



Coastal Environments

Multiple choice knowledge checker

1.	What causes waves?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Tides
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Wind
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Rain
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Plate tectonics

2.	What influences the size and energy of a wave?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The strength of the wind
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Length of time the wind has been blowing
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The strength of the wind and how long wind has been blowing

3.	True or false? Waves are caused by the transfer of energy from the wind to the sea due to friction of the wind on the surface of the water.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

4.	What is the top of a wave called?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Crest
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Trough
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Frictional drag
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Wave tilt

5.	What is the base of a wave called?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Crest
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Trough
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Frictional drag
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Wave tilt

6.	How is wave height calculated?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The distance between two wave troughs
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The distance between two wave crests
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The distance between the trough and the crest
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The distance a wave moves up a beach

7.	How is wave length calculated?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The distance between two wave troughs
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The distance between two wave crests
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The distance between the trough and the crest
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The distance a wave moves up a beach

8.	What is wave frequency?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The distance a wave travels
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The length of a wave
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The height of a wave
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The number of waves breaking per minute

9.	What is the fetch of a wave?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The distance a wave travels
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The length of a wave
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The height of a wave
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The number of waves breaking per minute

10.	True or false? In deep water, water molecules within a wave in a circular motion. It is only in shallow water that the water itself is moving forward.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

11.	Why are some waves stronger than others?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	They have a long fetch and strong winds have been blowing over them for a long time.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	They have a short fetch and strong winds have been blowing over them for a long time.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A full moon and long fetch
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A full moon and short fetch

12.	What is it called when a wave breaks on a beach and washes up it?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Backwash
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Swash
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Crest
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Trough

13.	A wave rushing back down a beach towards the sea is called:	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Backwash
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Swash
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Crest
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Trough

14.	What causes a wave to slow as it approaches a beach?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Swash
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Backwash
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Functional drag
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Frictional drag

15.	What are the characteristics of a constructive wave?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The swash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is high.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The backwash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is high.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The swash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is low.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The backwash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is low.

16.	What are the characteristics of a destructive wave?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The swash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is high.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The backwash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is high.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The swash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is low.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The backwash is stronger than the backwash. The wave height is low.

17.	Where are constructive waves typically found?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Sheltered bays
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Exposed headlands
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Exposed based
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sheltered headlands

18.	What is the typical frequency of constructive waves?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	4-6
<input type="radio"/>	B.	8-10
<input type="radio"/>	C.	12-14
<input type="radio"/>	D.	16-18

19.	Which type of wave is most common in summer?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive waves
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive waves

20.	What is the typical frequency of destructive waves?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	2-6
<input type="radio"/>	B.	6-10
<input type="radio"/>	C.	10-14
<input type="radio"/>	D.	14-18

21.	Which type of waves build beaches?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive waves
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive waves

22.	What happens to a beach when a wave's backwash is stronger than its swash?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The beach is eroded
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The beach builds up

23.	What is weathering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The breaking down of rock in situ.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The wearing away of land by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The transportation of material by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The deposition of material by the sea.

24.	Which type of weathering involves rainwater decomposing rock?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Freeze-thaw weathering
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Biological weathering
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Salt weathering
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Chemical weathering

25.	Which of the following are examples of chemical weathering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Carbonation, hydrolysis and oxidation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Carbonation, hydrolysis and freeze-thaw weathering
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Carbonation, hydrolysis and salt weathering
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Carbonation, salt weathering and freeze-thaw weathering

26.	What type of chemical weathering involves carbonic acid in rainwater reacting with calcium carbonate in limestone to form soluble calcium bicarbonate that can be carried away in solution?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Carbonation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Hydrolysis
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Oxidation

27.	What type of chemical weathering involves acidic rainwater breaking down rock, causing it to rot?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Carbonation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Hydrolysis
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Oxidation

28.	What type of chemical weathering involves rocks being broken down by oxygen and water?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Carbonation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Hydrolysis
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Oxidation

29.	True or false? Mechanical weathering involves rocks being disintegrated rather than decomposed and is usually associated with extremes of temperature?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

30.	Which of the following are examples of mechanical weathering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Freeze-thaw and carbonation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Freeze-thaw and salt weathering
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Freeze-thaw and hydrolysis
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Freeze-thaw and oxidation

31.	What is mass movement?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The down-slope movement of rock, soil or mud under gravity.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The removal of beach sediment from a beach by waves.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The transportation of material along the coast by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The deposition of material by the sea.

