Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - Geography Knowledge Organiser – Oceans, Seas and Rivers KS2—Human and Physical Geography

What should I already know?

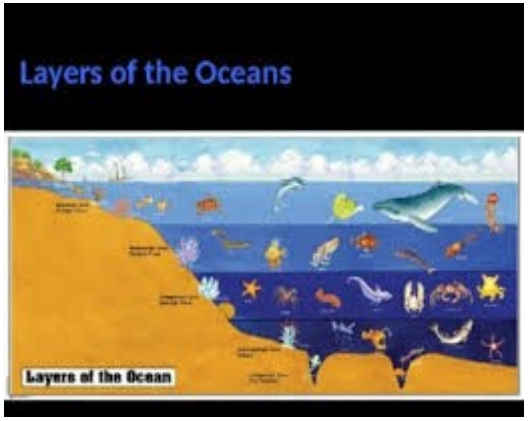
- The seven **continents**, five **oceans** and surrounding **seas** of the United Kingdom.
- The names of some key **rivers** around the world including the Thames and the Nile.
- The main **biomes** and **climate zones** around the world.
- The **water cycle** and where our water comes from.
- How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

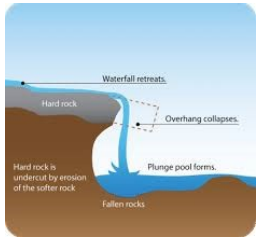
Oceans, Seas and Rivers—what is the difference?

- **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

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.
confluence	Where two rivers join to become a larger river.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries.
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 poison.
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.

