

# Year 6 Spring 1: What will our coastal towns look like in the future?

## Key Vocabulary

acidic	A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some <b>acids</b> burn or <b>dissolve</b> other substances that they come into contact with.
border/ boundary	The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another.
deposition	When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place.
dissolve	When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution.
erosion	When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place.
weathering	The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

## Key texts



## Weathering and Erosion

**Weathering** is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

There are three different types of **weathering**:

- physical **weathering**
- chemical **weathering**
- biological **weathering**

**Erosion** is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice.



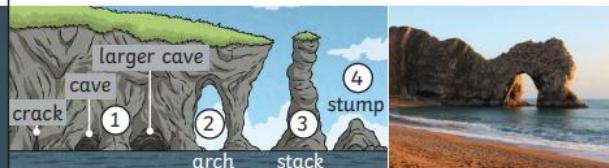
**Erosion** - Wind blows loose particles away or into other rocks causing the rock to be worn away.

## Features of Coastlines

**Bays and Headlands**  
Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock **erodes** more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



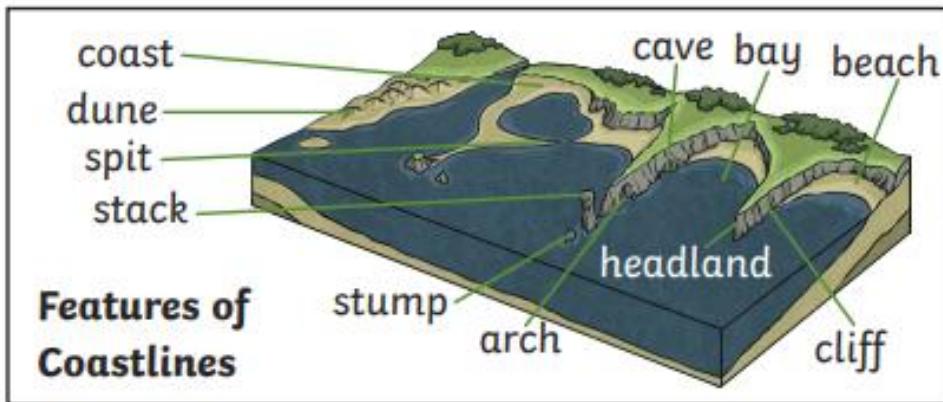
**Arches, Stacks and Stumps**  
Softer or weak sections of the rock are **eroded** more easily.  
1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.  
2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.  
3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.  
4. Over time, the stack will **erode** leaving a small stump of rock.



**Spits**  
Formed by **deposition**.

1. The tide carries **eroded** material along the coastline.
2. **Deposits** form a long, thin sandy area of land.
3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.





## Computing

- To plan the features of a web page.
- To recognise the need to consider copyright and to preview pages.
- To outline the need for a navigation path.

## RE

- To know that the word 'good' means different things to different people.
- To know what a worldview is.
- To know Buddhist beliefs and how they impact on how they live.

## Maths

- To understand how to read and interpret statistics, including line graphs, pie charts and bar charts.
- To understand the relationships between fractions, decimals and percentages.
- To understand area, perimeter and volume.

## Science

- To know that living things can be classified into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences.
- To know what a microorganism is and to identify similarities and differences between them.
- To give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

## Geography

- To identify the features of a coast and explore how coastal features are formed.
- To explore wreathing and erosion.
- To investigate changes in coastal areas in the UK.

## Art

- To know how to use a simple structure to show how the weaving process works.
- To know the features of weaving in own and others' designs (Paul Smith).
- To know how to construct a weaving frame and weave a design using selected materials.

## Spelling

- The sh sound spelt si or ssi (recap)
- Spellings with ei and ie (recap)
- Words ending in 'ent' and 'ence'.
- Year 5/6 Statutory Spelling Words
- Words ending in 'ant', 'ance' and 'ancy'.