32.	Which of the following are examples of mass movement?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Rockfall, landside, mudslide and slumping
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Rockfall, landslide, mechanical weathering and slumping
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Rockfall, chemical weathering, mudslide and slumping
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Rockfall, landslide, mudslide and slumping

33.	Which type of mass movement features a concave slip plane?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Rockfall
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Landslide
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Mudslide
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Slumping

34.	True or false? A landslide involves individual rocks losing contact with the cliff face, often as the result of freeze-thaw.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

35.	True or false? Weathering can cause cliff instability, leading to mass movement	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

36.	What is coastal erosion?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The wearing away and removal of material by waves.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The transportation of material by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The deposition of material by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	All of the above

37.	Under which of the following conditions will the rate of erosion be higher?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Coastlines exposed to a small fetch, strong winds, there are soft rocks, the rock has many joints and a coastline with no beach.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Coastlines exposed to a large fetch, strong winds and a coastline with a large beach
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Coastlines exposed to a large fetch, strong winds and a coastline with no beach.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Coastlines exposed to a large fetch, gentle winds and a coastline with no beach.

38.	Identify the main types of coastal erosion.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Hydraulic action, abrasion, corrasion, attrition and solution.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Corrasion, abrasion, attrition and sublimation.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Longshore drift, abrasion, attrition and solution.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Deposition, abrasion, attrition and solution.

39.	Which type of erosion involves destructive waves pick up beach material (e.g. pebbles) and hurl them at the base of a cliff.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Attrition
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Abrasion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Corrasion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hydraulic Action
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Solution

40.	Which type of erosion involves waves containing sand and larger fragments wearing away the base of a cliff or headland.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Attrition
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Abrasion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Corrasion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hydraulic Action
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Solution

41.	Which type of erosion involves waves hitting the base of a cliff leads to air compression in cracks, joints and folds in bedding planes causing repeated changes in air pressure. As air rushes out of the cliff when the wave retreats it leads to an explosive effect as pressure is released.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Attrition
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Abrasion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Corrasion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hydraulic Action
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Solution

42.	Which type of erosion involves certain types of cliff eroding as the result of weak acids in the sea.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Attrition
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Abrasion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Corrasion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hydraulic Action
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Solution

43.	Which type of erosion involves waves causing rocks and pebbles to bump into each other and break up.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Attrition
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Abrasion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Corrasion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Hydraulic Action
<input type="radio"/>	E.	Solution

44.	Where does most marine load originate from?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	River deposits
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Eroded headlands
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The seabed
<input type="radio"/>	D.	All the above

45.	Which of the following are processes of coastal transportation? (you can pick more than one)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Traction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Saltation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Suspension
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Solution

46.	Which type of coastal transportation involves beach material being bounced along the seafloor?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Traction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Saltation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Suspension
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Solution

47.	Which type of coastal transportation involves beach material being suspended and carried by the waves?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Traction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Saltation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Suspension
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Solution

48.	Which type of coastal transportation involves large pebbles and boulders being rolled along the seafloor?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Traction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Saltation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Suspension
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Solution

49.	Which type of coastal transportation involves dissolved material being carried by the water?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Traction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Saltation
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Suspension
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Solution

50.	True or false? The zig-zag movement of transported material along the coast is known as longshore drift.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

51.	What is another name for longshore drift?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Lateral drift
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Littoral drift
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Longitudinal drift
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Latitudinal drift

52.	True or false? The direction of longshore drift is determined by the prevailing wind.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

53.	What is coastal deposition?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The wearing away of the land by the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The transportation of material along the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	When waves drop and leave behind the load they were transporting.

