

## Geography Autumn Plan - Oceans and seas

### Unit Rationale

This unit follows the last Year 1 unit on continents and now places the five biggest oceans around the continents. References to these five oceans will be constantly referred to in other units throughout the geography curriculum.

### National Curriculum Objectives:

#### Locational knowledge

name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

#### Place knowledge

understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

#### Human and physical geography

use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, the continents and oceans studied at this key stage  
use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map

### Cross Curricular Links:

Science - Water cycle

English - explanation writing - why are our oceans important?

Possible linked texts:

The secret of Black rock

Storm whale

### Trips/Visits:

Dover port  
London dockyard

### Modern Day Links:

Jobs  
Climate change

### Prior Learning:

EYFS: going on holiday - comparing transport and climate  
Year 1: The UK  
Year 1: The seven continents

### Substantive Knowledge:

Name the five oceans and their location on a map

### Big ideas/Disciplinary Knowledge

- Place: securing a sense of place around the world linking the continents to the oceans
- Interconnection: Looking at how the continents are connected by the oceans and how we use the oceans to stay connected.
- Environmental impact and sustainable development: Looking at how important the oceans are what we can do

### What next?

In many units throughout the school curriculum references will be made to the oceans, particularly locational knowledge units and the units in Year 3 that look at water, rivers and coasts.

This knowledge will also be useful in the History topic of explorers Year 2 Summer.

Lesson	WALT	What should the children remember?	Lesson plan and outcome	Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
Lesson 1	Recognise the features of oceans	Continents	<p>Activate prior knowledge: Can you name the seven continents?</p> <p>Explain that sometimes the Earth is called The Blue Planet. TTYP why do you think this is? Look at a globe and/or on Lyfta globe to see how much of the world is covered in water.</p> <p>TTYP: What is an ocean? An ocean is a huge body of salty water. Explain the scale of what huge means. It is a physical feature.</p> <p>Put in the oceans in relation to these continents: Pacific Ocean - explain why on a flat map it is on both sides. Look at it on a globe so the children can see how big it is? Atlantic Ocean - make sure the children understand it goes all the way down. Indian Ocean Southern Ocean - coldest ocean on Earth Arctic Ocean - often covered in ice (These are in size order)</p> <p>In groups children to put the oceans in order from largest to smallest.</p> <p>Task: Label oceans on a world map and add information as annotations</p>	Ocean Continents Pacific Southern Atlantic Arctic Indian	<p>What is an ocean?</p> <p>What are the five oceans called?</p>
Lesson 2	<p>Name and locate the world's five oceans</p> <p>Digimap/atlasses</p>	<p>Continents</p> <p>Maps</p> <p>Compass points</p>	<p>Activate prior knowledge: what are the oceans?</p> <p>Play wave sounds. What are you hearing? Explain that oceans have waves and currents which make it difficult to swim in. Demonstrate waves by blowing into a bowl of water.</p>	Ocean Continents Pacific Southern Atlantic Arctic	<p>What are the five oceans?</p> <p>Where are the five oceans?</p>

			<p>Recap on compass points. Show map of the continents and oceans or have atlases in front of them. Ask children to find the Atlantic Ocean then describe where it is in relation to the continents. Provide sentence stems, e.g The Atlantic Ocean has _____ to the _____ and _____ to the _____.</p> <p>Repeat with other oceans.</p> <p>Task: Children to fill in table saying what continents surround each ocean. Chn should use compass points if they can to describe the location.</p> <p>Come back together and look at seas around the UK and how seas surround our land but if you go further out you get to the oceans.</p>	Indian	
Lesson 3	Recognise the importance of the world's oceans	The five oceans	<p>Activate prior knowledge: True or false? 'There are two Pacific Oceans.'</p> <p>Share that 70% of the world is covered in ocean. Explain that the ocean is a habitat for many animals. Watch clip <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBjYlFoyNsM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VBjYlFoyNsM</a></p> <p>TTYP: Why are oceans important? Home to lots of wildlife Some medicines come from plants in the oceans Helps to feed us Ocean plants, like the trees provide us with oxygen Help us to take goods to and from other countries. Help to control our weather - moves heat around.</p> <p>Task: Children put the pictures in order of what they think is important justifying their reasons. (print slides five-10)</p> <p><i>Possible writing in English: explain why oceans are important.</i></p>	Habitat continent food medicine transportation oxygen weather	<p>Why are the oceans important?</p> <p>Why do we need the oceans?</p>
Lesson 4	Investigate the Arctic Ocean	The five oceans equator	<p>Activate prior knowledge: Discuss 'The ocean is more important than the land.'</p> <p>Recap the five oceans and find them on a map. Add the equator and recap what the equator is. Label northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere. Look at which oceans run through the equator and</p>	equator temperature ice Arctic ocean hemisphere north pole	<p>What is the equator?</p> <p>What oceans go through the equator?</p>

			<p>which do not.</p> <p>Look at a picture of the North Pole. How would you describe it? Explain that when people walk on the North Pole they are walking on frozen sea unlike the south Pole which has land under the ice. Explain that in the summer the sun never fully sets and in the winter it never rises. Look at animals that live in the North Pole. Compare this to oceans near the equator which are much warmer and have many more marine life in them.</p> <p>Task: Make a comparison between the Arctic Ocean and the oceans near to the equator (write/draw facts in a table)</p>		<p>How is the Arctic ocean different from oceans near the equator?</p>
Lesson 5	Analyse what is threatening our oceans and how we can protect them	The five oceans	<p>Activate prior knowledge: rapid recall - name five animals that live in the ocean. Compare with your partner.</p> <p>What is human activity? Explain that things that we do can affect our oceans. What might these be? Look at fishing, throwing our rubbish away, oil and pollution (including light pollution).</p> <p>Read the story of the about Walter the whale who wanted to make a stew for his friend. Act it out by adding plastic to a mixing bowl every time he thinks he's caught a fish. After the story look at how Walter mistook the rubbish for different sea creatures and discuss how we can use less plastic.</p> <p>Look at how we can use less plastic at school.</p> <p>Task: Children to make a poster about using less plastic - these could be displayed around the school or classroom.</p>	<p>plastic threat rubbish impact reduce reuse habitat</p> <p><u>Resources</u> mixing bowls and spoon 2 plastic bottle black bag clear plastic bag bottle tops plastic straws printout of the story</p>	<p>Where does our rubbish go?</p> <p>How does it end up in the sea?</p> <p>Why is plastic bad in the sea?</p> <p>How can we help?</p>
Lesson 6	<p>Compare and contrast two city ports</p> <p>Oracy</p>	<p>Continents</p> <p>five oceans</p> <p>Compass points</p>	<p>Activate prior knowledge: why the oceans are important to us?</p> <p>Explain that we are going to look at ports. What is a port? Point out that a port is a human feature making use of the physical feature of the seas and oceans.</p> <p>We are going to be looking at Dover port in the UK and Shanghai port in China. Look at where they are on a world map and children to explain where they are in position to each other using compass</p>	<p>port cargo passengers</p>	<p>What is a port?</p> <p>Where is Dover?</p> <p>Where is Shanghai?</p> <p>Why do we need ports?</p>

			<p>points. Look at each picture and some facts about each.</p> <p>Children to sort pictures and facts into the UK and Shanghai.</p> <p>Oracy task: Which port is more important? Recap discussion guidelines and look at oracy strand. Children discuss in small groups using talk tokens to ensure everyone is involved.</p>		
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