corals

seaweed

What is Marine biology ?

Marine biology is the [ ] of life in the ocean.
It's like being a scientist for all the [ ] and
plants that live in salt water , like fish , corals,
[ ]

Explore(v)search

Interact(v)communicate with

adapt(v)change

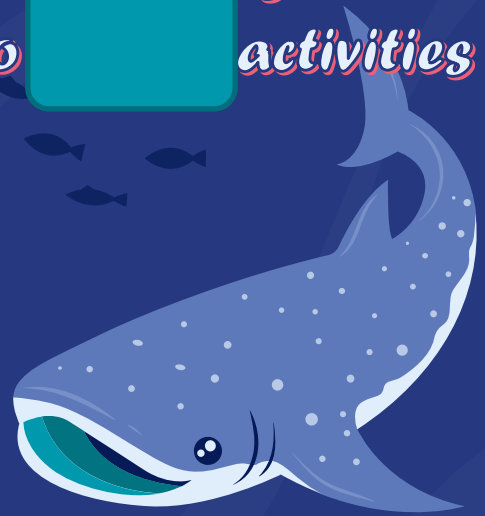
Habitat(n)natural environment

What does a marine biologist do ?

Marine biologist [redacted] oceans to understand how
Animals and plants live , grow, and [redacted]
They might study different species ,their habitats , behaviors,
and how they [redacted] to changes in their environment.

Also they work to protect marine life and ecosystems from things like pollution and overfishing.

Seas and oceans can be polluted in various ways ,primarily Due to [redacted] activities .Some common sources of pollution include:



Chemical pollution

Plastic pollution

Noise pollution

Industrial run of

Industrial stormwater is runoff from precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, freezing rain, or hail) that lands on industrial sites

Pesticide(n)garbage

Contaminate(v)pollute

Chemical pollution

Industrial runoff and pesticides can contaminate

Marine environments with chemicals like heavy metals ,oil and

and

Plastic pollution

Plastic waste ,such as bottles , bags ,and microplastics , is a [ ] in the oceans.

Disrupt(v)disorder

Navigation(n)exploration

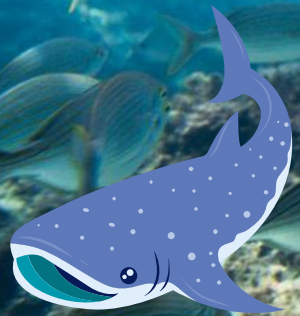
Noise pollution

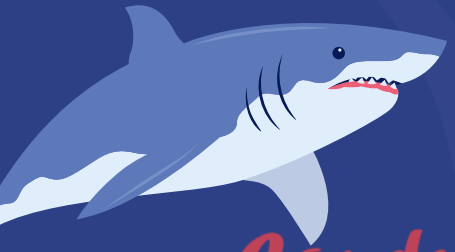
Human activities such as shipping, drilling, and underwater
Construction produce underwater noise pollution
,which can disrupt communication and navigation for marine
animals like

Marine biologists play crucial roles in addressing these pollution issues:

Research : They conduct studies to assess the impact of pollution on marine ecosystems and investigate the

of pollution.





Conduct(v)lead

Assess(v)estimate

Investigate(v)examine

Ecological(adj)related to environment

Consequences(n)result

Conservation :

Marine biologists work to develop conservation strategies to [ ] pollutions effects on marine life.

Mitigate(v)weaken

Collaborate(v)cooperate

Technological innovation

Marine biologist [redacted] with engineers and technologists to develop solutions For mitigating pollution in the oceans.

Part 2

Most Important Marine Animals and Organisms

1. Coral Reefs

- Coral reefs are like underwater cities made of tiny animals called coral polyps.
- They're quite important because they provide homes and food for thousands of marine species.
- Example: Great Barrier Reef in Australia.

Coral reef

Tiny=small

Provide=supply

Coral polyps

2. Sharks

- Sharks are top predators in the ocean, helping maintain the balance of marine ecosystems.
- They come in all shapes and sizes, from the huge whale shark to the tiny dwarf lantern shark.
- Example: Great White Shark.

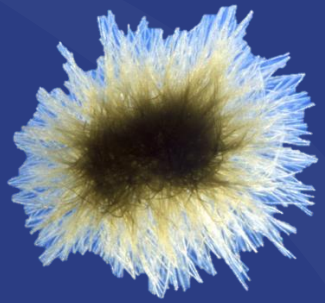
Predator=hunter

Maintain=keep

dwarf lantern shark

3. Phytoplankton

- These are tiny plants that float in the ocean and are eaten by others.
- They produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide, playing a crucial role in the Earth's climate.
- Example: Diatoms.



Phytoplankton

Float=stay on the surface

absorb=take up

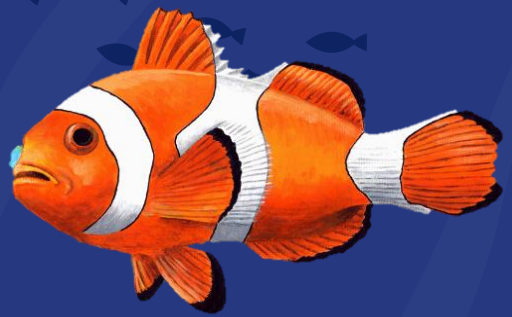
Crucial=significant

4. Fish

- Fish are diverse aquatic animals found in almost every aquatic environment, from freshwater to the deepest parts of the ocean.
- They come in various shapes, sizes, and colors, ranging from small clownfish to large tuna.
- Examples: Clownfish, Tuna, Salmon

Diverse=various

Aquatic=relating to water



Clown fish

5. Marine Mammals

- Creatures like dolphins, whales, and seals that live in the ocean but breathe air.
- They're highly intelligent.
- Example: Bottlenose Dolphin.

Breathe=take air in

Intelligent=smart

Bottlenose dolphin