

Oceans and Seas

Week 1

Monday: Seas around the UK

Tuesday: Oceans of the World

Wednesday: Waves in the Oceans

Thursday: Painting Waves

Friday: Creating Sea Collages

Monday 1 June

LF: We are learning to locate and name the seas surrounding the UK using a world map, atlas, globe or the amazing "Google Earth"

Look at this picture of a sea plane and listen to the **audioclip**. Imagine you are flying above the ocean. What can you see or hear? How does it feel?



Carefully walk up the steps to the seaplane. Strap on your seatbelt. Are you feeling excited? A bit scared? Nervous? Very happy? Listen to the motor of the seaplane. Is it very loud? Thunderous? Grumbly? The seaplane is rocking on the waves. Can you feel the movement? The seaplane is moving quickly, getting ready to take off. It's going faster and faster... up and up... until you are high above the water, looking through your window at the sea below. The waves seem small. The distant land and all the buildings are tiny. The clouds are close. Now we are flying through the white fog, up and away over the sea, flying swiftly. What do you feel? Our journey takes us over the sea until we decide to fly down, down, down... to land safely back on the sea.

Look at this map of the UK (or find the UK on Google Earth).

Look at this map of the UK (or try and find the UK using Google Earth). Remind yourself of the different countries within the UK. Can you find Dartmouth, or your town? Which sea is the nearest? Which is the furthest? Look at the names of the rest of the seas and talk about them.



Next use the blank map of the UK and the list of sea names below to label all the seas which surround the UK. Try and do it from memory if you can.



