



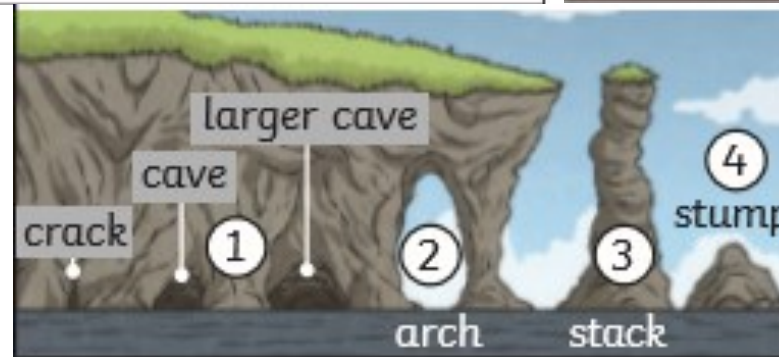
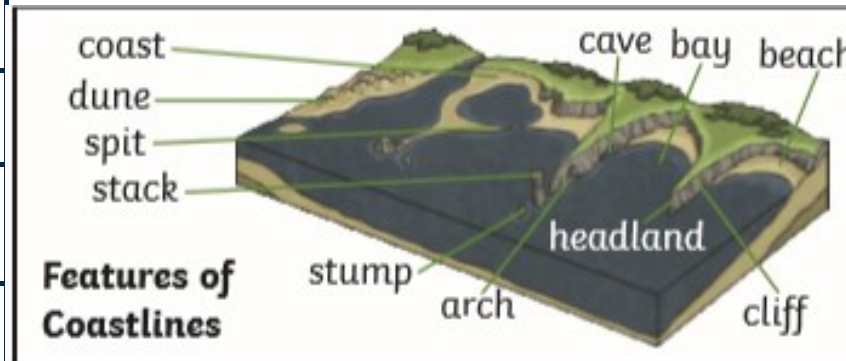
Changing Planet Earth—Geography

Vocabulary

| Word | Definition |
|------------------------|---|
| City | A large human settlement with over 2500 citizens. |
| County | A division of a country forming a unit of local administration. |
| Country | A nation with its own government that occupies a specific territory. |
| Continent | One of several large land masses of the world. |
| Deposition | When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place. |
| Erosion | When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place. |
| Abrasion | A process of erosion where other rocks and materials rub against an area and it wears away. |
| Attrition | Eroded materials bump into each other and wear down. Over time, these materials become smaller and more rounded. |
| Longshore drift | When sand and rocks are moved along the shore as waves meet the beach at an angle and carry sediment along with them. |

Previous knowledge

- In year 3, you looked at changes over time and fossils.
- In year 4, you looked at rocks and soils. They understood the different types of rocks and their properties.
- Throughout your time at QPA, you have looked at a variety of maps and used map skills to locate different places.



Key Facts

- The world is changing as a result of human and natural processes such as erosion and deforestation.
- The UK is made up of different physical regions and the land is used for different purposes.
- Coastal regions in the UK have changed over time due to land use and coastal erosion.
- The way land is used changes over time including key events (eg War) and economic activity (eg trade before/ during/after lockdown).
- There are four types of erosion: abrasion, attrition, solution and hydraulic action.
- There are different types of coastal defences: walls, groynes, harbours, barriers.