

Geography—Year 4—Cornwall & Coasts

Key Vocabulary

Coastline: The outline of a coast where the land meets the sea.

Beach: A low lying area where the land meets the sea, made up of fine, loose sediment

Cliff: A high altitude area where the land meets the sea, made of hard rock

Headland: An area of land protruding into the sea.

Bay: An area of sea protruding into the land

Tides: The regular rise and fall of sea levels.

Erosion: The gradual destruction of land by the sea.

Longshore drift: The process through which sediment is moved across a beach.

Hydraulic Action: the weight of a wave crashing on a cliff face, pushing the air in cracks and caves, under pressure, to force open the crack/cave.

Tourism: the business of encouraging and supporting people visiting places where they do not live.

Sticky Knowledge

Physical Geography

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including:

- ♦ hills
- ♦ mountains,
- ♦ rivers
- ♦ coasts (formation, change and protection)
- ♦ water cycle

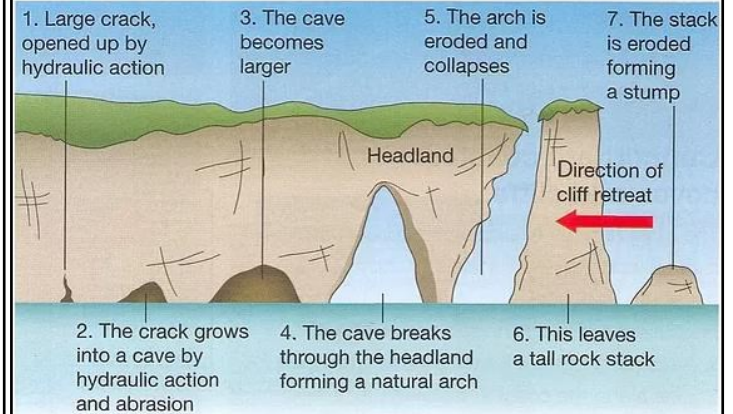
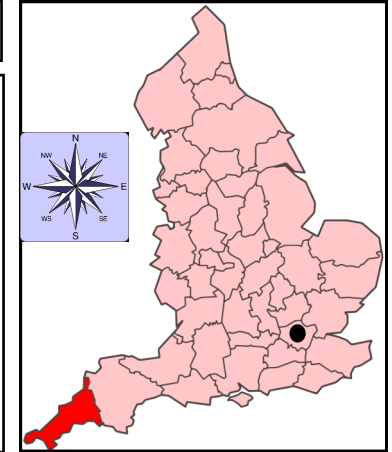
Human Geography

Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including:

- ♦ types of settlement
- ♦ land use
- ♦ economic activity including trade links (tourism)
- ♦ distribution of natural resources (food, minerals and water)

Place Knowledge

Understand geographical **similarities and differences** through the study of human and physical geography of Cornwall by comparing it to Hampton Hill (Y3).



Prior Learning: Hampton Hill (Y3)

Identify and describe the human and physical features of Hampton Hill and its surrounding area, including Bushy Park, and their impact on the local environment.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Hampton Hill by comparing it to Chembakolli, India (Y2).

Future Learning: Norway (Y5)

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: location on a map, climate zone, vegetation belt, features of the location (e.g. fjords).

Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlements and use, economic activity, and the distribution of natural resources (e.g. water).

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Norway by comparing it to Cornwall (Y4) and Hampton Hill (Y3).