within the water flow	I. soft engineering
10. Where rocks are dissolved into the water's flow	J. mechanical weathering
11. A feature of deposition where one end attaches to the main land and the other protrudes out into the sea	K. suspension
12. When a spit grows all the way across a bay	L. Fetch
13. Types of coastal protection that is man made and involves building structures such as sea walls and groynes	M. slumping
14. A type of coastal protection which is more environmentally friendly and works with nature, such as beach nourisgment or managed retreat	N. Hard engineering
15. Your coastal erosion case study	O. Seal sands
16. Coastal flooding example	P. Dune regeneration
17. A coastal habitat you have studied	Q. Conservation
18. These are natural landmarks that coould be held together by humans stabilising them through plants	R. London (Thames)
19. Preserving, protecting or looking after something	S. traction