

Willow Class Geography Outcomes- I do like to be beside the seaside

Key vocabulary

Definition

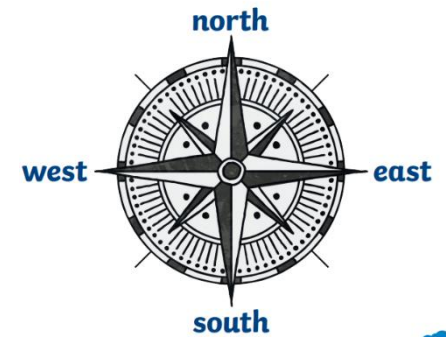
Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
Seaside	A place by the sea, especially with a beach of holiday resort.
British Isles	A group of islands including Great Britain, Ireland and many smaller islands. We live in England which is part of the British Isles.
Beach	A pebbly or sandy shore, usually next to the sea.
Cliff	Tall, steep rocks next to the sea.
Bay	A body of water partially surrounded by land.
Promenade	A path for walking on alongside the sea.
Hotel	A place to stay when you are on holiday.
Pier	A platform which sticks out over the water for people to walk along or get in and out of boat.
Tourist	People who visit a place for pleasure.

By the end of this topic I will be able to:

- Name and locate UK islands.
- Identify seaside towns and recognise where they are located.
- Describe the human and physical features of the seaside.
- Talk about the reasons tourists visit the seaside.
- Compare the seaside in Australia to the UK.

I need to know:

- We live on a group of islands called the British Isles.
- The British Isles has a lot of coastline. The coastline can be beaches, cliffs or bays.
- Seaside towns are located near the coast. Our nearest seaside town is Southport.
- Some physical features you might see at the seaside are: cliffs, beaches, sea, sand dunes and bays.
- Some human features you might see at the seaside are: promenade, pier, harbour, shops, hotels, lighthouses.
- Tourists visit Southport for holidays and to have fun. There are lots of things to do like shopping, visiting the arcade and relaxing on the beach.
- People tend to visit the beach during the summer because it is warm.
- Beaches in Australia have a warmer climate than the UK. Tourists go surfing, scuba diving and whale watching.



EYFS

I can talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.

I can talk about the features of my own immediate environment and how a seaside environment might vary from it.

I can use everyday language to talk about positions and distance.

I can describe my relative position such as behind or next to.

Year 1

I can use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, river, weather, city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office shop to refer to the physical and human features of places studied.

I can use aerial images to recognise landmarks and basic physical features of places studied.

I can compare and contrast the human and physical features of two British localities, including how the use of land differs in each locality.

I can talk about weather in the UK, what happens in different seasons and how weather changes on a daily basis.

I can use simple compass (NSEW) and locational (near, far, left, right) directional language to describe the features of a seaside town.

Year 2

I can compare Cleeve Prior with a seaside town.

I can identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.

I can ask and answer geographical questions such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?

I can use geographical vocabulary such as beach, coast, ocean, river, vegetation, season, weather, city, town, village, port and harbour to refer to the physical and human features of places studied.

I can learn and use the four points of a compass to describe the location of features on a map.

I can use locational and directional language such as: near, far, left, right to describe the location of features on a map.