

## Grid references

- To work out a grid reference, we must go along the corridor, then up the stairs.
- Grid references are written in brackets like this: (47,33).
- The numbers that long along the bottom of the grid are called Eastings, and the ones running up the side are called Northings.

## Vocabulary

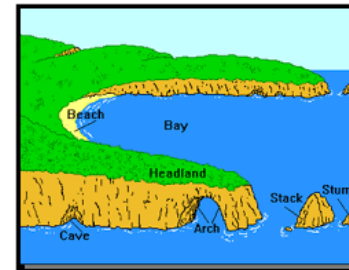
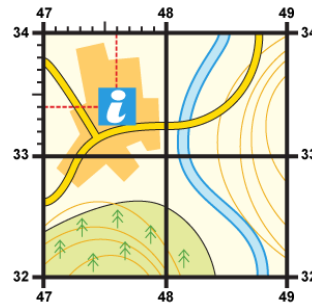
- **County** - one of several sections into which the UK is divided
- **Physical feature** – a feature of the land that would be there even if humans weren't
- **Human feature** – a man-made feature that would not be there without humans
- **Grid reference** - tells you where something is on a map

## Coastal features

Coastal features change over time due to a process called Erosion. Erosion is a process where materials are gradually worn down and transported away by natural forces. This process gradually changes the shape of the land. This is why the land can form into different features. It is also how caves will be eroded eventually into stumps.



# Geography Autumn 1 Britain and Beyond



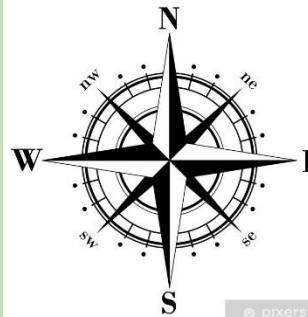
## Human vs physical features

Some examples of human features include: school, a house, a castle, or a library.

Some examples of physical features include: the sea, grass, trees, a river, or mud.

The exception to these may be a physical feature that has been built by humans. For example, some lakes can be man-made for the area to make it look nicer.

## Compass points



## Key Questions

- What is the difference between a physical feature and a human feature?
- How does a cave turn into a stump? What is the process that causes this called?
- Can you think of examples where you have seen different coastal features in the UK?