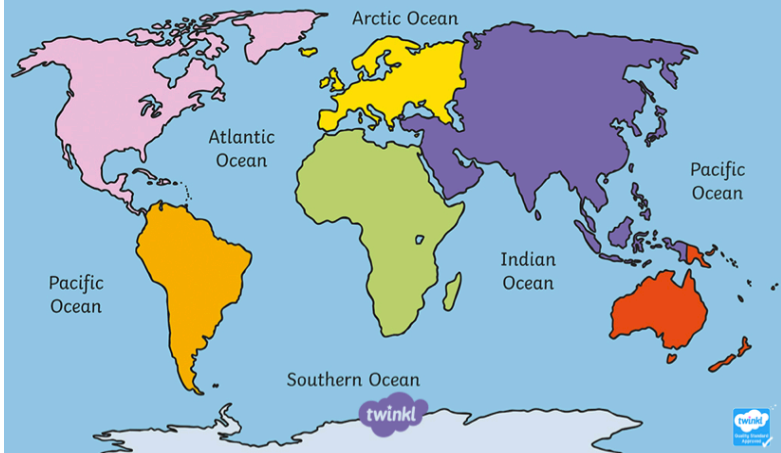


Oceans of the World

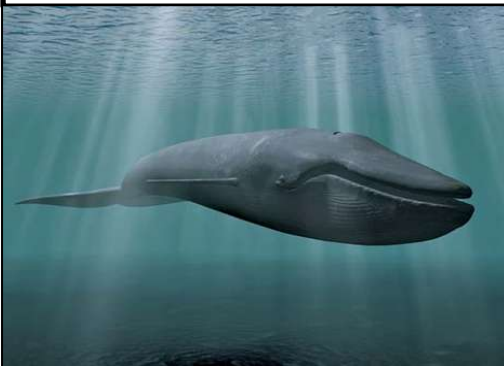


FEATURES OF RIVERS

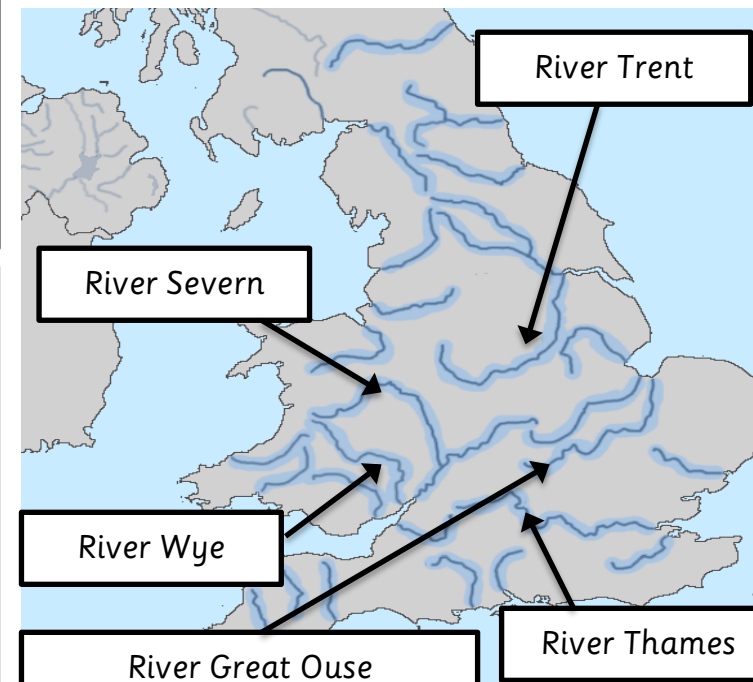
River: a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.	Riverbed: The bottom of the river and it is usually made of sand, rocks or mud.
Stream: a small, narrow river.	Riverbank: land at the side of a river.
Sea: smaller than an ocean.	Source of a river: where it starts.
Downstream: water always flows downhill towards the sea.	Current: the strength and speed of a river.
Estuary: where a river meets the ocean and the river and ocean mix.	Tributary: a small river or stream that joins a bigger river.
Mouth of a river: is the end of a river, where it meets the sea, a lake or another river.	Canal: a man-made waterway, which is used by boats and ships to transport goods across land.

BLUE WHALE- KEY FACTS:

- The Blue Whale is the largest animal that has ever lived (including dinosaurs).
- It is a mammal because it is warm blooded and gives birth to live young.
- They live for around 80-90 years; they weigh over 130,000kg and can be 30m long.
- The Blue Whale is a carnivore. They live in all oceans except the Arctic.



Five largest UK Rivers:



Types of animals found in or near the sea or rivers:

Mammal	Animals such as humans, dog and whales. Female mammals give birth to babies.	Bird	Animals with beaks/bills, feathers and wings. Female birds lay eggs.
Crustacean	An animal with a hard shell and several pairs of legs, like crabs or lobsters.	Insect	A small animal that has six legs. Most insects have wings.
Fish	A creature that lives in water and has a tail and fins.	Amphibian	Animals that can live both on land and in water like frogs.
Cephalopod	A marine animal with a large head and tentacles, like octopuses and squids.	Reptile	Cold-blooded animals with hard scales and lay eggs like snakes and lizards.