

Pentecost 2
Geography Yr2: Beside the seaside

Scripture Link:

National Curriculum Objective

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Learning intention for each lesson	To know what a coastal resort is and to locate some key coastal resorts in England. (4 point compass)	Fieldtrip To use fieldwork and observational skills to identify the features of the seaside.	To know some of the human and physical features of a local coastal resort.
Recall and Retrieval	there are 4 main points of the compass N, S, E, W the N.Sea is to the right of mainland UK English Channel is between England and France Irish Sea is between mainland UK and Ireland.	a coastal resort is a place near the sea where many people spend their holidays. some coastal resorts include: Cromer, Blackpool, Scarborough and Brighton there are 4 main compass points names of some beaches north, south, east and west of Grantham. Physical features are things that you can see all around you that are natural. Human features are things that you can see all around you that are man-made.	Physical features are things that you can see all around you that are natural. Human features are things that you can see all around you that are man-made. That a coastal resort is a place near the sea where many people spend their holidays.
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	I will know: That a coastal resort is a place near the sea where many people spend their holidays. That some coastal resorts include: Cromer, Blackpool, Scarborough and Brighton	I will use the skills of: Taking photographs, sketching, videoing, observation,	I will know: That some of the human features of a coastal resort include: a pier, a lifeboat station, a promenade, harbour, arcades, shops, groins, lighthouse, beach huts, caravan parks, wind farm, hotels

	<p>That there are 4 main compass points</p> <p>The names of some beaches north, south, east and west of Grantham.</p>		<p>That some of the physical features of a coastal resort include: Beach, cliffs, dunes, sea, rockpools, caves, shells</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .
Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, simple maps and charts.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, simple maps and charts.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, simple maps and charts.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>
Key Vocabulary	Coast, seaside, beach, England, sea, resort, Cromer, Blackpool, Scarborough, Brighton, North, South, East, West, Grantham	Observe, see, identify, cliffs, shoreline, promenade, beach, groin, pier, lifeboat station, arcade, harbour, beach hut, caravan, hotel, windfarm	Observe, see, identify, cliffs, shoreline, promenade, beach, groin, pier, lifeboat station, arcade, harbour, beach hut, caravan, hotel, windfarm, rockpool, dunes, caves, shells
Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			
Catholic Social Teaching Principles			

British Values			
Wider links			

Pentecost 2
Geography Yr2: Beside the seaside

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Learning intention for each lesson	know some of the physical similarities and differences between a coastal resort and Grantham.	know some of the human similarities and differences between a coastal resort and Grantham.	To know how seasonality effects coastal towns.
Recall and Retrieval	<p>some of the physical features of a coastal resort include: Beach, cliffs, dunes, sea, rockpools, caves, shells</p> <p>some of the physical features of Grantham (local area)</p>	<p>some differences include: sand dunes, beach, sea, rocks, marram grass,</p> <p>some of the human features of Grantham (local area)</p> <p>some of the human features of a coastal resort include: a pier, a lifeboat station, a promenade, harbour, arcades, shops, groins, lighthouse, beach huts, caravan parks, wind farm, hotels</p>	<p>some similarities include: cafes/restaurants, shops, parking, bridges, hotels</p> <p>some differences include: holiday park, wind farm, seaside merchandise, cloud mirrors.</p> <p>changes I can in the four seasons (EYFS).</p>
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	<p>I will know:</p> <p>That some differences include: sand dunes, beach, sea, rocks, marram grass,</p>	<p>I will know:</p> <p>That some similarities include: cafes/restaurants, shops, parking, bridges, hotels</p> <p>That some differences include: holiday park, wind farm, seaside merchandise, cloud mirrors,</p>	<p>I will know:</p> <p>That coastal resorts tend to be busier in warmer weather.</p> <p>That we refer to the tourist season</p> <p>That shops sell seasonal objects for tourists</p> <p>That in the winter months coastal towns will be quieter and some shops may even shut.</p> <p>How to explain why this is.</p>
Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge	<p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, simple maps and charts.</p> <p>Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled</p>	<p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information</p> <p>Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, photos and aerial images, diagrams, globes, atlases, simple maps and charts.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to many geographical questions.</p> <p>Understand that geographers learn about the world by observing and collecting data and information</p> <p>Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab.</p>

	diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab.	Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing simple maps, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing, using appropriate geographical vocab. Express multiple views about the people, places and environments studied.	Express multiple views about the people, places and environments studied.
Key Vocabulary	Sea, sand, beach, roads, dunes, marram grass, same, different,	Same, different, café, shops, parking, bridges, hotels, holiday park, wind farm, seaside merchandise, cloud mirrors,	Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, busier, same, different, tourists, seasonal, coast, quieter, reasons, explain, evidence,
Main teaching activity <i>If the school has another short term planning format, this does not need to be included.</i>			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			
Catholic Social Teaching Principles		Stewardship: Learning from God's Creation. Preferential option for the poor: Some of God's family have plenty of food, toys and clothes. Some don't.	Stewardship: Learning from God's Creation. Preferential option for the poor: Some of God's family have plenty of food, toys and clothes. Some don't.
British Values			
Wider curriculum links			

