

## 22 Multiple choice questions

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1. the action of rock scraping against and wearing away other rock
  - a. waves
  - b. swash
  - c. foreshore
  - d. abrade
  
2. the flow or movement of a large body of water in an ocean, caused mainly by prevailing winds, the earth's rotation and the distribution of land masses
  - a. currents
  - b. waves
  - c. groyne
  - d. emergence
  
3. the upward movement of land masses created by the melting of ice caps during the last Ice Age
  - a. submergence
  - b. currents
  - c. groyne
  - d. emergence
  
4. flat waves with low levels of energy that bring sediment from offshore stores onto the coastline
  - a. constructive waves
  - b. coastal dunes
  - c. destructive waves
  - d. coastline
  
5. a long body of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore; involves the transfer of energy from the wind to the surface of the body of water
  - a. swash
  - b. waves
  - c. tides
  - d. abrade
  
6. the portion of rainfall that percolates (infiltrates) rock structures and flows through it via cracks in the rock structure
  - a. flow-through
  - b. foreshore
  - c. groyne
  - d. foreshore

7. sand and small rock particles or silt created by the erosion of rock structures along coasts or in inland areas
  - a. currents
  - b. sea wall
  - c. sediment
  - d. swell
  
8. the portion of rainfall that runs off as overland flow
  - a. runoff
  - b. waves
  - c. groyne
  - d. swell
  
9. the boundary between the land and sea; the landward limit is normally determined by the reach of storm waves
  - a. foredune
  - b. coastline
  - c. tides
  - d. coastal dunes
  
10. the natural and cultural resources of the coastal environment
  - a. coastal resources
  - b. coastal environment
  - c. coastline
  - d. coastal dunes
  
11. the land lying between the high-water mark and the low-water mark; the area covered and uncovered by the ebb and flow of the tide
  - a. swash
  - b. foredune
  - c. foreshore
  - d. coastline
  
12. the movement of sediments by currents running parallel to a beach
  - a. coastal dunes
  - b. longshore drift
  - c. foreshore
  - d. foredune

13. the creation of landforms by rising sea levels associated with the warming that occurred following the last Ice Age
  - a. currents
  - b. abrade
  - c. emergence
  - d. submergence
  
14. a rock or concrete wall built at right angles to the beach to obstruct the drift of sediment or to minimise beach erosion
  - a. swell
  - b. groyne
  - c. foredune
  - d. abrade
  
15. the rise and fall of the sea twice a day; associated primarily with the gravitational pull of the moon as it orbits the earth
  - a. swash
  - b. swell
  - c. tides
  - d. waves
  
16. the upwards surge of water that moves up a beach slope when breakers crash onto the shore
  - a. sea wall
  - b. swash
  - c. swell
  - d. waves
  
17. an area extending as far inland as the salt water, sea spray and wind-blown sands reach, and into the ocean as far as waves and currents are able to move material on the sea bed
  - a. coastline
  - b. coastal dunes
  - c. coastal resources
  - d. coastal environment
  
18. the deposits of wind-blown sand that accumulate behind a beach
  - a. foredune
  - b. coastline
  - c. coastal resources
  - d. coastal dunes

19. steep waves with high levels of energy that cause coastal landforms to be eroded
  - a. destructive waves
  - b. waves
  - c. emergence
  - d. constructive waves
  
20. ocean waves that spread out from their area of origin
  - a. sea wall
  - b. swell
  - c. swash
  - d. tides
  
21. the coastal dune or lines of dunes nearest the sea that are usually eroded by storm waves and later rebuilt by further wind deposits of sand
  - a. foredune
  - b. abraze
  - c. foreshore
  - d. groyne
  
22. a rock or concrete structure commonly built at the foot of the foredune; they are designed to protect property from coastal erosion
  - a. sediment
  - b. swash
  - c. sea wall
  - d. swell