


Caroline Haslett Primary School - Geography

Summer Term	Year 4	Coastal Regions
<p>Prior Knowledge</p> <p>The coast, beaches, cliffs, and the sea are physical geographical features.</p> <p>Harbours and ports are human geographical features.</p>		<p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach - an area of sand or pebbles that leads to the sea. • Bay - an area between two bands of hard rock. • Cliff - a steep rock face, often along the edge of the sea. • Coast - the place where the land meets the sea. • Deposition - when material that has been carried by water (the sea) is left behind. • Erosion - when rock is broken down into small bits or worn away by water or the wind. • Harbour - a place on a coastline where ships and boats can be kept. • Headland - the hard rock that sits either side of a bay. • Port - a town or city with a harbour where ships can load and unload people or goods. • Sand dunes - sand dunes are from when wind blows sand from the beach. • Sea - a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean. • Spit - a beach that has grown out into the sea.
<p>New Knowledge</p> <p>Coastal regions are any pieces of land that are next to the sea.</p> <p>The coastline changes due to erosion and deposition.</p> <p>Coastal regions provide homes, employment and leisure facilities.</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a coastal region? Identify the main features of coastal regions (vocabulary). • Identify some changes (and their causes) to the UK coastline. • Using Google Maps, research the current land use of a chosen coastal region. 		
		
<p>Skills and National Curriculum Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use maps... and digital/computer mapping to describe features studied. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. • Name and locate... geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 		