54.	Coastal deposition occurs under which of the following conditions? (you can select more than one)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	When waves enter an area of shallow water.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	When waves enter a sheltered area, e.g. a cove or bay.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	When there is little wind.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	When a river or estuary flows into the sea reducing wave energy.

55.	What is a concordant coastline?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A coastline where alternating layers of hard and soft rock run at right angles to the shore.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A coastline where alternating layers of hard and soft rock run parallel to the shore.

56.	What is a headland?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A cliff that juts out into the sea that is surrounded by water on three sides.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A crescent shaped indentation in the coastline.

57.	Headlands and bays are most likely to be found along which type of coastline?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Discordant
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Concordant

58.	Why is wave energy concentrated on a headland?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Wave deflection
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Wave reflection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Wave refraction
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Wave connection

59.	What is a wave cut platform?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A pillar of rock detached from a headland.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	An area of bed rock visible at the base of a cliff.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A natural arch formed in a headland.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A notch in the base of a cliff.

60.	Which of the following are characteristics of a wave cut platform? (you can select more than one).	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Gently slope down to the sea at an angle of 3-4 degrees.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Covered at high tide and exposed at low tide.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Bare rock smoothed by abrasion.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Deep cracks in some places, with rock pools.

61.	Identify the correct sequence in the formation of a stump	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Crack → arch → cave → stack → stump
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Crack → cave → stack → arch → stump
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Crack → cave → arch → stack → stump
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Stump → cave → arch → stack → crack

62.	Which of the following is a characteristic of a sea arch?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Wave cut notches at the base making it wider.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Detached blocks or pillars of rock located off a headland.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The base of a collapsed stack.

63.	Which of the following is a characteristic of a stump?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Wave cut notches at the base making it wider.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Detached blocks or pillars of rock located off a headland.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The base of a collapsed stack.

64.	Which of the following is a characteristic of a sea stack?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Wave cut notches at the base making it wider.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Detached blocks or pillars of rock located off a headland.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The base of a collapsed stack.

65.	Which of the following are types of beaches? (you can select more than one).	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Sandy beach
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Pebble beach
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Rocky beach

66.	Which of the following are typical characteristics of pebble beaches?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Generally steep
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Dominant waves are constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Storm beach with large pebbles

67.	Which of the following are typical characteristics of sandy beaches?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Generally steep
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Dominant waves are constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Sometimes have sand dunes at the back of the beach

68.	What is a beach profile?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The gradient of a cliff.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The gradient from the back of the beach to the sea.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The gradient of a series of sand dunes.

69.	What is a terrace on a beach, formed in the backshore above the water level at high tide known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Ridge
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Off-shore bar
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Berm

70.	True or false? Berms are formed by constructive waves and existing berms are moved by storms and spring tides.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

71.	True or false? In winter, berms can be eroded to form off-shore bars.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

72.	What is the name for a water filled trough on a beach, often bordered by a ridge?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Tunnel
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Funnel
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Runnel
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sunnel

73.	What does a wide sandy beach show?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A small tidal range
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A large tidal range
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A limited tidal range
<input type="radio"/>	D.	An excessive tidal range

74.	What are large heaps of sand that form on the dry backshore of a sandy beach known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Spits
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Berms
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Ridges
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sand dunes

75.	Which of the following are required for a sand dune to form? (you can select more than one)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A large flat beach
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A large supply of sand
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A large tidal range
<input type="radio"/>	D.	An obstacle for the dune to form against?

76.	How does wind move sand?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Saltation, suspension, traction and solution
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Suspension, saltation and creep
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Hydraulic action, attrition and solution
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Suspension, saltation and traction

77.	True or false? As you move inland sand dunes grow taller, vegetation size increases, the dunes become greyer, and slacks become deeper.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

78.	What is the name of a trough separating two sand dunes?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Slack
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Smack
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Track
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Pack

79.	What is the name of a large depression that forms in a sand dune?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Blowout
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Blowhole
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Blowhill
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Blowdune

80.	What are the characteristics of a slip slope?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Unstable, steep slope between 30-34°
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Gentle slope between 4-20°
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The highest point of the sand dune
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The youngest and smallest dune

