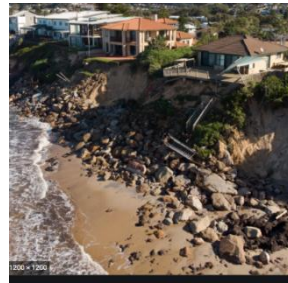




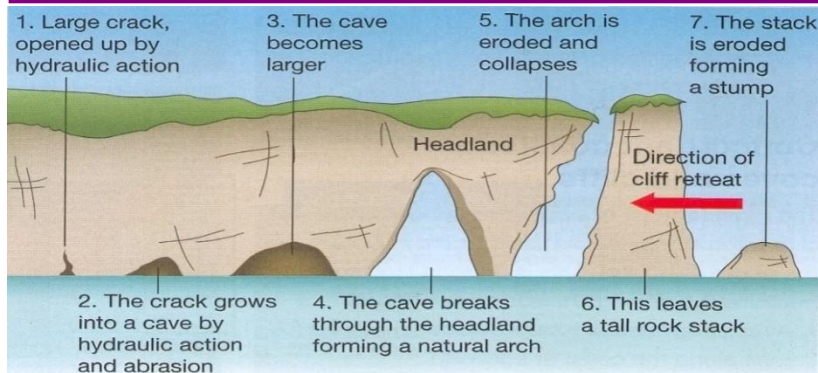
In this topic, the children will continue to learn key topographical features and land use patterns. They will look at how a location can change over time and the changes in land use. Also as part of the topic, the children will observe human and physical features using case studies: **Isle of Wight 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 try to manage it. Measure Long Shore Drift on the Isle of Wight



### 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

