ACTIVITY
1f

Activity Title:
Beach vocabulary

Focusing question

What new beach vocabulary have we learned?

Resources required

- "Beach vocabulary dominoes" on page 46
- Copying: copy the beach vocabulary dominoes enough times so you have one copy per group. Cut out the individual dominoes.

Prior learning

1b Beach brainstorm

1c Beach diagram

1d Formation and characteristics of different types of beaches

Method

1 The objective of this activity is to review new vocabulary and words that are used to talk about beaches.

2 This game operates just like dominoes. In small groups students match vocabulary words with their correct meaning. Keep matching vocabulary words with meanings until you have a complete circle or rectangle of words matched next to their meanings.

3 Use the answer sheet to review the correct answers with students.

4 On a large piece of paper create a classroom glossary using terms from the domino game OR get students to begin creating their own glossary of terms in their exercise books.

Possible next steps

- Play a quiz game with students using the vocabulary.
- Get students to create their own crossword puzzles or word finds.

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Environmental Education Aspect:

About the environment

Environmental Education Concept:

- Interdependence

Curriculum Links:

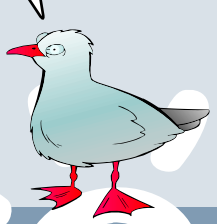
- Social Science
- English
- Science

Suggested Curriculum Level:

Levels 3 – 4

SUSTAINABILITY TIP!

Laminate Beach vocabulary dominoes for future re-use.



Beach vocabulary dominoes

High tide	Where the land meets the sea. Formed with eroded material such as sand, silt, shingle or pebbles that has been deposited by the sea.
Foreshore	The dunes furthest away from the sea.
Berm	The highest point on the beach that the tide rises to.
Beach	The lowest point on the beach that the tide drops to.
Back dunes	The dunes closest and most vulnerable to the sea.
Fore dunes	A horizontal or gently inclined area between the foreshore and the back shore.

Low tide	Caused by the transfer of energy from the wind blowing over the surface of the sea. The largest are formed when winds are very strong, blow for lengthy periods and cross large expanses of water. In New Zealand, west coast beaches consistently have larger ones and more of them more often!
Near shore	A current that travels along the coast. Waves approaching the coast at an angle result in the gradual zig zag movement of beach materials parallel to and along the coast.
Offshore	The area between the surf zone and 50m water depth.
Backwash	Out at sea, away from the land.
Waves	The return of water to the sea after waves break on a beach
Longshore drift	The lower zone of a beach, extending between low water level and high water level.

Beach vocabulary dominoes
ANSWERS

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