

# Coasts

Why are coastal areas always changing?

Year 6 Spring



## Key Vocabulary: Geography

**Erosion** – the geological process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water

**Norfolk broads** – The Broads is a network of mostly navigable rivers and lakes in the English counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

**County** – major units into which England and Wales are or have been divided for purposes of local government.

**Hydraulic action** – the ability of moving water (flowing or waves) to dislodge and transport rock particles.

**Ordnance Survey map** – a map which shows all the roads, paths, hills etc of an area in detail.

## Where is Norfolk?



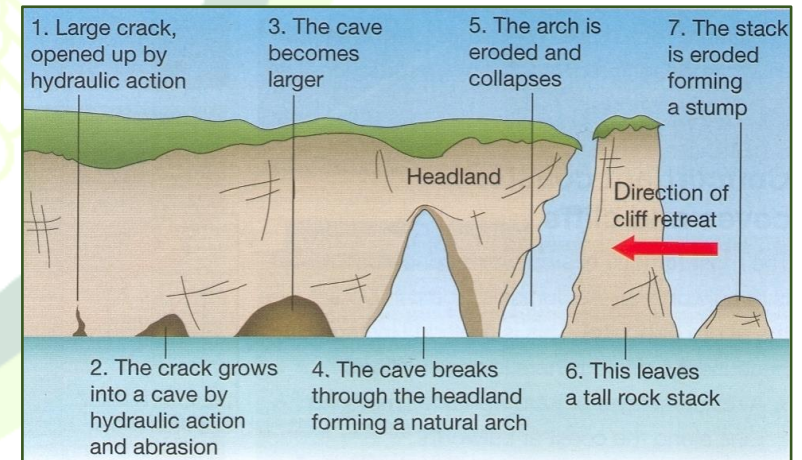
Norfolk is a county in East-Anglia in England. It borders Lincolnshire to the north-west, Cambridgeshire to the west and Suffolk to the south.



## Ordnance Survey Map Symbols

	Camp site		Art gallery (notable / important)		Museum
	Caravan site		Boat hire		National Trust
	Garden		Boat trips		Nature reserve
	Golf course or links		Building of historic interest		Other tourist feature
	Information centre, all year / seasonal		Cadw		Parking
	Nature reserve		Camp site		Park and ride, all year
	Parking, Park and ride, all year / seasonal		Camping and caravan site		Park and ride, seasonal
	Picnic site		Caravan site		Phone; public, emergency
	Selected places of tourist interest		Castle or fort		Picnic site
	Telephone, public / motoring organisation		Cathedral or abbey		Preserved railway
	Viewpoint				
	Visitor centre				
	Walks / Trails				
	Youth hostel				

## How are cliffs formed?



## Art

### Drawing Landscapes

#### Key vocabulary:

**Foreground** - the part of a view that is nearest to the observer.

**Middle-ground** - the space naturally occurring between the foreground and the background.

**Back-ground** - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer.

#### David Hockney (1937 – present day)



## DT

Designing a night light.

We will look at products already on the market and will create designs for our own.

### Which of these lights do you like and why?



## Science

### Animals including humans

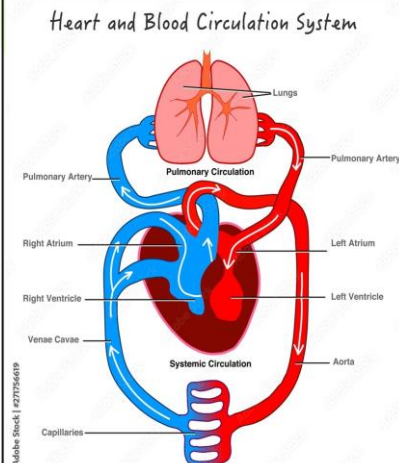
#### Key vocabulary

**Circulatory system** – heart, blood, veins, arteries, pulse, clotting

**Diet** – balanced, vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, sugars, fats

**Drugs** – caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, heroine

**Lifestyle** – healthy



#### Key scientists

**William Harvey (1578 – 1657)** discovered the circulatory system.

**Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)** was the first to shorten the long, descriptive names of plants to a new system with only two words for each plant.

### Living things and their habitats

#### Key vocabulary

**Vertebrates** – animals with backbones

**Amphibians** - have smooth, moist skin. They live in damp places, and can extract oxygen from the water through their skin – but most of the oxygen that they need comes in through their lungs.

**Reptiles** - have scaly, dry, waterproof skin. They can live on land – their skin does not use moisture to the air – and they breathe using lungs.

**Mammals** - Generally have hairy, smooth, dry skin. Most live on the land. All breathe air.

**Invertebrates** - animals without backbones.