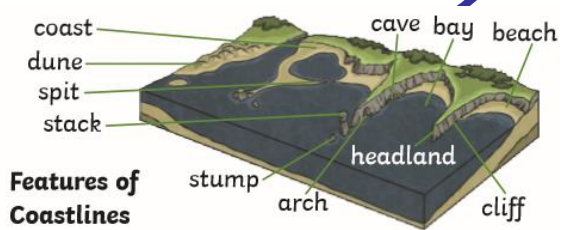


Key Vocabulary

- Arches** Arches are created when caves continue to erode until they break through the headland.
- Beach** A beach is the land at the edge of a lake, ocean, or sea. A beach slopes gently toward the water and usually has sand or pebbles.
- Caves** Caves occur when waves force their way into cracks in the cliff face. The water contains sand and other materials that grind away at the rock until the cracks become caves.
- Coastal** If something is coastal it means it is on, or near to the sea. For example: St Ives is a coastal town in Cornwall.
- Erosion** The process of wearing away rock, soil or other solid material.
- Harbour** This is an area of the sea which is partly enclosed by land or strong walls, so that boats can be left there safely.
- Pier** A pier is a structure built out into the water as a place for boats to dock or for people to walk.
- Seaside** The seaside is an area that is close to the sea, especially one where people go for their holidays.
- Stacks** Stacks – erosion will continue to weaken the rock supporting the arch until it collapses forming a stack.
- Stumps** Stumps – continuing erosion will lead to the collapse of the stack, leaving a stump.
- Tourism** Tourism is the organisation and running of holidays and places people visit for pleasure.

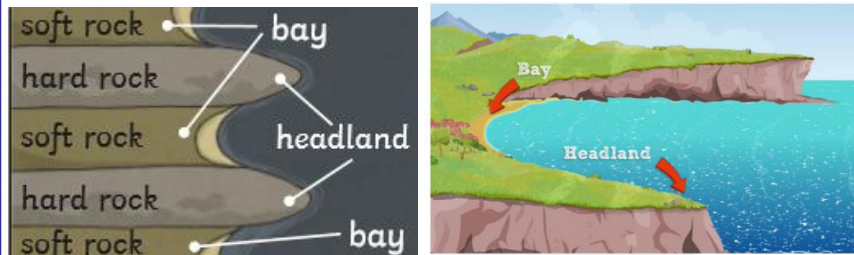


Bays and Headlands

Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will **erode** more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



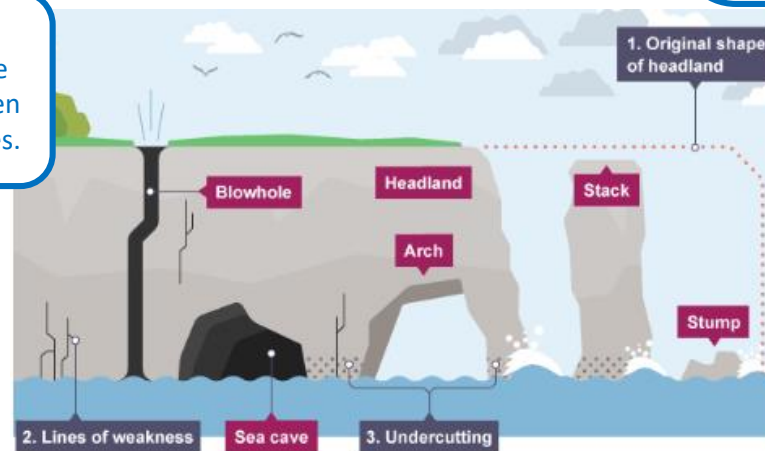
Parts of the East Yorkshire coast line have eroded so much that roads and houses (which were once well away from the cliff), have now collapsed into the sea. Since records began, the average rate of erosion in unprotected strips of coastline in this area is 1.64m per 20 years.



Caves, Arches, Stacks and Stumps.

Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily.

Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves.



If a **cave** forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form.

The top of the **arch** can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack.

Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small **stump** of rock.





Knowledge Organiser – Light (Year 3)

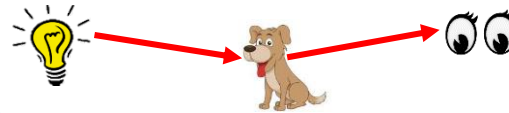
Key Vocabulary

- Blocked** Nothing can get through.
- Dark** The absence of light.
- Light** Light is the brightness that lets you see things.
- Light source** An object that makes its own light. Examples of light sources are lamps, the sun and laptops.
- Opaque** If an object or substance is opaque, you cannot see through it.
- Reflect** The process by which light is sent back from a surface.
- Reflection** When light, heat, or other rays reflect off a surface or when a surface reflects them, they are sent back from the surface and don't pass through it.
- See** To notice using your eyes.
- Shadows** A shadow is a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface.
- Translucent** Some light can pass through.
- Transparent** Light can pass through an object.

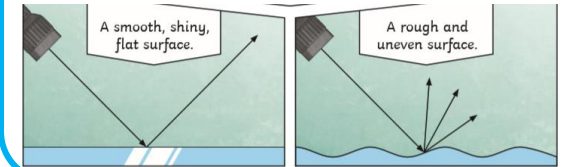


How do we see?

We see when **light** from a **light source** is reflected from an object into our eyes.



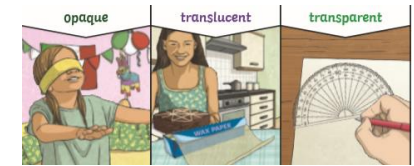
Lights reflects well from smooth flat surfaces e.g. mirrors.



Some materials **reflect** light well, which can be useful and help keep us safe.



Materials can be described as **opaque**, **translucent** and **transparent** depending on how much light they let through.



Shadows.

Shadows are formed when light from a source is blocked by an opaque object. A shadow is not a **reflection**, even though it is often the same shape as the object.



When we are outside on a sunny day, we can see how our shadows change throughout the day. The Sun's position in the sky affects the length of the shadow. When the Sun is low on the horizon, the shadows are long. When the Sun is high in the sky, the shadows are much shorter.

