Topic: Oceans, Seas and Rivers	Phase: KS2	Strand: Human and Physical Geography (Concept: Climate Change, Pollution and Erosion)

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

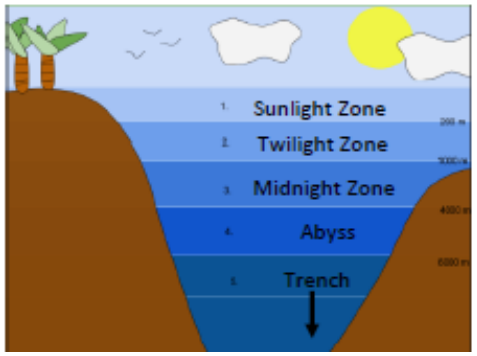
- Use the index in **atlases** to find **oceans**, **seas** and **rivers**.
- Label maps to show where **oceans**, **seas**, **lakes** and **rivers** can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different **rivers**.
- Describe the life of a **river** using the correct terminology.
- Go on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

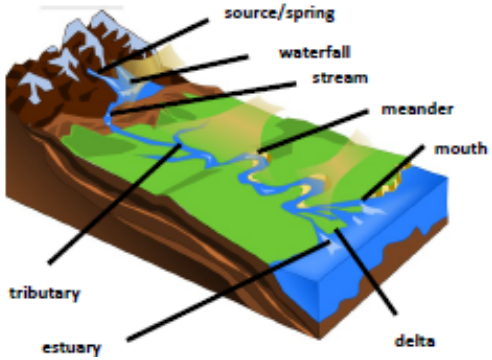
atlas	a book of maps
biome	a natural area of **vegetation** and animals
climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
climate change	changes in the earth's **climate**, especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity
climate zone	sections of the Earth that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