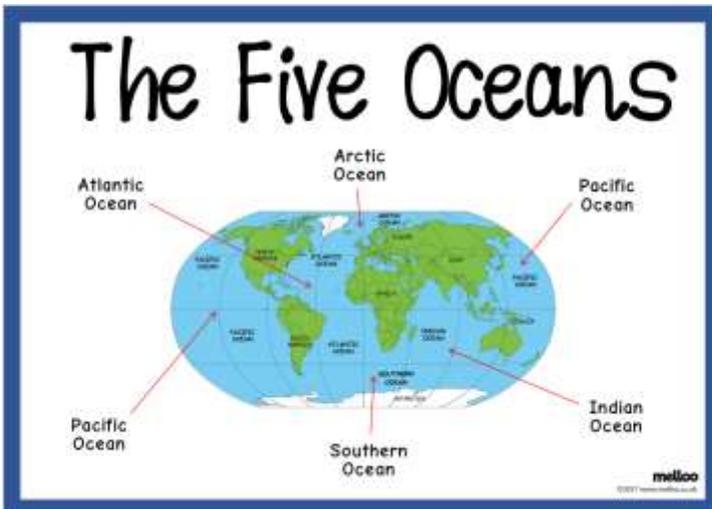
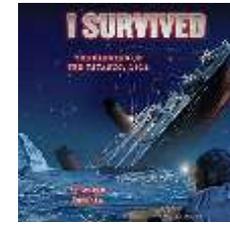
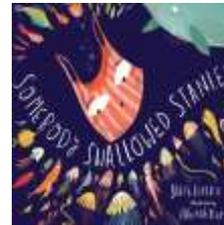


Oceans and Seas



Our key

texts:



Our author this term is:



Michael Morpurgo

Important words:	
Physical features	Natural features such as beach, cliff, ocean, coral reefs or mountain.
Human features	Manmade features such as lighthouse, railway or shipping dock.
Compass directions	Directions to describe movement; North, South, East and West.
Map key	Information that explain the meaning of symbols.
Aerial picture	A picture taken from the air. 'A bird's eye view.'

The ocean is deeper in some places than others. We call these different depths, layers. Each layer has its own characteristics and unique set of animals which live there.

Oceans should not be confused with seas. Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet.

Look at this map of the United Kingdom as an example:



Our Key Questions:

- What and where are the 5 oceans of the world?
- What and where are the seas which surround the UK?
- What are the key human and physical coastal features?
- When was the Titanic built and why is it so significant?
- Why did the Titanic sink and what impact did it have?

How can we protect our oceans?

It was the largest passenger ship of its time

Built in Belfast 1909 - 1912

The Titanic



Sank after hitting an iceberg on 15th April 1912

71% of the earth is covered by oceans.
Can you find them on a map and a globe?
Only 1% of the world's water is drinkable.

Helpful web sites and links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p04tjbtx>

<https://neal.fun/deep-sea/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m000cslw/the-snail-and-the-whale?xtor=CS8-1000->

[Discovery_Cards]-[Multi_Site]-[SL08]-[PS_IPLAYER~C~P_TheSnailandTheWhale]

Plastic in the Ocean

Many millions of tonnes of plastic enter the oceans every year.

You may have seen videos of plastic floating on top of the sea and of sea animals trapped in plastic.



Where all the plastic in our oceans finally ends up is not well known.

Researchers have been studying the deepest part of the ocean to find out if it has been polluted by plastic.

Key Vocabulary	
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

All young animals change as they go through the different stages of their **life cycle** and grow into **adults**.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.

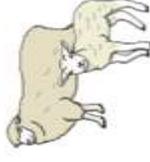


Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.

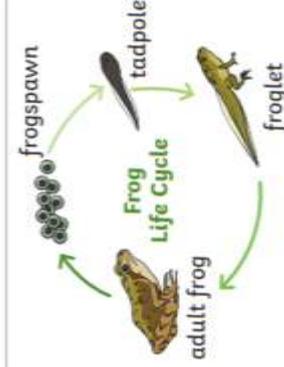
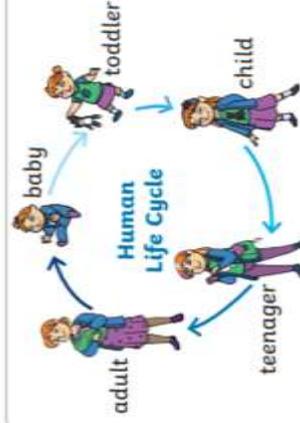


Both of these types of **young** then **develop** into **adults**.

Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.



To stay alive, all animals have three basic needs for survival:



Key Vocabulary

amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator



frog



toad



newt



salamander