

Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 5 Spring

Why do oceans matter?



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School
"Love one another as I have loved you"

Prior knowledge

- Knowledge of the water cycle
- Knowledge of human and natural processes
- Environmental study into the importance on rainforests and impacts of climate change
- Knowledge of ocean and coastal habitats

Geographical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will describe the water cycle.
- Children will describe how the ocean is used for human activity.
- Children will explain how the ocean helps to regulate the Earth's climate and temperature.
- Children will identify the Great Barrier Reef as part of Australia.
- Children will describe the benefits of the Great Barrier reef.
- Children will describe how humans impact the oceans and the consequences of this.
- Children will explain some actions that can be taken to help support healthy oceans.
- Children will explain which data collection method would be best for marine fieldwork and why.
- Children will collect data using a tally chart, photographs and a sketch map.
- Children will safely navigate the fieldwork environment.
- Children will make suggestions for how to improve a marine environment.
- Children will present data using a tally chart and pie chart.

Key words

Atmosphere: the layer of gas that surrounds Earth

Biodegradable: an item can be broken down into increasingly smaller pieces by bacteria, fungi or microbes to be reabsorbed by the surrounding environment

Coral bleaching: when water is too warm, corals will expel the algae (zooxanthellae) living in their tissues causing the coral to turn completely white

Coral reef: underwater structures made up of tiny animals called coral polyps

Decompose: the process where organic substances begin to break down once they're dead

Disposable: made to be thrown away after use

Ecology: the study of the relationships between living things and their surroundings, or environment

Ecosystem: made up of all of the living and nonliving things in an area

Erosion: water, wind and other natural forces cause rocks and earth to wear away

Geology: the study of the physical features and history of Earth

Human footprint: describes how humans have been changing the Earth's surface

Marine: to do with the ocean or sea

Microplastic: small plastic pieces less than five millimeters long which can be harmful to our ocean and aquatic life

Natural disaster: violent events that are outside the control of humans; these include earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.

Renewable energy: energy made from resources that nature will replace, like wind, water and sunshine

Single-use plastics: plastic items that you can only use one time

Species: a group of organisms that can reproduce naturally with one another and create fertile offspring

Water cycle: the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states

Types of diagrams and images