Irish Sea

English Channel

Celtic Sea

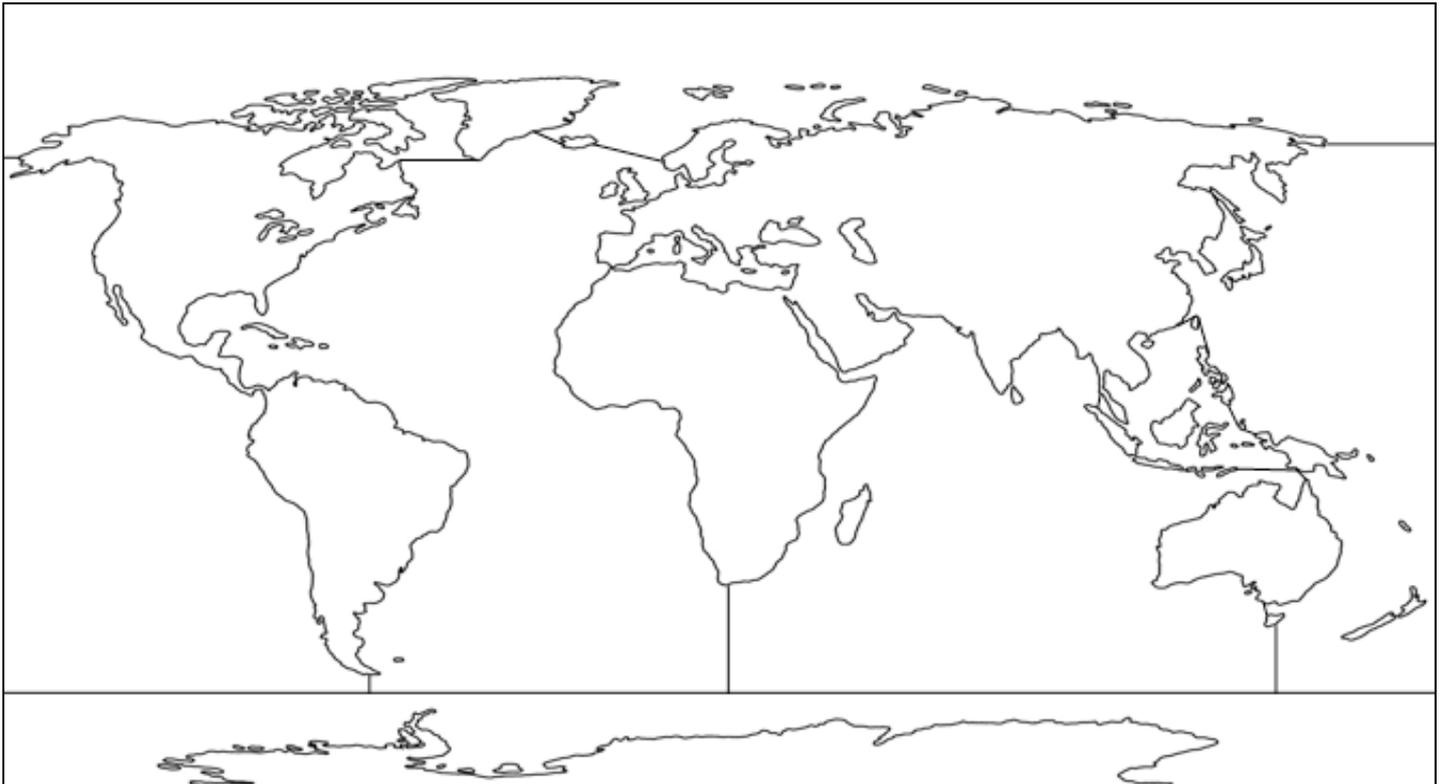
Bristol Channel

Atlantic Ocean

North Sea

LF: We are learning to locate and name the five oceans of the world, understanding that the UK lies within the Atlantic Ocean

Sing The Continents Song to someone in your family. Here's a link to remind you of the tune. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6DSMZ8b3LE>. Next label the seven continents on this world map. You can tick them off on the list below as you find them.



The Continents	The Oceans
Europe	Atlantic Ocean
South America	Pacific Ocean
Asia	Indian Ocean
Antarctica	Arctic Ocean
North America	Southern Ocean
Oceania (also called Australasia)	
Africa	

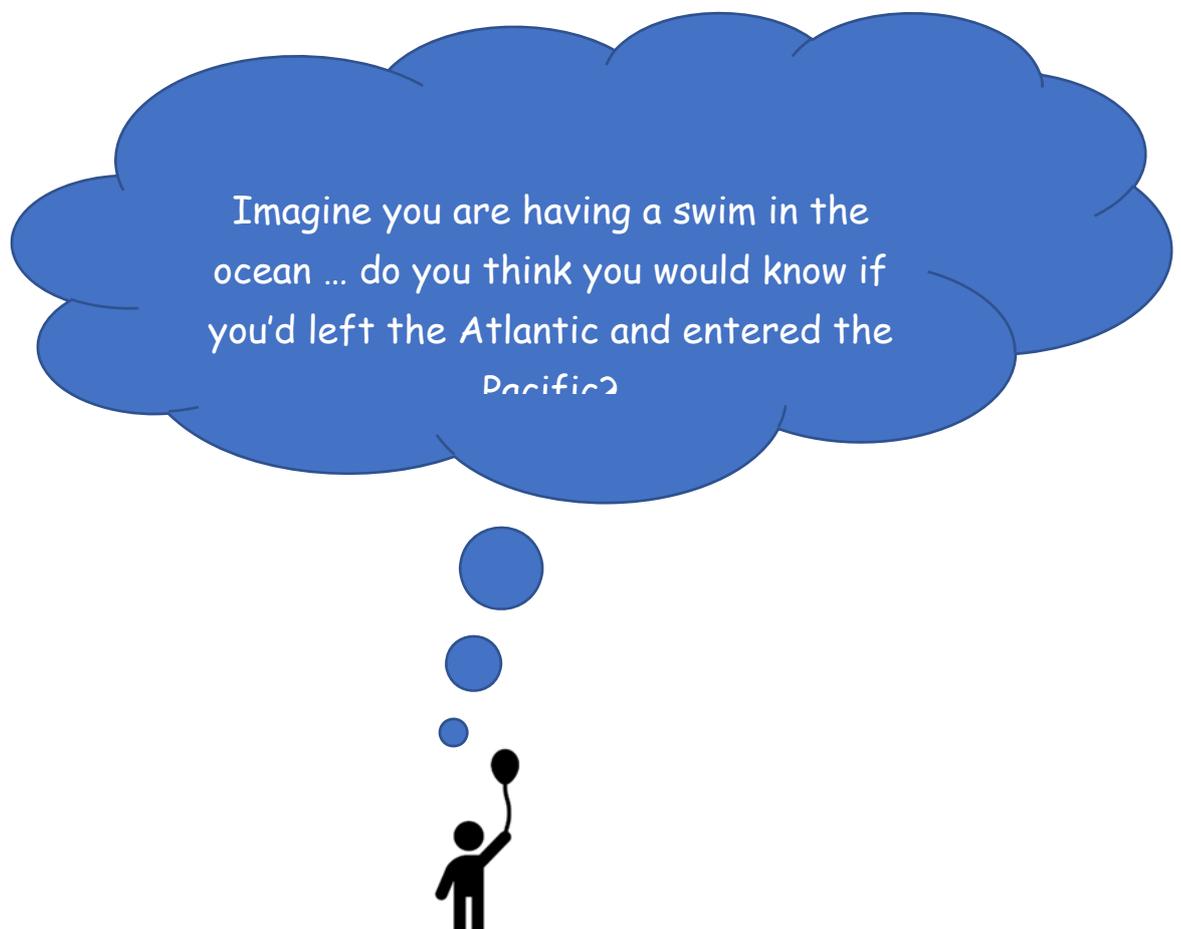
Next have a look at a globe, world map, or look at planet earth on google earth. Can you see the watery bits and the land bits? There's lots of water in our world which is why we sometimes call it The Blue Planet.