81.	Identify the term used to describe the change in vegetation with increased distance inland along several lines of dunes.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Vegetation successful
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Vegetation succession
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Pioneer plants
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Vegetation migration

82.	What is the name of a sand or shingle beach that stretches from one side of a bay to another?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Bar
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Bay bar
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Off-shore barrier island
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Spit

83.	What is the name of a sand or shingle beach that joins the mainland but projects down-drift, into the sea?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Bar
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Beach
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Off-shore barrier island
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Spit

84.	What is the name of a sand or shingle beach that is completely detached from the mainland?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Bar
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Beach
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Off-shore barrier island
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Spit

85.	True or false? Longshore drift is responsible for forming spits and bars.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

86.	What is hard engineering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Expensive artificial structures are used to protect the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Working with nature to protect the coast.

87.	Which of the following is not an example of hard engineering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Gabions
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Rock armour
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Beach reprofiling
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Groynes

88.	What is a sea wall?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A barrier between waves and the land. They are sometimes recurved to deflect the energy of waves.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A wooden or stone structure built at right angles to the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tonnes of huge boulders to act as a barrier between the sea and the land.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Steel wire mesh cages filled with pebbles or rocks. They are placed at the back of a sand beach to create a wall like structure.

89.	What is a gabion?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A barrier between waves and the land. They are sometimes recurved to deflect the energy of waves.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A wooden or stone structure built at right angles to the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tonnes of huge boulders to act as a barrier between the sea and the land.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Steel wire mesh cages filled with pebbles or rocks. They are placed at the back of a sand beach to create a wall like structure.

90.	What is a groyne?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A barrier between waves and the land. They are sometimes recurved to deflect the energy of waves.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A wooden or stone structure built at right angles to the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tonnes of huge boulders to act as a barrier between the sea and the land.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Steel wire mesh cages filled with pebbles or rocks. They are placed at the back of a sand beach to create a wall like structure.

91.	What is rock armour?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A barrier between waves and the land. They are sometimes recurved to deflect the energy of waves.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A wooden or stone structure built at right angles to the coast.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tonnes of huge boulders to act as a barrier between the sea and the land.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Steel wire mesh cages filled with pebbles or rocks. They are placed at the back of a sand beach to create a wall like structure.

92.	A sea wall gives people a sense of security from coastal erosion. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

93.	A sea wall is unattractive and can damage habitats. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

94.	Rock armour is relatively cheap at a cost of between £1000 and £3000 a metre. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

95.	Rock armour can make access to a beach difficult. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

96.	Gabions blend in better than other hard engineering solutions. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

97.	Regular maintenance of gabions is required as they quickly degrade. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

98.	Which of the following is not an example of soft engineering?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Beach recharge
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Beach recycling
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Beach reprofiling
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Beach walls

99.	Which of the following are examples of beach nourishment?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Beach recharge and recycling
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Beach recharge and beach reprofiling
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Beach recharge and sand dune regeneration
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Beach recycling and beach reprofiling

100.	What is a beach recharge?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The removal of sand from a down-drift area which is accumulating sand and returning it up drift.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The artificial re-shaping of a beach using existing beach material
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The artificial creation of sand dunes or restoration of existing dunes.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sediment is taken from a bay and placed on a beach that is losing sand.

101.	What is a beach recycling?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The removal of sand from a down-drift area which is accumulating sand and returning it up drift.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The artificial re-shaping of a beach using existing beach material
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The artificial creation of sand dunes or restoration of existing dunes.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sediment is taken from a bay and placed on a beach that is losing sand.

102.	What is a beach reprofiling?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The removal of sand from a down-drift area which is accumulating sand and returning it up drift.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The artificial re-shaping of a beach using existing beach material
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The artificial creation of sand dunes or restoration of existing dunes.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sediment is taken from a bay and placed on a beach that is losing sand.

103.	What is a sand dune regeneration?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The removal of sand from a down-drift area which is accumulating sand and returning it up drift.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The artificial re-shaping of a beach using existing beach material
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The artificial creation of sand dunes or restoration of existing dunes.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Sediment is taken from a bay and placed on a beach that is losing sand.

