

Science 8

Thursday Sept 28th.

Read p 350-355

p 355 1-8

P 355

1. As a wave moves into shallower water near a shore, it increases in height until the crest begins to outrun the trough.

Then it topples forward on shore in a tumble of water called a breaker.

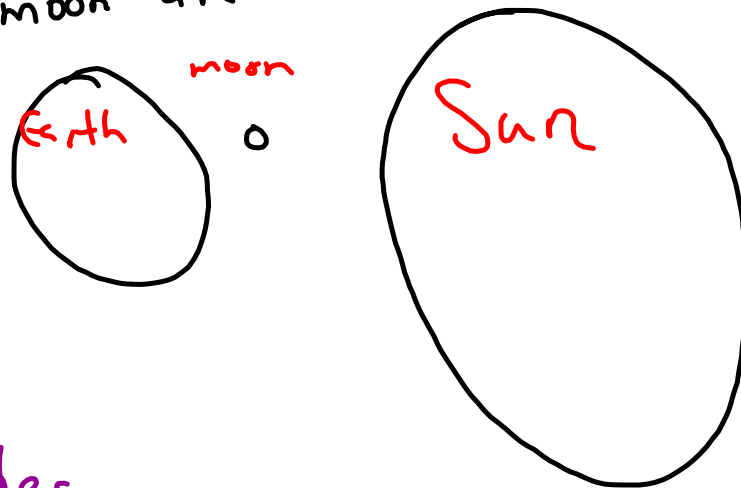
2. Waves approaching shores will strike headlands first and with the greatest energy. On impact, these high-energy waves can break off large pieces of rock and soil, and alter the shape of the coastline. As these waves move further into shore, they lose most of their energy and slow down, spreading out bays and coves.

3. A Sandy beach is formed over a long period of time as rocks and pebbles are rubbed against each other by the force of waves. As they rub together, they are ground into finer and finer pieces until they become sand.
- They accumulate to form a beach.

- 4.
- how fast
 - how long
 - how far the wind blows over the water.

5.

Spring Tides - are the largest tidal movements both high and low, and occur when the Sun, Earth and moon are in a line



Neap tides - have smaller tidal movements and occur when the Sun and moon are at right angles with each other.

6. The bay of Fundy is long a V-shaped. As water enters the large opening, it is funnelled into an area with decreasing space. The water piles up as it moves farther into the V, creating a large tidal range, sometimes as great as 20m.

7.

Sailors need to know when they can sail into a harbour without fear of running into the rocks during low tide.

8.

Sand differs in composition and size depending on the location of the beach. The types of rocks and materials the sand is created from will determine the type of sand.