Year 5 - Spring 2 and Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser
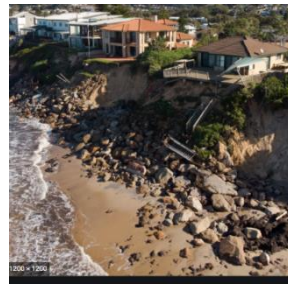
Geography: Human and Physical: Coasts

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In this topic, the children will continue to learn key topographical features and land use patterns. They will look at how a location can change over time and the changes in land use. Also as part of the topic, the children will observe human and physical features using case studies: **Isle of Wight Coasts and Coasts of Southern USA.** The children will complete fieldwork to measure Long Shore Drift on the Isle of Wight. They will collect data, record it in a line graph, analyse the data and draw conclusions.

What you should already know

- Observe and describe simple human and physical features and compare similarities and differences between two locations.
- Describe and understand key physical and human features of the world
- Observe, measure, record and present data using a range of methods.

Key knowledge:
Understand the key physical features of coastlines and coastal erosion. Understand the impact of coastal erosion humans and ways they ~~are in amongst~~ Measure Long Shore Drift on the Isle...

Key Vocabulary

Coastal erosion – The wearing away of the coastline due to the force of the sea.

Hydraulic action – The sheer power of the waves as they smash against the cliff

Abrasion – The process of wearing away

Flood defences – How localities protect from rising sea levels and flooding.

Economic impact – How landscape change affects the lives of humans and their way of life.

Longshore drift - the movement of material along the **shore** by wave action

Swash – when a wave washed up onto a beach

Prevailing winds – winds that blow in a single direction

Groynes – a structure build perpendicular to the shore to reduce longshore drift.

Data – collected information.

Line graph – a graph that uses lines to connect individual data points (Time verses measurement)

Conclusion – a summary of the main findings based on evidence from research

1. Large crack, opened up by hydraulic action
2. The crack grows into a cave by hydraulic action and abrasion
3. The cave becomes larger
4. The cave breaks through the headland forming a natural arch
5. The arch is eroded and collapses
6. This leaves a tall rock stack
7. The stack is eroded forming a stump

Headland

Direction of cliff retreat

Direction of longshore drift

swash backwash

prevailing wind