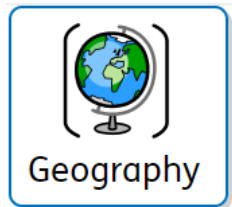




Why do oceans matter?



Prior learning: What are rivers are how are they used? What is it like to live near the coast?

What we are learning

Lesson 1: To explain the importance of our oceans.	Lesson 2: To locate and describe the significance of the Great Barrier Reef.	Lesson 3: To explain the impact humans have on coral reefs and oceans.	Lesson 4: To understand ways to keep our oceans healthy and begin planning a fieldwork enquiry.	Lesson 5: To collect data on the types of litter polluting a marine environment.	Lesson 6: To present, analyse and evaluate data collected.
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Key vocabulary

ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.	ocean current
coral reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.	coral reef
coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.	coral bleaching
marine	Relating to the ocean.	marine
threat	Something likely to cause damage.	threat
microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.	microplastics
acidification	The process of making something acidic.	pH1→6 acidification
overfishing	The number of fish decreases as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.	overfishing

Why are our oceans suffering?

- Coral bleaching
- Overfishing
- Plastic pollution
- Climate change

Why are oceans important?

- They are used for trading between countries.
- Ocean currents influence our weather.
- They provide food and jobs.
- They are used for fun activities.
- They give us ingredients for medicine.
- They absorb carbon dioxide and warm our planet.
- Coral reefs act as a buffer to natural disasters.
- Coral reefs are home to a quarter of our marine species.

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.

biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.	biodegradable
single-use plastic	Plastic only used once and then thrown away.	1 single use plastic
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.	Marine Protected Area