104.	Following beach nourishment, a wider beach means more room for users. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

105.	During beach nourishment access to the beach is restricted for several weeks. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

106.	Beach reprofiling can result in a beach looking reasonably natural. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

107.	Beach profiling can be very expensive. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

108.	Small planting projects to regenerate sand dunes often uses volunteer labour to keep costs down. What type of benefit is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

109.	Sand dunes are dynamic environments. Once generated there is no evidence that they will be stable. What type of disadvantage is this?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Social
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Economic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Environmental

110.	Creating an engineered new position of a coastline is known as what?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Coastal realignment
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Beach reprofiling
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Coastal engineering

111.	What is managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	When the decision is made to no longer follow a hold the line strategy for managing coastal erosion and flooding.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	When the decision is made to protect an area of land that was previously unprotected.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	When the decision is made to upgrade coastal defences at a particular location.

112.	Which of the following is a social benefit of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It may help take the pressure off areas further along the coast and reduce their risk of flooding.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	It is useful cheaper in the long term rather than maintain hard engineering defences.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	It is designed to conserve or enhance the natural environment.

113.	Which of the following is an environmental benefit of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It may help take the pressure off areas further along the coast and reduce their risk of flooding.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	It is useful cheaper in the long term rather than maintain hard engineering defences.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	It is designed to conserve or enhance the natural environment.

114.	Which of the following is an economic benefit of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	It may help take the pressure off areas further along the coast and reduce their risk of flooding.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	It is useful cheaper in the long term rather than maintain hard engineering defences.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	It is designed to conserve or enhance the natural environment.

115.	Which of the following is a social disadvantage of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Short-term costs may be very high.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Relocation of people to new homes causes disruption and distress
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Large areas of agricultural land is lost. Also, habitats of coastal birds will be affected.

116.	Which of the following is an economic benefit of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Short-term costs may be very high.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Relocation of people to new homes causes disruption and distress
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Large areas of agricultural land is lost. Also, habitats of coastal birds will be affected.

117.	Which of the following is an environmental benefit of managed retreat?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Short-term costs may be very high.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Relocation of people to new homes causes disruption and distress
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Large areas of agricultural land is lost. Also, habitats of coastal birds will be affected.

Answers

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. B | 39. C | 79. A |
| 2. C | 40. B | 80. A |
| 3. A | 41. D | 81. B |
| 4. A | 42. E | 82. A |
| 5. B | 43. A | 83. D |
| 6. C | 44. D | 84. C |
| 7. B | 45. A, B, C and D | 85. A |
| 8. D | 46. B | 86. A |
| 9. A | 47. C | 87. C |
| 10. A | 48. A | 88. A |
| 11. A | 49. D | 89. D |
| 12. B | 50. A | 90. B |
| 13. A | 51. B | 91. C |
| 14. D | 52. A | 92. A |
| 15. C | 53. C | 93. C |
| 16. B | 54. A, B, C and D | 94. B |
| 17. A | 55. B | 95. A |
| 18. B | 56. A | 96. C |
| 19. B | 57. A | 97. B |
| 20. C | 58. C | 98. D |
| 21. B | 59. B | 99. A |
| 22. A | 60. A, B, C and D | 100. D |
| 23. A | 61. C | 101. A |
| 24. D | 62. A | 102. B |
| 25. A | 63. C | 103. C |
| 26. A | 64. B | 104. A |
| 27. B | 65. A and B | 105. A |
| 28. C | 66. A and C | 106. C |
| 29. A | 67. B and C | 107. B |
| 30. B | 68. B | 108. B |
| 31. A | 69. C | 109. C |
| 32. D | 70. A | 110. A |
| 33. D | 71. A | 111. A |
| 34. B | 72. C | 112. A |
| 35. A | 73. B | 113. C |
| 36. A | 74. D | 114. B |
| 37. B | 75. A, B, C and D | 115. B |
| 38. A | 76. B | 116. A |
| | 77. A | 117. C |
| | 78. A | |