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**Skills:**

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Use four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

Use fieldwork (either in person or via photographs and technology) to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area or further away, using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

**Big Ideas:**

Gain place knowledge of a region or Europe and compare and contrast the geographical similarities and differences (through the study of human and physical geography) of a region of the United Kingdom and South America.

Understand key topographical features of coasts such as bays, headlands, dunes, arches, stacks and stumps – how they are created and have changed over time

Understand how islands are formed.

**Subject: Geography**

**Year group: 5**

**Term: 3**

**Unit name: Coasts**

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**Implementation:**

Children will have the opportunity to use maps, atlas and aerial photographs of the areas studied.

Photographs and videos will be used to show and model erosion and the effects of erosion.

Map symbols to be used at Year 5:

4 figure and 6 figure grid referencing

**Key vocabulary:**

Bay, headland, dine, arch, stack, stump, spits, island, volcano.

Physical weathering, chemical weathering, biological weathering.

Erosion, weathering, dissolve, acidic, deposition

Chart, scatter chart

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**Prior learning:**

Children have previously learnt about a region in the UK and in South America. Some of this learning was during lockdown and will require some refreshment.

More recently, children have studied the water cycle, which feeds into work on erosion and have studied earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes; again linking to erosion and rocks.

In the spring term, children carried out a regional study of mainland Greece, including aspects of the coastline. This learning can be applied to coasts.