



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.
- The effects of **climate change** on the poles.

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

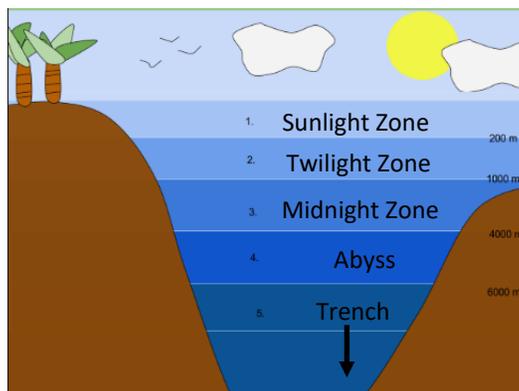
- Use the index in **atlases** to find **oceans, seas** and **rivers**.
- Label maps to show where **oceans, seas, lakes** and **rivers** can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different **rivers**.
- Describe the life of a **river** using the correct terminology.
- Go on a tour of the **River Stour** - 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

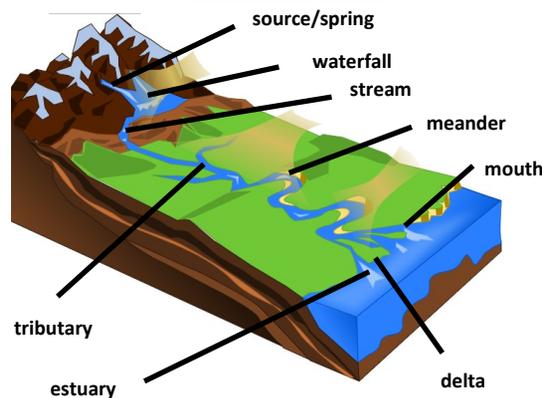
atlas	a book of maps
biome	a natural area of vegetation and animals
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of it
climate change	changes in the earth's climate , especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity
climate zone	sections of the Earth that are divided 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

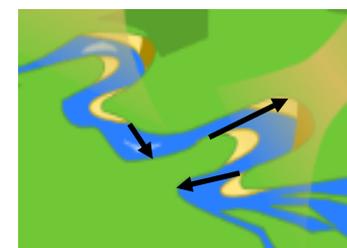
Layers of the ocean



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.



Question 1: Label the following with O, S or R to show if they are oceans, seas or rivers:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Pacific		
North		
Thames		
Stour		
Atlantic		
English Channel		

Question 2: Order these 1-4 to show the start of a river (1) to where it meets the sea (4)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
stream		
tributary		
source		
mouth		

Question 3: The process of erosion and deposition can help form which of these:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
oxbow lakes		
seas		
oceans		
ivers		

Question 4: Order these 1-4 to show the shallowest part of the ocean (1) to the deepest part (4)	Start of unit:	End of unit:
trench		
sunlight zone		
twilight zone		
abyss		
midnight zone		

Question 5: Which word best describes this definition: Material that settles at the bottom of a liquid after it has been carried somewhere by water.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
vegetation		
current		
sediment		

Question 6: The source of the river is where it....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
begins		
ends		
meanders		
falls from a waterfall		

Question 7: Why are rivers important? Tick all that apply.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
they help carry water and nutrients		
they provide a habitat for animals and vegetation		
they provide fertile land to help grow crops		
they provide travel routes for trade and tourism		

Question 8: When poisonous chemicals and harmful products affect water, air or land, this is called:	Start of unit:	End of unit:
sediment		
deposition		
erosion		
pollution		

Question 9: Order these 1-5, according to size, where, on average , 1 is the largest and 5 is the smallest.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
river		
sea		
stream		
ocean		
spring		
estuary		

Question 10: Which of these can cause erosion? Tick all that apply.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
wind		
river currents		
rain		
rainbows		