

Year group:	3&4	Term:	SPRING 1	Theme:	Coastal Processes and Landforms	
Prior learning					Cross-curricular and visits/visitors	
- The children know the seven continents and five oceans. - The children know about various settlements such as coastal settlements and urban settlements.					New Vocabulary	
					Coastline	The boundary of a coast, where land meets water
Knowledge - To identify diversity in the UK coastline. - To understand the processes of erosion, transportation & deposition. - To identify coastal landforms including beaches, headlands and bays. - To understand and explain the Jurassic coast, including significance of its rocks, fossils and landforms. - To identify coastal habitats using contrasting examples, including coasts of the Indian Ocean - To explain in detail the geographical aspects of the West Wales coast					Coral reefs	A structure in shallow ocean areas that is formed mainly by stonelike coral skeletons
					Deposition	Deposition is when material (sand, pebbles and rocks) is dropped and left by the sea
					Landforms	A naturally-formed feature on the surface of the Earth
					Bay	A body of water partially surrounded by land
					Cliff	A mass of rock that rises very high and is almost vertical, or straight up-and-down
					Shingle	Coarse, rounded rock material (fragments such as pebbles and gravel) that is usually found in coastal areas, where the oceans or seas meet the land
					Preserved	To keep something as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged or destroyed
					Fossils	The remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago
					Cave	A natural hollow space under the ground that has an opening large enough for a person to enter
					Rock pool	Small pools of seawater that form along the coastline and are a microhabitat that plays home to many sea creatures
Skills (Disciplinary Knowledge) Locational knowledge: Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. Place knowledge: A region of the United Kingdom. Mapping: Use maps at more than one scale. Recognise that larger scale maps cover less area. Make and use simple route maps. Enquiry and Investigation: Ask more searching questions including, 'how?' and, 'why?' as well as, 'where?' and 'what?' when investigating places and processes Fieldwork: Make links between features observed in the environment to those on maps and aerial photos. Communication: Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and presentations					Sand dunes	A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind
					Challenging Vocabulary	
					Headland	A cliff that sticks out into the sea and is surrounded by water on three sides.
					Groynes	These fences, or walls, are built out into the sea at right angles to the beach
					Erosion	The wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice