

Coasts

Ruth Thomson

- 1 A coast is a place where the sea meets the land. In some places, the coast is a sloping beach. In other places, the land ends with high walls of rock. These are called cliffs.
- 4 **Rock cliffs**
Wind, rain and waves change the shape of the coast all the time. Crashing waves slowly make the bottom of rocky cliffs crumble. Waves wear away soft rock, making holes. These become caves or arches.
- 9 **Sand and dunes**
Over millions of years, waves wear soft rocks into tiny grains of sand. Some sandy beaches are made of crushed sea shells.
- 12 Some coasts are always windy. The wind dries the sand and blows it behind the beach. The sand piles up into soft hills called dunes. Marram grass is planted on sand dunes. Its long roots hold the sand in place.
- 16 **Sea birds and animals**
Many sea birds nest and rest together on the ledges of rocky cliffs. Here, they and their eggs are safe from hungry rats, snakes and larger birds.
- 20 Seals and turtles are both born on beaches. They swim out to sea soon after they are born. Seals come back on land to rest. They lie in groups on rocks and sandbanks.
- 23 **Harbours and ports**
Before there were aeroplanes, people travelled across seas by ship. They landed at harbours in deep, sheltered bays, where their ships were safe from rough waves.
- 27 Today, ships mainly carry heavy goods. These travel in metal containers. The containers are loaded and unloaded at big ports.
- 29 **Protecting coasts**
Some people use the sea as a dustbin. This is dangerous for sea life. The waste often washes up onto the shore. Most waste is plastic. It can float for thousands of miles before reaching land.
- 33 People must look after coasts, so that these are not spoiled forever.

Name:	Class:	Date:
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1 Suggest a heading for the first paragraph of text.

2f

1 mark

2 Write the meaning this text gives for the word “coast”.

2b

1 mark

3 Draw a simple diagram of a sand dune using information from the text. Label the sand dune and marram grass.

2f

2 marks

4 a) Do you think wind or waves would be more likely to change the shape of the coast?

b) Explain why.

2h

1 mark

5 “waves wear soft rocks into tiny grains of sand.”

What does “wear” suggest about the process? Tick **one**.

The rocks wear water, like clothes.

Waves smash the rock.

Waves slowly grind the rock.

The rocks wear sand, like clothes.

2a

1 mark

6 Complete this list of events explaining how a beach is formed using information from the text.

The wind dries the sand and blows it behind the beach.

The sand piles up into soft hills called dunes.

Marram grass is planted on sand dunes. Its long roots hold the sand in place.

2c

1 mark

7 Which reason is given in the text for the fact that ships today mainly carry heavy goods, rather than people?

2b

1 mark

8 “Some people use the sea as a dustbin.” (paragraph 9)

Why do you think the writer used the word “dustbin”? Tick **one**.

because the sea is full of rubbish

to show that some people don’t think about what they throw away and the harm it does

to show that the sea is really a dustbin

to show that it is OK to throw rubbish into the sea

2g

1 mark

9 Which part of the text tells you about where people decided to build harbours?

2f

1 mark