



Depositional Coastal Landforms **Glossary**

backwash	The movement of sea water back towards the sea after a wave breaks onto the beach.
bar	A strip of deposited material parallel to the coast. They are formed when a spit grows across a bay, eventually enclosing the bay to create a lagoon. Offshore bars can develop as a result of breaking waves.
bay	A curved section of the coastline where less resistant rock has been eroded back by the sea between two headlands of more resistant rock.
beach	The zone of deposited material that extends from the low water line to the limit of storm waves. The beach can be divided into the foreshore and the backshore.
berm	A flat section at the back of a beach, high above sea level, usually made of larger stones and rocks, created by deposition.
boulder	A large rock.
deposition	When material being transported is dropped due to a decrease in the velocity or energy of what is transporting it.
erosion	The wearing away and removal of material by the movement of natural forces such as rivers, waves or glaciers.
estuary	The area where a river meets the sea and fresh and salt water mix.
high tide	The highest level the tide will reach for that day.
longshore drift	The process by which material is transported along a beach at an angle, through a combination of swash and backwash.
pebble	A small rock, larger than sand.
prevailing wind	The main direction of wind blowing in a location.
river mouth	The end of a river where the river water enters the sea.
saltmarsh	Low-lying coastal ecosystems which are exposed at low tide and flooded when the tide rises. Salt-resistant vegetation, such as sea couch, grows here.
sand dunes	Coastal ridges of sand located above the high tide mark. They are formed and shaped by the wind.
sandy beach	The area of land that forms along the coastline, covered in fine rock particles (sand).
sea defence	Structures or techniques used to slow the impact of coastal erosion in an area.



Key Words

The geography curriculum includes lots of key words that you need to use and understand. These may be specialist words that you may not meet in everyday life that are used to name processes, concepts and features as well as everyday words that have a different meaning in geography (e.g. relief). You need to know, use and understand these key words in your geographical thinking and writing. Check out the tips below to help you learn the vocabulary for this unit.

Use Flash Cards

- Write out the key word on one card and its definition on another card and then practise matching each key word with the definition. Use the glossary to check your answers.
- Write the key word on one side of the card and the definition on the reverse. Look at one side and see if you can remember what is on the other before you turn it over. Friends and family can use the cards to test you - this is a great way for them to help you with your revision.
- Group the cards into specific lessons or areas from the topic, or into similar words. Thinking about how the words are linked will help your understanding of the vocabulary. Try taking one of your groups and using the key words to describe an area of your learning. Work with a friends or family member and use the cards to teach them; using each of the words in your explanation.

Play Games

- Ask a friend or family member to draw you a picture for one of the terms and see if you can guess which they are drawing. Or, maybe they'd like to act it out? Make sure you can explain what the word means when you guess it.
- Write out some clues for the key words and see how quickly a friend can guess which word you are thinking about.
- Challenge a friend to see who can write down the most words from the list in a minute. You need to give the definition for each word you write down to get the point.
- Draw some bingo grids with the key words. Have someone read out each definition and you can mark off the key word that it describes. The winner is the first to a full house.
- Play a memory game using flash cards. Turn over the cards so that there are pairs with the definitions and key words face down on the table. Take it in turns to flip two cards. If you get a matching pair, then keep them. If the cards don't match, then turn them back over. The winner is the person with the most pairs at the end of the game.

Use Spelling Strategies

- Learn by sight (look—cover—write—check)
- Break it into sounds (Wed-nes-day)
- Break it into syllables (en-vi-ron-ment)
- Break it into word parts (hydro-electric)
- Use a mnemonic (necessary - 1 collar, 2 sleeves)
- Words within words ('a rat' in separate)
- Think about the meaning of words (photo + synthesis = light + putting together)
- Identify any root words (hydr- = water, hydroelectric, hydrograph)