

Year 4 Geography

Unit of Learning: Coastal Processes and Landforms

Big Question: How is the West Wales coast changing?

At the end of this topic, pupils will know:

<u>Line of Enquiry</u>	<u>National Curriculum Objectives</u>
1. How do waves affect a coastline?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, 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.
2. How do coastlines change shape?	
3. How are different coastal landforms formed?	
4. How has erosion formed the Jurassic coastline?	
5. What are coastal habitats and what makes them different?	
6. Why does the coast of Wales have different landforms?	

Key Vocabulary

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
coastline	A narrow stretch where the land meets the sea.
erosion	A coastal process in which waves change the shape of the coastline.
groynes	A low wall built into the sea from the land to reduce the amount of sand transported by waves.
deposition	A process in which the sea drops material along the coastline.
landforms	The shape of something on the earth.
headland	A landform caused by the erosion of a cliff.
Jurassic Coast	A coastline on the South of England which features fossils from the Jurassic period.
fossils	Dead animals and plants from millions of years ago that have been preserved.
arch	Formed when a cave erodes and breaks through the rock.
stack	Formed when the roof of an arch collapses into the sea.



As children of God we are loved, we are called, and we are inspired.