Follow the link below and complete the tutorial to learn the names of the oceans and seas in the world.

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/World_Continents.htm

Finally, have a go at labelling them on the world map you wrote the continents onto earlier today.

Which ocean is the UK in?



You can play some of these interactive games to check whether you remember where the continents and oceans are.

http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/World_Continents.htm

LF: We are learning about the waves in the sea and what effect waves have on beaches and coastlines.

Is the sea still and flat like a piece of blue or green paper?

Start by discussing your own experiences of the sea, at the beach, on boats, or on holiday. These videoclips show the ocean at two very different moments in two very different places. Have a look at the clips, how many different words can you think of to describe how the sea moves? Build a word bank.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yri9AuoyHNo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xhlx9wbs-0c>

Time for an Experiment! Let's find out some more about waves.

Fill a washing up bowl or a baking tray with water. Try dropping a pebble into the water. What happens? Try heating water in a saucepan, what happens as it starts to warm up? The sun's heat does this to the ocean. Try blowing across the water with a straw (or without!). What happens? The wind can have a big effect on waves too. Here are some other experiments to try, do record your experiments with film or photographs and send through, I'd love to see.

THE DOMINO WAVE EFFECT

Set up dominoes on end, in a line, start the wave by blowing on one end of the line. It mimics the action of the wind on the sea. Does the first domino actually travel a distance from where it started? Waves move through water, the water itself doesn't move.

WHAT DO WAVES DO TO BEACHES?

Create a seashore scape in a tray with sand and larger stones at the shallow end and water filling the deep end. Explore gently tipping the tray. What happens to the sand and stones when the tray tips?

Can you add to your Wave Word Bank!

LF: We are learning how to use a variety of techniques (salt, blotting, colour mixing) to create different watercolour paintings ready to create a sea-storm collage.

Over the next two days we're going to create a sea collage. Today we will do the painting, tomorrow we will cut out and rearrange our paintings to create the collage. Today you'll A3 or A4 paper, some paints (they don't have to be watercolour just add plenty of water), paintbrushes, water, table and seasalt, cotton wool or tissue to blot with.

Can you remember the names of the oceans? Which one would you like to paint? Why? Have a look at these seascapes by Turner. What do you notice? Which images do you like?

https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=turner+sea+paintings&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=mvKmVJzdK8iyUfiLgaAL&ved=OCAgQ_AUoAQ&biw=1362&bih=617&safe=active&ssui=on

Now let's get down to the painting.

Painting the Sky, the Sea and a Sailing Boat

What you need to do:

Painting the Sky

1. Take an A3 sheet of paper (you can tape together two A4 sheets if you don't have any A3).
2. Mix some (watercolour) paints into suitably stormy greys.
3. Wet the paper with a watery brush and then paint the whole sheet quickly and loosely with your grey paint mix, varying the shades on the paper.
4. Before it dries, dab off areas of the paint with cotton wool balls and paper towels to create a cloud effect. Try using both wet and dry towels for different effects.
5. Lay the paper flat and allow it to dry completely.

Painting the Sea

1. Take an A3 sheet of paper (you can tape together two A4 sheets if you don't have any A3).
2. Get the paper a little wet and then paint it with a mix of blues and greens, developing a range of sea and wave shades. Cover the paper fully.

3. Before it dries, sprinkle the paper with small quantities of table and sea salt. Don't use too much - and don't be disappointed if nothing appears to be happening at first! This clip shows more detail about using salt if you'd like to know more
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OyYIOcEN5jA&list=WL&index=60>.
4. Keep the paper flat and allow it to dry completely.

Painting the Sailing Boat

1. Take an A5 sheet of paper (or cut an A4 piece in half).
2. Using the Turner images as prompts, paint a sailing boat with dark hull and lighter sail. Paint just the boat - you do not need to paint any sea!
3. Keep the paper flat and allow it to dry completely.

