3.8 Coastal Transportation, Deposition and Landforms: Test Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculator allowed · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Define longshore drift.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Resource E: the Holderness coast is in East Yorkshire, England. Spurn Head is a spit at the Humber estuary. The Holderness coast supplies sediment, and longshore drift carries sediment towards a change in coastline direction at the estuary. Spurn shelters shallow intertidal water where mudflats occur. Using this resource, explain how sediment supply and shelter contribute to two depositional landforms on this named UK coastline. You do not need a compass direction.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 State what happens to sediment during coastal deposition.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

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4 At a sandy beach, the swash carries sand up the beach. During the observed period, the backwash carries less sand back down. Describe the net change to this beach and name the process responsible.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 A beach contains abundant sand, but its surface is wet, the wind is calm and there are no obstacles on the upper beach. State three changes in these conditions that would favour the start of sand-dune formation.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.8 Coastal Transportation, Deposition and Landforms: Test Pack

Question 1

Net transport of sediment along the coast; accept equivalent wording. **B1**

Answer: The net movement of sediment along a coastline.

Question 2

Applies sediment supply or longshore drift to Spurn Head on the Holderness coast. **B1**

Explains accumulation beyond the coastline bend to build the spit. **B1**

Spurn shelters water from powerful waves, reducing the energy available for sediment transport. **B1**

Fine sediment settles and accumulates in sheltered intertidal water to form mudflats. Accept equivalent valid causal links. **B1**

Answer: On the Holderness coast, sediment supplied to longshore drift can accumulate beyond the coastline bend, building the Spurn Head spit. Spurn shelters shallow water from powerful waves, allowing fine sediment to settle and accumulate as intertidal mudflats.

Question 3

Sediment is laid down or settles from transport; do not require a particular landform. **B1**

Answer: Sediment being transported is laid down.

Question 4

The beach gains sand or builds up because more sand arrives than leaves. **B1**

Names deposition as the process. **B1**

Answer: The beach gains sand and builds up through deposition.

Question 5

Dry surface sand becomes available for wind transport. **B1**

An onshore wind strong enough to move the sand develops. **B1**

An obstacle such as driftwood, a stone or pioneer vegetation traps the moving sand. **B1**

Answer: The surface sand needs to dry, an onshore wind strong enough to move sand needs to blow, and an obstacle such as driftwood or pioneer vegetation needs to trap it.

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