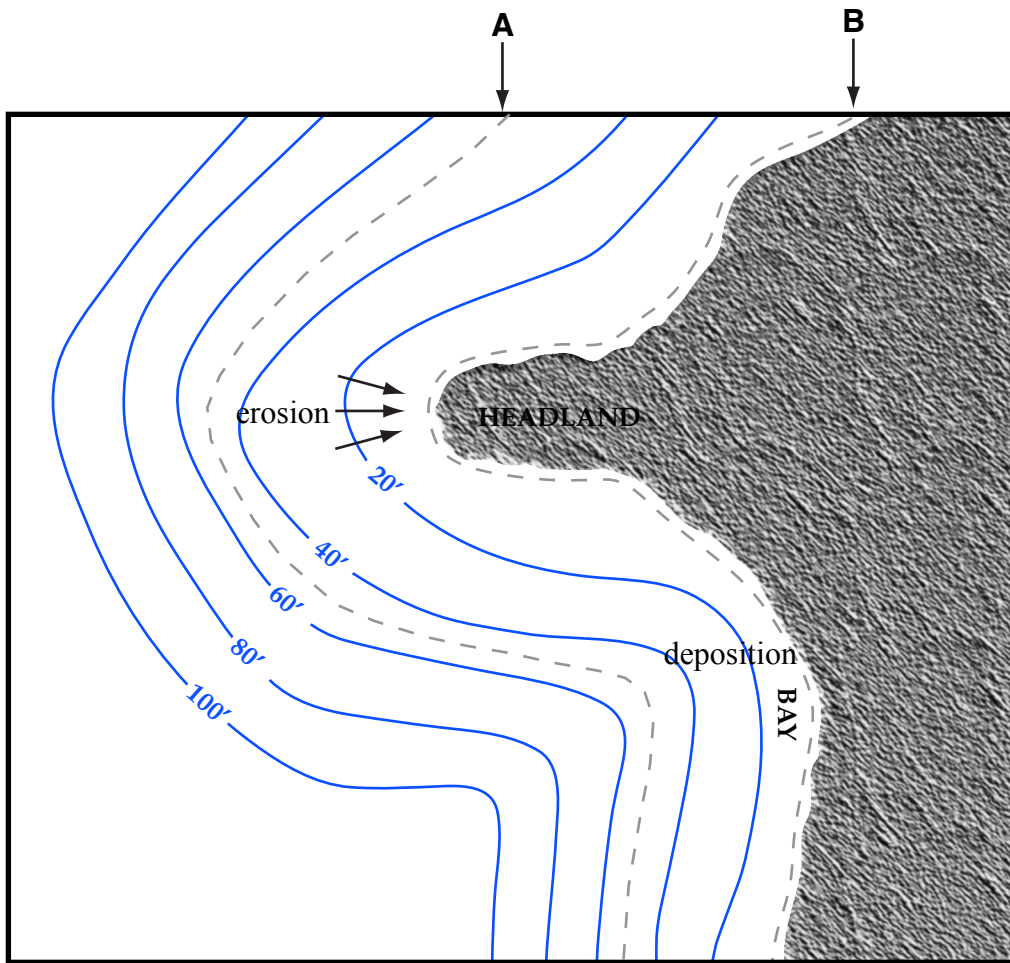


Lab 05 - Key

1. Waves of oscillation = offshore
Waves of translation = close to the shore
2.

	wave height	wave length	velocity
Waves of oscillation	short	long	fast
Waves of translation	tall	narrow	slow
3. Waves of oscillation = circular
Waves of translation = oval / distorted
4. Wave Base = (wave length)/2 Wave Break = (wave length)/20
- 5, 6, 7 See figure below:



A = wavebase for 100 foot wave = 50 feet

B = wave break for 100 foot wave = 5 feet

8. Next to a headland, because headlands are areas of erosion
9. No because beach drift is the zig-zag movement of sand and longshore currents are the movement of water parallel to the shore
10. sea stack; spit; barrier island; baymouth bar
11. toward the southeast
12. arrows that converge on the headland
13. erosion; deposition
14. a groin is perpendicular to the shoreline, a breakwater is parallel to the shoreline
15. erosion; deposition; deposition
16. No, only the side facing the longshore currents
17. a jetty protects the inlet to a bay; a groin is not associated with a bay
18. 2 high tides and 2 low tides
19. No, because it changes with the lunar phases (which controls the monthly tides)
20. $7 \text{ ft.} - 3 \text{ ft.} = 4 \text{ ft.}$ (a neap tide)
21. $8 \text{ ft.} - 1 \text{ ft.} = 7 \text{ ft.}$ (a spring tide)
22. a full moon