
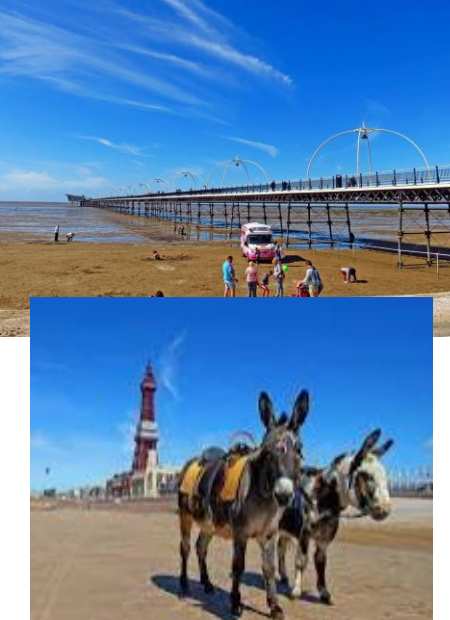
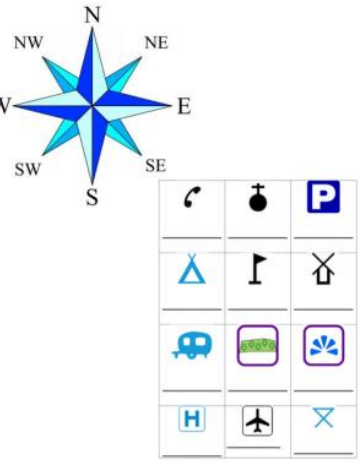




Key Facts	Map/Timeline/Diagram	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seaside resorts have sandy beaches, rocky cliffs, and other natural features.</li> <li>People can swim, sunbathe, and build sandcastles at the seaside.</li> <li>Seaside resorts often have piers, amusement parks, and other human-made attractions.</li> <li>Physical features are natural features, like the sea, sand, and rocks.</li> <li>Physical features are usually the same all the time.</li> <li>Physical features can be observed and recorded to better understand the environment.</li> <li>Human features are things that people have made, like piers, ice cream shops, and lifeguard stations.</li> <li>Human features can change over time as people build new things or tear down old ones.</li> <li>Human features can be used to understand how people have impacted the environment.</li> </ul>		 <div data-bbox="1765 292 2145 802"> <p><b>Diagrams and Symbols</b></p>  </div>
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books for support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be able to use maps and compasses to navigate and explore the seaside.</li> <li>To be able to observe and record data about natural and human-made features at the seaside.</li> <li>To locate a range of seaside resorts and describe their location;</li> <li>To understand the impact of human and natural processes on the seaside environment.</li> <li>To appreciate the beauty and diversity of the seaside environment.</li> <li>To compare and contrast an inland resort to a seaside resort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maps are representations of places and spaces</li> <li>Different types of maps are used for different purposes, e.g. road maps, topographic maps, etc.</li> <li>Maps use symbols to represent real-world features, such as rivers, mountains, and buildings</li> <li>Scales on maps help to show the relative size of features and distances</li> <li>Grid references are used to locate features on a map</li> <li>A compass can be used to find directions, with North being the most important direction</li> <li>Following a route involves planning and using a map and compass to navigate</li> </ul>	<div data-bbox="1444 1018 1780 1265"> </div> <div data-bbox="1848 1018 2094 1297"> </div> <p>National Geographic Kids: <a href="https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/geography/">https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/geography/</a>  BBC Bitesize: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zcdqxnbcbeebies">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zcdqxnbcbeebies</a>  CBeebies: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/topics/geography">https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/topics/geography</a>  Visit to Fleetwood Museum?</p>

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Beach	The sandy or pebbly area by the sea.
Buoy	A floating object in the sea used to mark a location.
Cliff	A steep rock face, usually by the sea.
Coastal erosion	The gradual wearing away of the land by natural forces, such as wind or water.
Coastline	The line where the land meets the sea.
Crab	A small crustacean commonly found at the seaside.
Lighthouse	A tall tower with a bright light on top that helps ships find their way.
Paddle	To walk or play in shallow water at the edge of the sea.
Rock pool	A small pool of seawater left behind on the beach when the tide goes out, containing rocks and sea creatures.
Sandcastle	A structure made of sand by children on the beach.
Seagull	A bird commonly found at the seaside.
Seashell	The hard, protective outer layer of a sea creature.
Shore	The land along the edge of the sea or a large lake.
Tide	The rise and fall of the sea caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun.
Waves	The moving ridges of water on the surface of the sea.