

Anekant Education Society's

TuljaramChaturchand College, Baramati

(Autonomous)

Department of Geography

Question Bank (2019-2020)

MA/MSc. Geography

Geog: 4201- Coastal Geomorphology

Objective Questions

1. What is the correct order of shore zones coming from the ocean towards land?
 - a. Offshore, foreshore, nearshore, backshore
 - b. Offshore, nearshore, foreshore, backshore
 - c. Backshore, offshore, nearshore, foreshore
 - d. Backshore, foreshore, nearshore, offshore
2. The region where sediment is frequently disturbed by wave motion is called?
 - a. Shoreline
 - b. Coast
 - c. Beach
 - d. Spray zone
3. What is a limiting factor for plants in the littoral zone?
 - a. Dissolve oxygen
 - b. Water
 - c. Air
 - d. Sunlight
4. Which is not found in the littoral zone?
 - a. Wetland
 - b. Intertidal zone
 - c. Supralittoral zone
 - d. Limnetic zone

5. Which of the following could not be a feature of a discordant coast?
 - a. Headland
 - b. Bay
 - c. Bands of similar rock running parallel to shoreline
 - d. Sea arch
6. A change in sea level caused by the expansion of water is referred to as?
 - a. Eustatic change
 - b. Eurylogical change
 - c. Isostatic change
 - d. Stenothermal change
7. Which of the following could not be found on an emerged coastline?
 - a. Marine terraces
 - b. Wave-cut beach
 - c. Beach berm
 - d. Estuary
8. What is the name given to a piece of land extending from the shore like a peninsula?
 - a. Spit
 - b. Tombolo
 - c. Headland
 - d. Isthmus
9. What is the last remnant after the erosion of a headland?
 - a. Jetty
 - b. Sea cave
 - c. Sea stack
 - d. Barrier island
10. Who developed the classification of primary and secondary casts?
 - a. Cook
 - b. Watson
 - c. Wegner
 - d. Shephard
11. A beach is defined as:

- a. the entire region bordering a body of water.
 - b. The precise boundary where a body of water meets dry land.
 - c. A sandy strip of land.
 - d. A narrow strip of land, washed by waves or tides.
12. Waves are produced by:
- a. The gravitational pull of the moon
 - b. The gravitational pull of the sun
 - c. The action of wind
13. Due to the influence of fetch on the production of ocean waves, the largest wave would be expected to occur:
- a. In the Pacific Ocean at the equator
 - b. In the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and northern South America.
 - c. In the northern parts of any ocean
 - d. In the ocean south of the southern tip of South America
14. Wave refraction refers to:
- a. The change within an ocean wave from oscillatory motion to translator motion
 - b. The bending of wave by constructive or destructive interference, as the waves encounter other waves
 - c. The bending of waves until they break, or fracture, to become breakers within the surf zone
 - d. The bending of the direction of travel of waves as part of the wave front drags bottom
15. Longshore currents are propelled by:
- a. Tidal fluctuation
 - b. The zigzag motion of swash and backwash, i.e. wave reflection
 - c. Wave refraction
 - d. Destructive interference between currents
16. Two high tide occur on opposite sides of the earth because:
- a. One is caused by the moon and one by the sun
 - b. One is in the southern hemisphere and one is in the northern hemisphere

- c. The gravitational pull of the moon and the lack of pull on the opposite side
17. A turbulent tide that moves up a stream and can reverse the direction of stream flow is called:
- a. A reverse flood tide
 - b. A reverse current
 - c. A tidal bore
 - d. A tidal flood
18. The principle mechanism by which waves erode coastline is:
- a. Abrasion by the sediment load
 - b. By forcing water and air under high pressure into rock crevices
 - c. Dissolution
19. Erosion of an irregular coastline begins with:
- a. Headlands
 - b. Sea stacks
 - c. Sea caves
 - d. Wave-cut benches
20. The most likely location for the formation of a spit is:
- a. Landward from a sea stack
 - b. Seaward from a barrier island
 - c. At the base of a cliff
 - d. At the entrance to a bay
21. Which man-made structure is designed specifically to interrupt the longshore current and trap sand?
- a. Spit
 - b. Breakwater
 - c. Groin
 - d. Jetty
22. Which man-made structure is built in pairs to extend the banks of a stream beyond the coastline?
- a. Spit
 - b. Breakwater

- c. Groin
 - d. Jetty
23. Which of the following statement about mangrove swamps is NOT true?
- a. Mangroves lives in standing tidal water in tropical climates
 - b. Mangrove swamps help to extend the coastline seaward
 - c. Mangroves grow an extensive root system that dissipates much of the energy of waves
 - d. Many mangrove swamps are endangered by coastal erosion

Answer in One Sentence:

1. What is coast?
2. Define Coastal Geomorphology.
3. Name the coastal zones.
4. What is offshore zone?
5. Define shoreline.
6. What is surf zone?
7. State the factors controlling coastal development.
8. Define wave.
9. What is wave refraction?
10. What is littoral zone?
11. What is near shore zone?
12. Mention types of wave.
13. Define wave length.
14. What is wave crest?
15. What is wave trough?
16. Define gravity wave.
17. Define tide.
18. What is current?
19. What do you mean by ebbcurrent?
20. State the indicators of former sea level.
21. From where coastal sediment is accumulate.
22. What is sea arc?
23. Define infra gravity waves.
24. What is a blow hole?
25. What is rip current?
26. Define tsunami.
27. Give the long form of CRZ.
28. What is estuary?
29. What is wave cut platform?
30. Define geos.

31. List the landforms resulting from coastal deposition.

Short notes

1. Coastal zones
2. Littoral zone
3. Spatial scale in coastal geomorphology
4. Temporal scale in coastal geomorphology
5. Wave properties
6. Types of wave
7. Types of tide
8. Types of current
9. Eustatic sea level change
10. Hydrodynamics of estuaries
11. Quaternary sea level change
12. Indicators of former sea level
13. Properties of coastal sediment
14. Types of sediment
15. Tide dominated coast
16. Shore platform
17. Sea level rise
18. Coastal Regulation Zone
19. Coast conservation
20. Morphodynamics of delta

Short Answer Questions

1. Describe coastal environment.
2. What are the components of coastal system?
3. Define the wave and write the properties of wave.
4. What are the coastal processes?

5. Describe types of wave.
6. What is tide? Give the depositional landforms by tide.
7. What are the causes of sea level change?
8. Define currents and describe types of current.
9. What are the indicators of former sea level change?
10. Write the factors affecting transport of sediment.
11. What are the properties of sediment?
12. Define fluvial-dominated coast and describe the types of delta.
13. Illustrate the biotic environment of coast.
14. What are the coastal policies and plans?

Long Answer Questions

1. What is coast? Write the nature and scope of coastal geomorphology.
2. Define coastal environment and illustrate the different coastal zones with suitable diagram.
3. Write the genetic and morphological classification of coast.
4. Illustrate equilibrium theory of tide.
5. What is coastal erosion? Describe the various landforms of coastal erosion with suitable diagram.
6. Describe the dominance of coast and their landforms.
7. Define tsunami and write the causes and effects of tsunami.
8. What is coastal hazard? Describe the different hazard caused by coastal processes.
9. What is a Coastal Hazard Risk Management Adaptation Plane?
10. Explain coastal processes and their landforms with example.