

Holmer CofE Academy Primary - Geography

Topic: Oceans, Seas and Rivers

Year 5

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 Knowledge and Skills

- I can name and locate geographical regions and their key topographical features (including coasts and rivers).
- I can identify the difference between oceans, seas and rivers.
- I can describe and understand key aspects of oceans, seas and rivers.
- I can name some of the different layers of the ocean.
- I know the meaning of erosion and deposition.
- I know that pollution can affect water.
- I can use maps, atlases, globes to locate and describe features studied.

Vocabulary

confluence where two **rivers** join and become a larger **river**

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**

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

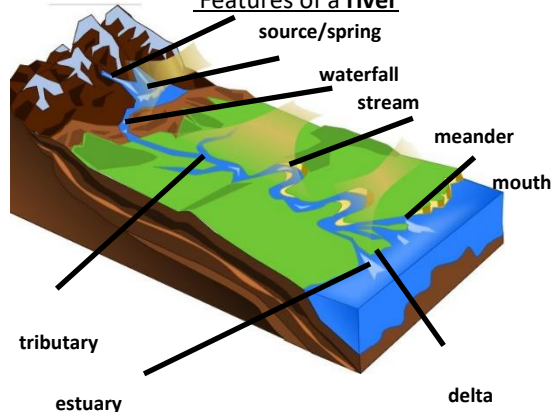
waterfall a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below

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.

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Question 1: Label the following with O, S or R to show if they are oceans, seas or rivers:	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)	End of unit:
stream	
tributary	
source	
mouth	

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

Question 4: Order these 1-4 to show the shallowest part of the ocean (1) to the deepest part (4)	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.	End of unit:
vegetation	
current	
sediment	

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

Question 7: Why are rivers important? Tick all that apply.	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:	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.	End of unit:
river	
sea	
stream	
ocean	
spring	
estuary	

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

Related Reads

Under the Weather: Stories About Climate Change Paperback – 1 Mar 2012 by Tony Bradman