



All About Ocean Life

Subject Area

The Natural World

Topics & Curriculum Links

oceans and the environment (Science; Civics)

oceans around the world (Geography)

plants and animals (Science)

food chains (Science)

classification (Science)

parts of the body (Science)

sizes and measurements (Mathematics)

Vocabulary

oceans; animals; plants; places; food; parts of the body; numbers; seasons; measurements

Grammar

present simple; present continuous; past simple; question forms; imperative; adjectives; prepositions; adverbs

Teaching Ideas

See also [pages 6–7](#) for general ideas that you can adapt. Or go to www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover



An Ocean Animal

After completing Chapter 4 and the activity on page 31 of the Reader, students present their animal to the class, without saying its name. They can talk about it like this: *It's a mammal / fish / bird. It eats ... It lives ... It has ... It's ... It can ...* Students then guess which animal it is. Or students ask questions, for example: *Is it a mammal / fish / bird? What does it eat? Where does it live? How big is it? What does it look like?* Students can also do this with other ocean animals from the Reader.

Oceans in Danger Posters

After completing Project 1, students choose one of the dangers and make a poster about it. Students can work in groups, and posters can then be displayed together.

Ocean Research

Using books or the Internet, students do research on oceans, for example, to find out the size of oceans, the countries near them, the islands in them, or which animals live there. They can write about their findings and add pictures. They can also use a copy of the world map on page 7.

Activities Answers

Pages 24–25 1 1 Arctic Ocean 2 Pacific Ocean 3 Atlantic Ocean 4 Indian Ocean 5 Southern Ocean 2 1 five 2 70; 3 two 4 30; 5 two 3 1 ocean 2 Arctic 3 warmer 4 coral reefs 5 waves 6 biggest 7 water 4 1 blue whale 2 Arctic 3 Southern 4 currents 5 tides

Pages 26–27 1 1 plant plankton 2 animal plankton 3 small fish 4 dolphin 5 great white shark 2 1 Dolphins eat small fish. 2 Great white sharks eat dolphins. 3 Whale sharks eat plankton. 4 Sea otters eat sea urchins. 3 1 They are very small animals and plants. 2 Because they need sunlight. 3 A predator is an animal that eats other animals. 4 The biggest fish in the world is the whale shark. 5 Kelp is seaweed. 4 free answer

Pages 28–29 1 1 sea anemones 2 mangrove trees 3 limpets 4 shellfish 2 1 animals, seashore 2 low tide 3 rocks 4 shell 5 salt 6 tentacles, dry out 3 1 Ocean Animals: sea anemones, sharks, animal plankton, limpets, sea urchins, shrimps, sea otters, whales; Ocean Plants: mangrove trees, plant plankton, kelp 4 1 a limpet 2 a sea anemone 3 a mangrove tree 4 a shark 5 plankton

Pages 30–31 1 1 milk 2 flippers 3 blowhole 4 two hours 5 eggs 6 bigger wings 2 Mammals: sea lion, sperm whale, blue whale, dolphin; Birds: albatross; Fish: shark 3 free answers

Pages 32–33 1 1 shark 2 lionfish 3 clownfish 4 sea anemone 5 sea urchin 6 cleaner wrasse 2 1 They are small animals with hard covers: corals 2 They sting predators with their tentacles: sea anemones 3 They live near the tentacles of sea anemones: clownfish 4 They have spines that can sting: lionfish 5 They clean other fish: cleaner wrasse 3 1 false 2 false 3 true 4 true 5 false 6 false 4 1 colors 2 camouflaged 3 skin 4 kill 5 mouths

Pages 34–35 1 1 octopus 2 shoal of fish 3 porcupine fish 4 leafy sea dragon 5 starfish 6 seaweed 2 1 It grows a new arm: a starfish 2 It turns a different shape so that nothing can eat it: a porcupine fish 3 It makes a cloud of black ink: an octopus 4 It hides in seaweed: a leafy sea dragon 5 They swim together in big groups: a shoal of fish 6 It turns a different color: an octopus 3 1 They are called shoals. 2 It looks like seaweed. 3 They camouflage themselves by turning a different colour. 4 They make a big cloud of black ink. 5 It drinks lots of water. 6 It gets big and round like a ball. 4 free answers

Pages 36–37 1 shark 2 nostril 3 teeth 4 jellyfish 5 tentacles 6 angler fish 7 light 8 head 9 eye 2 1 prey 2 head 3 television 4 tentacles 5 dark 6 head 3 1 It gives fish an electric shock: electric ray 2 It can see and smell all around: hammerhead shark 3 It stings fish with its tentacles: jellyfish 4 It has a light on its head so other fish swim near: angler fish 4 free answers

Pages 38–39 1 1 bird 2 polar bear 3 seal 4 penguin 5 whale 6 dolphin 2 1 a lot of 2 summer 3 biggest, small 4 food 5 South 6 feet 3 1 polar bears: **any three from** They live in the Arctic, Most of the year they live on ice, They catch seals from holes in the ice, They swim between the ice and icebergs, They are the biggest type of bear, Their cubs are very small **plus free answer**; penguins: **any three from** They live near the South Pole, They dive into the ocean for fish and other small animals, They have special feathers that keep them warm and dry, Their feathers sometimes make them too hot, They keep their eggs on their feet **plus free answer**

Pages 40–41 1 1 fish 2 pearls 3 ice cream 4 seaweed 5 oysters 2 1 false 2 true 3 false 4 false 5 true 6 true 3 1 oysters 2 shell 3 ropes 4 Pearls 5 money; 3, 2, 5, 4, 1; 6 grows 7 collects 8 dries 9 sells 10 put; 9, 8, 6, 7, 10

Pages 42–43 1 1 oil 2 chemicals 3 plastic bags 4 fishing nets 5 Marine parks 2 1 Because birds and other animals eat it and it gets onto their skin or feathers, and it can kill them. 2 Because they look like jellyfish when they're in the water and sea turtles eat them. 3 Sometimes, they catch dolphins, sea turtles, seals, and birds. 3 Pollution: dirty water and chemicals, people leave things on beaches, oil; Fishing: big nets catch animals, fishermen take too many fish; Damage: boats break coral reefs 4 1 There are new rules so people can't take too many fish from the ocean. 2 There are new types of fishing net, which big animals can swim out of. 3 There are marine parks where the ocean is always clean and safe.