Knowledge Organiser: AUTUMN 2

Year 5 Geography: Seas and Oceans

| Vocabulary | Meaning |
|---------------------------|--|
| Economic | Relating to trade, industry or money |
| Mineral | A substance formed naturally in the Earth |
| Influence | The power to have an important effect on someone or something |
| Gyre | a large system of rotating ocean currents |
| Current | A mass flow of water that moves heat energy around |
| Pollution | Something added to the environment that is harmful or poisonous to living things |
| Marine debris | The litter that ends up in the ocean, seas or other large bodies of water |
| Biodegradable | Able to be broken down by microorganisms |
| Photodegrade | Decompose by the action of light, especially sunlight |
| Microplastics | Extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment |
| Algal bloom | A rapid increase in algae due to excess nutrients |
| Нурохіа | Oxygen levels that are too low to support living organisms |
| Eutrophication | The excess of nutrients in a body of water |
| Dead Zones | Hypoxic (low-oxygen) areas in the world's oceans and large lakes, caused by excessive nutrient pollution from human activities |
| Environmental disaster | A specific event caused by human activity that results in a seriously negative effect on the environment |
| Impact | A marked effect or influence |

Key knowledge: The Blue Planet, Currents and Ocean Gyres.

The Earth is referred to as 'The Blue Planet' because 70% of its surface is covered with water and so from afar it looks blue.



Currents are mass flows of water moving heat energy from the sun between the Earth's water bodies, land masses and atmosphere.



Ocean gyres are large systems of circular ocean currents formed by global wind patterns and forces created by the Earth's rotation.



Key knowledge: Human activity has a considerable impact on ocean activity, communities, habitats and wildlife.









