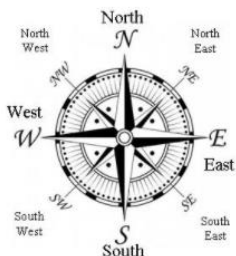




In this topic the children will learn key topographical features and land use patterns. They will look at how a location can change over time, and the changes in land use. They will use different types of maps: Use scale on OS maps, use 4 figure grid references and describe route and direction. They will also learn about contour lines and how they are used to show the steepness of land.

What they will learn

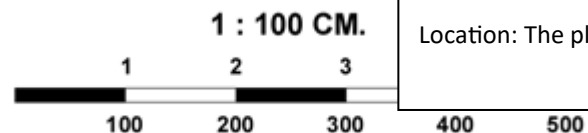
- Recognise OS symbols and understand the need for a key.
- Be able to use the content and index pages of an Atlas to locate countries.
- Be able to use simple grid references and describe 8 compass points to describe direction
- Observe and describe simple human and physical features and compare similarities and differences between two locations.
- Describe how to find a route
- Understand contour lines show steepness



Topographical features



Scale bar =



Key Vocabulary

Topographical map: maps that include physical and human features as well as contour lines for elevation.

Physical geographical features – Natural landscape features on a map such as mountain, rivers, lakes and deserts.

Human geographical features – Geographical features that have been created by humans e.g. Towns, dams, flood defences.

OS Maps – Ordnance survey maps give a clear depiction of the physical landscape.

Grid references – Using letters and numbers to locate places on a map.

Compass points – 8 compass points including north, south, east and west, NE, SE, NW, SW

Data – collected information.

Contour lines: curved or straight lines on a map to show steepness

Scale: The size of a distance on a map compared to its size on the ground

Location: The place where something is on a map

Year 5 - Spring 2 and Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser



Heathfield Schools' Partnership

Geography: Human and Physical: Coasts

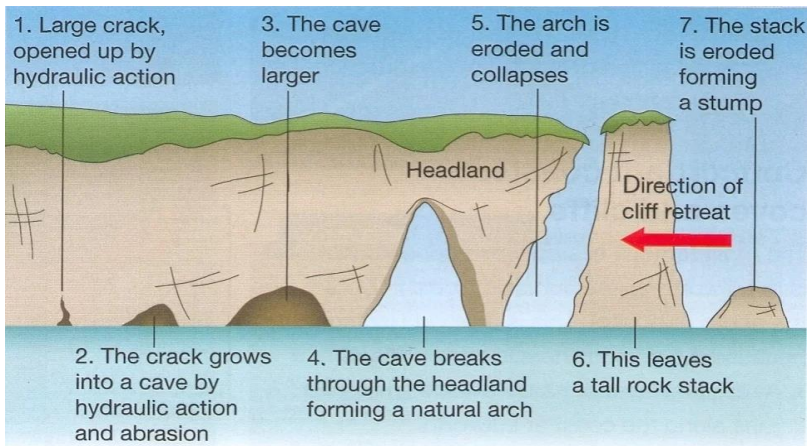
In this topic, the children will continue to learn key topographical features and land use patterns. They will look at how a location can change over time and the changes in land use.

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**

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 waves that...



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.

Climate zones – An area that has its own distinct weather patterns.

Biomes – Areas of the planet with similar landscape, climate and animals.

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

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

Data – collected information.

