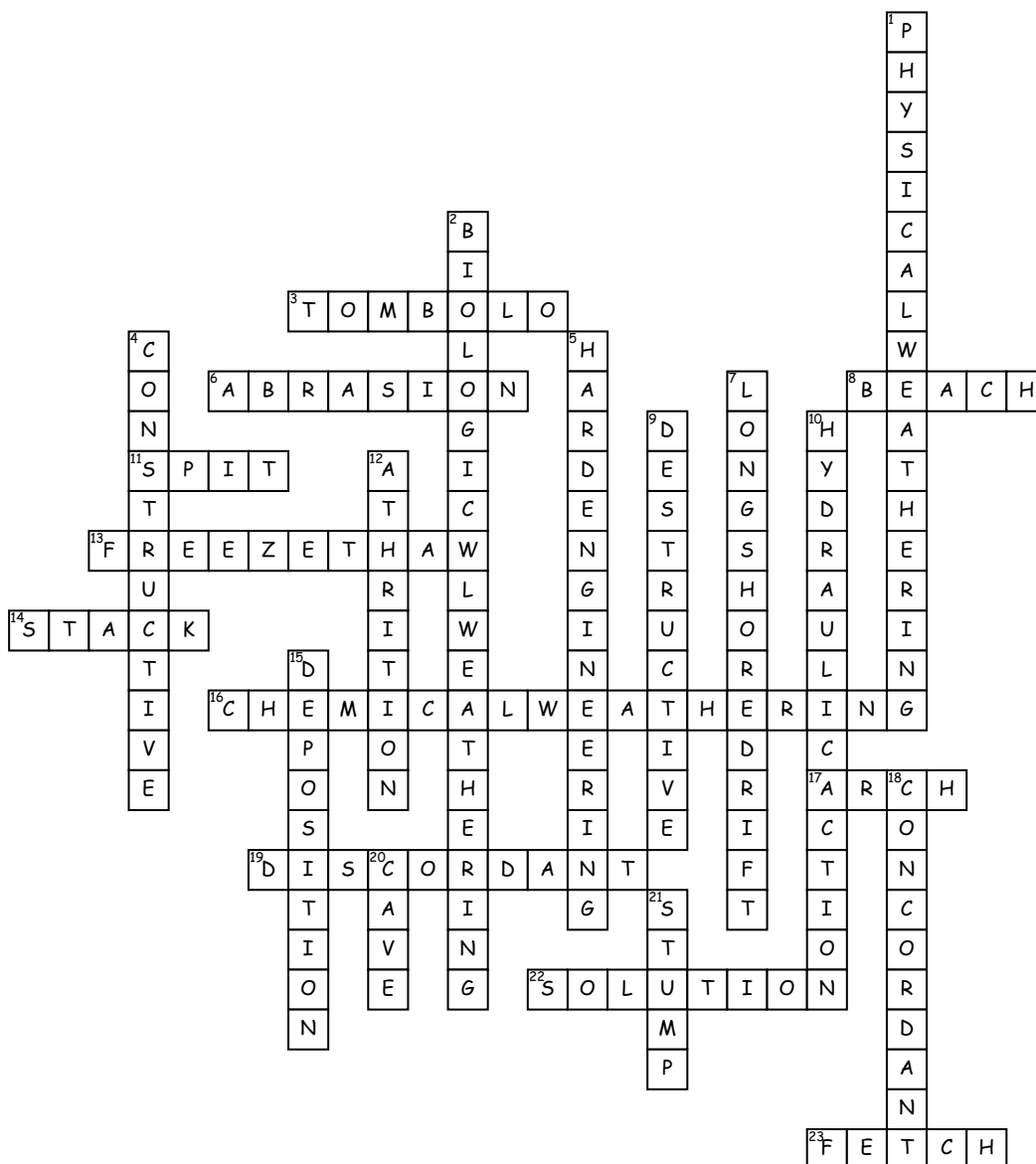


Coasts



Across

3. A spit that connects an island to the mainland.
6. The wearing away of cliffs by sediment flung by breaking waves.
8. A low energy area, made up of eroded material that has been transported from elsewhere and deposited by the sea.
11. An extended stretch of beach material that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end.
13. A type of weathering where water freezes inside the rock, then expands, causing pieces to break off.
14. The tall column of rock left when an arch collapses.
16. The decomposition (or rotting) of rock caused by a chemical change within that rock.
17. If a cave is formed in a headland, it may eventually break through to the other side to form this.

19. A type of coastline with alternating bands of hard and soft rock.
22. A type of erosion and transportation when soluble particles are dissolved into the river.
23. Area of ocean or lake surface over which the wind blows in an essentially constant direction, thus generating waves.

Down

1. The disintegration of rock into smaller pieces without any chemical change in the rock.
2. The breakdown of rock through the action of plants and animals.
4. The type of wave that has a stronger swash than backwash.
5. Management of the coast that attempts to control natural processes such as erosion and longshore drift.
7. The continual swash and backwash that transports material sideways along the coast.

9. The type of wave that has a stronger backwash than swash.
10. The force of the water in a river or sea, causing erosion.
12. Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles.
15. The geological process in which sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform or land mass.
18. The type of coastline that has the same type of rock along its length.
20. Occurs when waves force their way into cracks in the cliff face, and hydraulic action erodes the rock.
21. Left after a stack collapses.