

What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p>An <b>ocean</b> is a very large body of water that is located in <b>between continents</b></p> <p>There are <b>5</b> oceans on Earth: <b>Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Southern</b></p> <p>The <b>saltiness</b> of the oceans and seas mainly comes from <b>rocks eroded on land and openings in the sea floor</b></p> <p><b>Ocean currents</b> move vast volumes of water around the planet every day</p> <p>Ocean currents, both at the surface and at depth, are driven by <b>wind</b></p> <p>When wind blows across the surface of the water, it causes <b>friction</b>, causing the water to move</p> <p>Other factors impacting ocean currents are <b>water density</b> and the <b>Earth's rotation</b></p> <p>Denser, or heavier water is <b>cooler</b> than less dense, warmer water and the denser water <b>sinks</b> to the bottom of the ocean</p> <p>Because the Earth rotates on its <b>axis</b>, circulating air is <b>deflected</b> toward the right in the Northern Hemisphere and toward the left in the Southern Hemisphere. This deflection is called the <b>Coriolis effect</b>. The moving air blows across the surface of the water, causing <b>friction</b> and the water to move</p> <p>Ocean currents are also affected by difference in the position of <b>land masses (continents)</b> by deflecting the water away from its original path</p> <p>An <b>ocean gyre</b> is formed when the wind and land create a <b>large circular motion</b> of ocean currents</p>	<p><b>Identify</b> which oceans are closest to which continents</p> <p><b>Explain</b> how ocean currents are formed</p> <p><b>Describe</b> the location of specific ocean gyres</p>
<p><b>The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP)</b> is a mass of <b>plastic debris</b> that has been washed into the Pacific Ocean. It is not one mass, but a bit like 'vegetable soup' with both large and small pieces of plastic <b>floating on or just below the surface</b>. Because of the constant movement of the <b>ocean gyres</b> the size and shape of the GPGP <b>fluctuates</b> (changes)</p> <p><b>80%</b> of the GPGP comes from land, mostly <b>bottles and bags</b></p>	<p><b>Describe</b> the location of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch</p> <p><b>Explain</b> how plastic enters the ocean</p> <p><b>Plot and track</b> plastic in the ocean</p>
<p><b>Plastic</b> is made from <b>petrochemicals</b> which come from the refinement of <b>oil</b>, a <b>fossil fuel</b>. A <b>plastic bag</b> can take <b>10-20 years to degrade</b> and even then, it only breaks down into <b>nano plastics</b> that can be consumed by fish and other sea creatures</p> <p>Many countries have now <b>banned single-use plastic bags</b> in a bid to reduce the amount of plastic in our oceans</p>	<p><b>Describe</b> how plastic is made</p> <p><b>Explain</b> why plastic bags are now banned in many countries</p>
<p>A <b>circular economy</b> shows how we can limit waste through <b>recycling</b> and <b>reusing</b></p> <p>Many countries <b>export</b>, or send abroad their waste, making it someone else's problem. The <b>importing</b> country is paid for dealing with the waste</p> <p>The <b>6R's</b> show ways to deal with waste: <b>Redesign, Refuse, Reduce, Repair, Reuse, Recycle</b></p> <p><b>Sustainability</b> is using resources now without damaging them for future generations</p>	<p><b>Describe</b> the difference between recycling and reusing</p> <p><b>Explain</b> why some countries export waste and some countries import waste</p> <p><b>Define</b> each of the 6R's</p>
<p><b>Fieldwork</b> can be carried out on a school site</p> <p>The <b>geographical fieldwork enquiry cycle</b> shows the stages of geographical enquiry: <b>Introduction and planning, methods and data collection, data presentation, data analysis, conclusions, evaluations</b></p> <p><b>Introduction and planning</b> – sets the scene of the enquiry including what, when, where and who</p> <p><b>Methods and data collection</b> – what information is to be collected and how it will be collected</p> <p><b>Data presentation</b> – graphs, images, notes, photos</p> <p><b>Data analysis</b> – working out what the data shows</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b> – summing up the enquiry</p> <p><b>Evaluation</b> – what went well and even better if</p>	<p><b>Carry out</b> a geographical enquiry into plastic on our school site using the geographical fieldwork enquiry cycle</p>

