

# Year 2 Knowledge Organiser Summer Term

## Beachcombers

### TERMS Key Vocabulary

Beach	An area of sand or shingle between the sea or ocean and the land.
Cliff	A high area of rock with a straight side.
Coast	The land near the sea.
Island	A piece of land with water all around it.
Headland	An area of cliff that extends into the sea or ocean.
Sea	A large area of saltwater. Seas cover large parts of the earth
Habitat	A place where plants and animals live. Logs or piles of stones are micro-habitats.
Rockpool	A pool filled with seawater or on a rocky seashore.
Algae	A simple, plant-like living thing that grows in or near water.
Seaweed	A plant-like algae that grows under the sea.
Lighthouse	A tall building or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea.
Shipwreck	The destruction of a ship at sea by sinking or breaking up, for example in a storm or after striking a rock.
Rescue	Save (e.g. someone) from a dangerous or difficult situation.
Heroine	A woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements or noble qualities.



### COMPARE Seasides - Past and Present

#### Past:

- People travelled by train and stayed longer on seaside holidays.
- They enjoyed donkey rides, building sandcastles and puppet shows.

#### Present:

- Today, people travel in many different ways and take shorter trips.
- Modern holidays include surfing, aquaparks and swimming.

### SOURCES How We Know About Seasides?

#### From:

- Books and pictures about the seaside
- Stories and poems about holidays.
- Visiting seaside and beaches ourselves.
- Photos and videos of coasts and sea life including Grace Darling.
- From Museums e.g. Scarborough Museum, Salcombe Lifeboat Museum and the Grace Darling Museum





## A Victorian Seaside



## The Seaside 50 years ago



## The Seaside now



**CHRONOLOGY** How have seaside holidays changed?

- Rich people started visiting the seaside about 200 years ago.
- In the U.K. no one lives more than 130km from the sea.
- Most British seaside resorts are famous for their fish and chips which were served in newspapers until the 1980s.

## Beachcombers

### Physical features

The United Kingdom is an island with a long, varied coastline. A physical feature is a feature that has occurred naturally. There are many physical features along the coastline, such as arches, caves, stacks and islands. Rain, wind and waves can change the shape of the coastline and physical features over time.

An **arch** forms when the rock of a headland is worn away by the sea.



A **stack** is formed when an arch collapses. It is a column that stands on its own in the sea.



A **cave** is a large hole in the side of a cliff that forms when waves wash away the rock.



An **island** is formed when land breaks away from a continent or volcanoes form under the sea and rise out of the water.



## Habitats

There are many habitats at the coast. A habitat is the place where a plant or animal lives and has everything it needs to survive, including air, food, water and shelter. Coastal habitats include cliffs, beaches, sand dunes and marshes.



cliff



beach



sand dune



marsh

## Microhabitats

There are also many microhabitats at the coast. A microhabitat is a smaller habitat found within a larger habitat. Microhabitats include rock pools and under rocks or driftwood.



rocks



driftwood

## Extra Facts

- The word holiday comes from the words 'holy day' because a long time ago holidays were based around religious festivals.
- A long time ago, only rich people went to the seaside because there were no planes, trains or cars to get anyone there. They had to use horses and carriages which were very expensive.
- Before planes were invented, if people went on holiday, they would stay within the U.K. often heading to the beach resorts e.g. Blackpool and Bournemouth.