

Woodlands Academy- Geography

Topic: Rivers & Oceans

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.

Vocabulary

atlas	a book of maps
biome	a natural area of vegetation and animals
climate	the <u>general</u> 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 <u>continuous</u> flowing movement of some of the water in a river , lake , or sea
delta	an area of <u>low</u> land where a river splits and <u>spreads</u> out into several branches before entering the sea
deposition	when a substance has been left <u>somewhere</u> as a result of a process
erosion	the <u>gradual destruction</u> and <u>removal</u> of rock or <u>soil</u> in a <u>particular area</u> by rivers , the sea , or the weather
estuary	the <u>wide</u> part of a river where it <u>joins</u> 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, <u>especially</u> with <u>poisonous chemicals</u>
sedimentary	<u>solid</u> material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, <u>especially</u> <u>earth</u> and <u>pieces of rock</u> that have been <u>carried</u> along and then left <u>somewhere</u> 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 <u>flows</u> into a larger one
water cycle	the <u>circulation</u> of the earth's water
waterfall	a place where water flows over the <u>edge</u> of a <u>steep, high cliff</u> in <u>hills</u> or <u>mountains</u> , and falls into a <u>pool</u> below
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers

Oceans, Seas and Rivers - what is the difference?

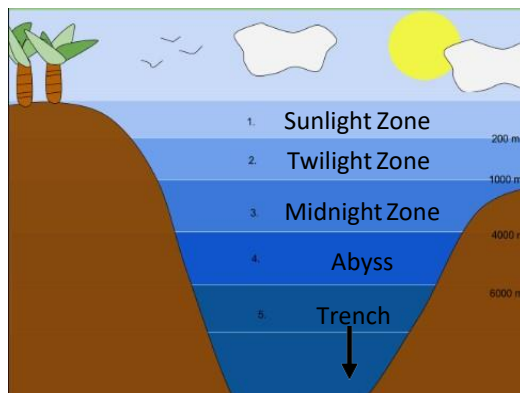
- **Oceans** are very large areas of salt water that cover approximately two-thirds of the Earth's surface.
- **Seas** are smaller areas of salt water that separate **oceans** and land.
- **Rivers** are natural streams of fresh water that flow into **seas**, **oceans** and **lakes**.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

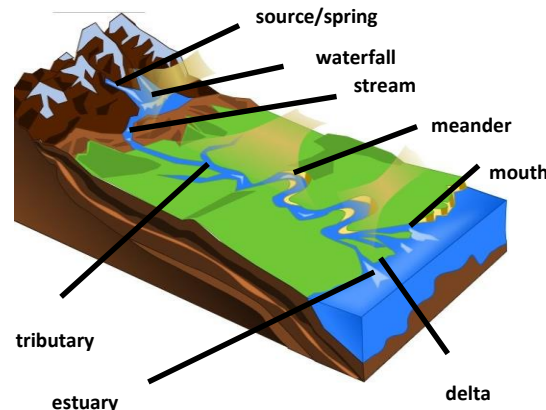
- Use the index in **atlases** to find **oceans**, **seas** and **rivers**.
- Label maps to show where **oceans**, **seas**, **lakes** and **rivers** can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different **rivers**.
- Describe the life of a **river** using the correct terminology.
- Go on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

Diagrams

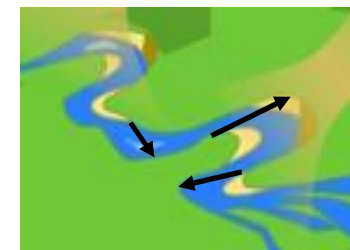
Layers of the ocean



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:	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		
rivers		

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		