

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 acids burn or dissolve 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.

Weathering and Erosion

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

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

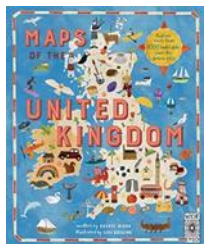
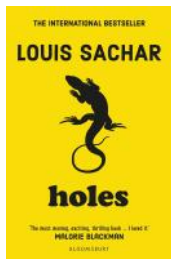
- physical **weathering**
- chemical **weathering**
- biological **weathering**

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.

Key texts



Features of Coastlines

Bays and Headlands

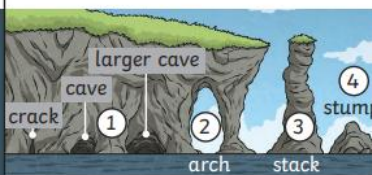
Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock **erodes** more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



Arches, Stacks and Stumps

Softer or weaker 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.

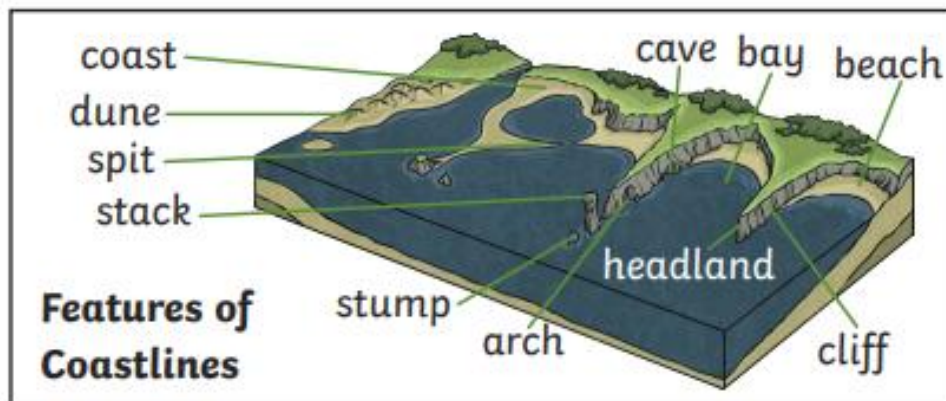


Spits

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.





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.

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.

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'.