Friday 5 June

LF: We are learning how to use our watercolour paintings to create a sea-storm collage.

Creating Sea Collages

You will need your paintings from yesterday, scissors and glue. You might like to have another look at the Turner seascapes too, to remind yourself just how stormy the ocean can get.

https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=turner+sea+paintings&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=mvKmVJzdK8iyUfiLqaAL&ved=OCAgQ_AUoAQ&biw=1362&bih=617&safe=active&ssui=on

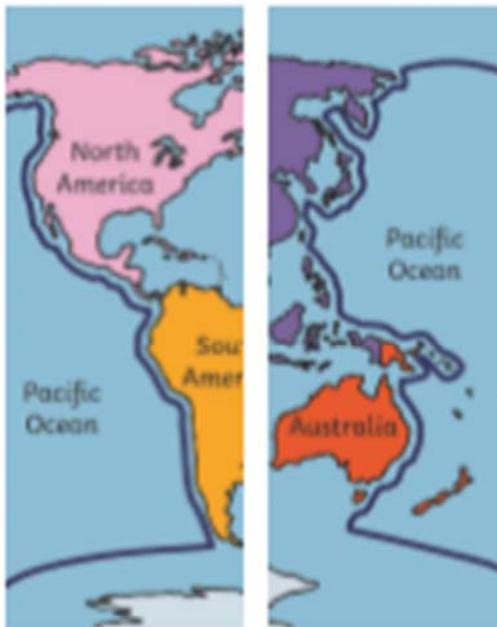
1. Take your stormy sea painting and brush off any excess salt. Tear the sea painting into strips, they can be all different sizes and shapes.
2. Take your sky painting and arrange the sea strips onto the sky to create the effect of a stormy sea. Glue the strips down.
3. Carefully cut out your sailing ship and experiment with where to position it, will it have the seas rising around and above it or will it be riding high on the waves?

PLEASE Send me a photo, I can't wait to see how all these sea collages look!

Reading Comprehension

Oceans of the World

An ocean is a large body of salt water. There are five oceans in the world. They cover 71% of the Earth's surface; that is almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of the planet!



Pacific Ocean

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world. The name 'Pacific' means 'peaceful' because the Pacific Ocean is the calmest of the world's oceans. Here you will find the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef. You will also find Challenger Deep, the deepest place on Earth. The Pacific Ocean is surrounded by a string of volcanoes called 'the ring of fire'.

Challenger Deep

Challenger Deep is located near the country of Guam. It is more than 10 kilometres deep. That means you could drop Mt Everest into it and the whole mountain would disappear. Only three people have ever visited Challenger Deep. One of them is James Cameron, director of the movie 'Avatar' and 'Titanic'!

**Did You Know?**

Humans have only explored 5% of the world's oceans!

Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second biggest ocean in the world. The Atlantic Ocean gets its name from the giant Atlas from ancient Greek mythology. It is half the size of the Pacific Ocean. Here you will find the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the longest mountain range in the world, which runs from Iceland to Antarctica.

**Indian Ocean**

The Indian Ocean is the third biggest ocean in the world. Even still, it is 5 1/2 times bigger than the USA! It is named after the country of India. The Indian Ocean is the youngest of all the oceans.

Here you will also find the largest breeding ground for humpback whales in the world.



Southern Ocean

The Southern Ocean is the second smallest ocean in the world. It is also known as the Antarctic Ocean. It surrounds Antarctica and is the wildest and coldest ocean in the world. It is home to the emperor penguin and the wandering albatross, the bird with the widest wingspan in the world.

Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world. In winter, it freezes over and polar bears live on the ice. However, due to climate change, the ice is slowly shrinking. The Arctic Ocean is also home to walrus and the unicorn-like narwhal.



Questions

1. What is an ocean?

2. In which ocean would you find Challenger Deep?

3. Which large mammal breeds in the Indian Ocean?

4. Which continent is completely surrounded by the Southern Ocean?

5. Why is the ice of the Arctic Ocean shrinking?

Answers

1. What is an ocean?
An ocean is a large body of salt water.
2. In which ocean would you find Challenger Deep?
Challenger Deep can be found in the Pacific Ocean.
3. Which large mammal breeds in the Indian Ocean?
The humpback whale breeds in the Indian Ocean.
4. Which continent is completely surrounded by the Southern Ocean?
The Southern Ocean completely surrounds Antarctica.
5. Why is the ice of the Arctic Ocean shrinking?
The ice of the Arctic Ocean is shrinking due to global warming and climate change.