

What should I already know?

- The seven continents, five oceans and surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.
- The names of some key rivers around the world including the Thames and the Nile.
- The main biomes and climate zones around the world.
- The water cycle and where our water comes from.
- How sedimentary rocks are formed.

Oceans, Seas and Rivers - what is the difference?

- Oceans are very large areas of salt water that cover approximately two-thirds of the Earth's surface.
- Seas are smaller areas of salt water that separate oceans and land.
- Rivers are natural streams of fresh water that flow into seas, oceans and lakes.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

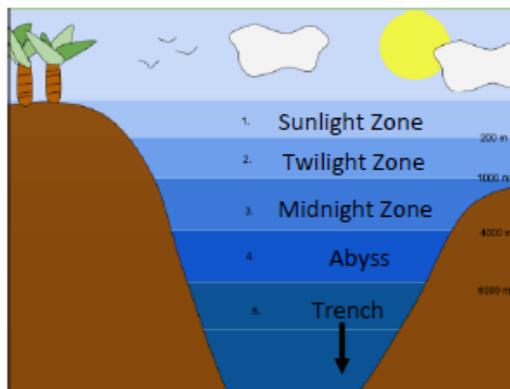
- Use the index in atlases to find oceans, seas and rivers.
- Label maps to show where oceans, seas, lakes and rivers can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different rivers.
- Describe the life of a river using the correct terminology.
- If possible, visit the River Ouse - can you notice the different features of a river? Sketch the river including the features you can see.
- Explain how the vegetation and animal life changes in the different layers of the ocean.
- Investigate the effects of climate change and plastic pollution on oceans, seas and rivers. Use your knowledge of the bodies of water to create a campaign to limit plastic pollution.
- Describe how oxbow lakes are formed because of erosion and deposition.
- Explain how erosion and deposition have an effect on meanders and deltas.

Vocabulary

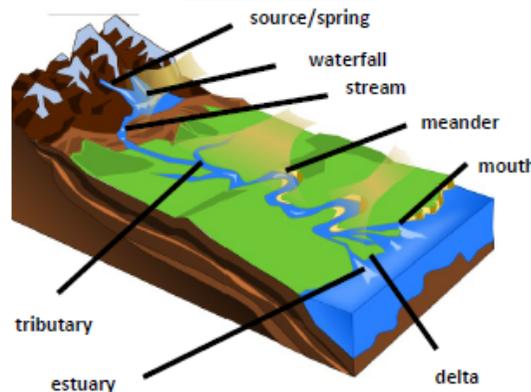
atlas	a book of maps
biome	a natural area of vegetation and animals
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
climate change	changes in the earth's climate, especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity
climate zone	sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
confluence	where two rivers join and become a larger river
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
course	the channel along which the river flows
current	a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea
delta	an area of low land where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
deposition	when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process
erosion	the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather
estuary	the wide part of a river where it joins the sea
lake	a large area of fresh water, surrounded by land
meander	a large bend in a river
mouth	where a river flows into the sea
ocean	one of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.
pollution	the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals
sedimentary	solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind
source	where something comes from
spring	a natural outflow of ground water
stream	a small narrow river
tributary	a stream or river that flows into a larger one
water cycle	the circulation of the earth's water
waterfall	a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers

Diagrams

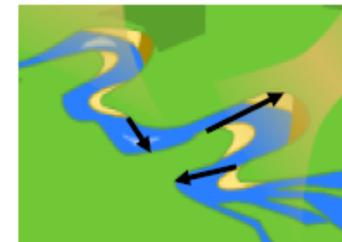
Layers of the ocean



Features of a river



Erosion and Deposition



The arrows show the direction of the river current which causes erosion over time.

Sometimes, two meanders can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, deposition will block off the old route and this will create an oxbow lake.