



## Objectives and Sticky Knowledge



**Previous Knowledge Recap:**

Know the names of and locate the five oceans of the world, know the three main seas around the UK

**Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:**

To explain the importance of our oceans.	To locate and describe the significance of the Great Barrier Reef.	To explain the impact humans' have on coral reefs and oceans.	To understand ways to keep our oceans healthy and begin planning a fieldwork enquiry.	To collect data on the types of litter polluting a marine environment and present, analyse and evaluate data collected.
Describe the ocean's place in the water cycle. Explain why the ocean is important to our planet. Map an example of how the ocean is used for trading.	Identify the location of the Great Barrier Reef. Discuss the benefits of coral reefs. Begin to understand the threats to coral reefs.	Interpret thematic maps about coral reefs and oceans. Explain the ways human activity is changing our marine environments. Describe how humans will be impacted by changing ocean conditions.	Explain ways to support our oceans. Justify methods for data collection. Identify potential risks during fieldwork.	Collect quantitative data using a variety of fieldwork methods. Mark on a sketch map to show where data has been collected. Safely assess and avoid potential risks during my fieldwork Analyse data in a pie chart. Plot data on a digital map. Suggest how to improve a marine environment

**Sea:**

Links with Golden Thread:

**Links with CST and CKA Values Crown:**

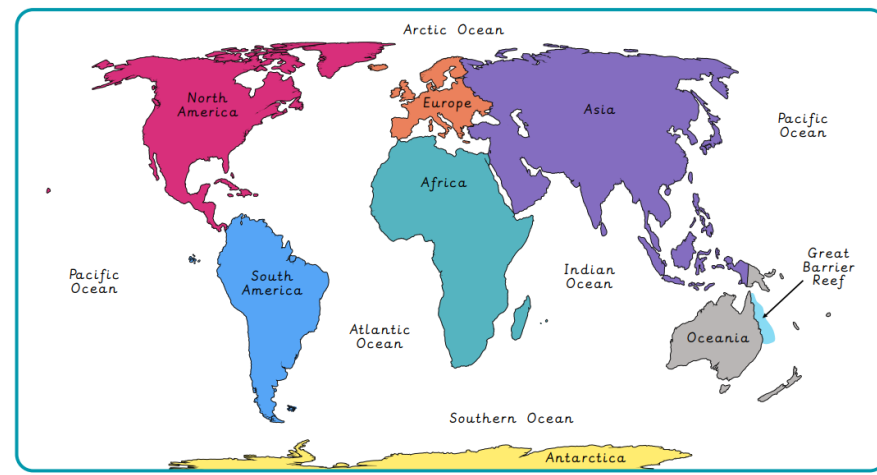
# Year 5 Geography Knowledge Organiser

## Ways to support a healthy ocean:

- Trying to avoid buying single-use plastics.
- Recycling any plastics where possible.
- Only buy what you need.
- Buying second-hand.
- Re-using or re-purposing items.
- Teaching others about the ocean.
- Only buy the seafood you need.
- Trying to use natural fertilisers in gardens.
- Walking or cycling if you can.

## Sky Objectives:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.
coral reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
marine	Relating to the ocean.
threat	Something likely to cause damage.
microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.
acidification	The process of making something acidic.
overfishing	The number of fish decreases as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.
biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.
single-use plastic	Plastic only used once and then thrown away.

