




# Year 2: Let's Get Learning About... Beachcombers Summer 2

## Coastal Features


The United Kingdom is an island with a long, varied coastline. There are many features of the UK **coastline**.

- **Physical features:** They are naturally formed. Humans haven't made them. Rain, wind and the sea can change physical features over time. There are many physical features along the coastline, such as arches, caves, stacks and islands. 
- **Human features:** These have been made by humans. There are many human features on the coastline, such as shops, roads and piers. 


## Erosion

Erosion is a natural process in which materials, such as rock sand and soil, are moved from one place to another. As waves crash against the coastline, they break off or erode tiny pieces of rock. Over time the coastline is worn away. Sea defences, such as sea walls and lines of large rocks, called rip-rap, are put at the bottom of cliffs to stop erosion. 


## The Dangerous Sea

Boats and ships can sometimes have problems at sea. Rocks, waves and weather can cause boats and ships to become damaged or capsized. A badly damaged ship may be left in the sea to sink or stuck on land. These are called shipwrecks. 


### Lighthouses:

They are used to guide ships to the shore and warn them about dangers. Many modern **lighthouses** have lights controlled by a computer. Others have people inside them to look after and operate the light. 


## Captain Cook

There are many famous sea explorers who helped us learn about the world. Captain James Cook was a famous English sea captain, **navigator** and explorer. He lived almost 300 years ago. He travelled to places that no other European had ever visited. He drew detailed maps and was the first person to sail around the world in both directions. 

## Maps

Maps are used to help people find their way from one place to another or find out where different places are. Physical and human features are marked on maps with symbols. 

Maps are used by sailors to help them navigate routes and explore seas and oceans.

People will often use a compass to tell them in which direction they are travelling. The main points on a **compass** are north, south, east and west. 

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### Crustaceans

**Crustaceans** are animals that usually have a hard covering, and two pairs of antennas or feelers. People around the world eat many types of crustaceans such as crabs, lobsters, prawns and crayfish. Most crustaceans are **aquatic** and live in fresh water.



Crab



Lobster



Prawn



Crayfish

### Andy Goldsworthy



Andy Goldsworthy is a British artist, known for his sculptures and photography. He is an environmentalist, which is someone who wants to protect the environment around them.

Andy makes sculptures with natural materials on sites in the UK and around the world. He has made them in forests, beaches, fields, cities and lakes.

They are known as land art.

Here are some examples of his work:



### Key Vocabulary

<b>Coastline</b>	The place where the land meets the sea or ocean.
<b>Lighthouse</b>	A tall tower, close to the shore, with a powerful light at the top to warn sailors about the rocks and other dangers at sea.
<b>Compass</b>	An instrument used for showing the direction.
<b>Navigator</b>	A person who uses maps or special instruments to plan and direct the route of a ship or other form of transport.
<b>Aquatic</b>	Living in or near water.
<b>Crustaceans</b>	An animal that has a hard, outer shell to protect its soft body parts. Crabs, prawns, shrimps, lobsters and woodlice are all crustaceans.
<b>Beachcomber</b>	A person who walks along a beach looking for interesting or unusual objects to collect, e.g. shells and pebbles