



YEAR 6 GEOGRAPHY – COASTS- SPRING 1

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended Reads
Physical weathering: Rock breaks apart as a result of changing temperatures.	Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks (field work exploration of local area using maps and digital technology).	
Chemical weathering: Wearing away rocks through contact with chemicals e.g. acid rain.	Coastlines are made of sections of harder and softer rock, which erode at different speeds by waves (cliff, arch, stack, stump, spit formed).	
Biological weathering: Plants, animals, and bacteria break down rocks into smaller pieces.	Coastal changes in the UK have created a varied and dramatic coastline, especially in the South West.	
Erosion: The process of transporting material (e.g. rock or soil) by wind, water to another location.	UK borders have changed due to rising sea levels, war and politics but borders have changed in Europe also (research the newest countries).	
Coastline: the outline of a coast, especially with regard to its shape and appearance.	Land-use results in changes to landscapes due to human influences. Some landscapes, remain unchanged due to their significance.	
Deposition: When the sea loses energy, it drops the sand, rock particles and pebbles it has been carrying; it deposits them.	Physical, human changes and activity have affected Earth since 1800.	
Landscape: Visible features of an area of countryside or land.	National Curriculum End Points Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local areas using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	
Borders: A line separating two political or geographical areas, especially countries.		
Land use: The function of land (use) e.g. forestry and farming or housing or industry.		
