

The background is a stylized underwater scene. At the top, several bright sunbeams (ray of light) descend from the surface, creating a sense of depth. The water is represented by horizontal bands of different shades of blue. In the foreground, there is a dark blue silhouette of the ocean floor, featuring various coral reefs, seaweed, and small rocks. Several small, dark blue fish are scattered throughout the scene, swimming in different directions. On the left and right sides, there are vertical strings of white bubbles of varying sizes.

Ocean exploration

Mr.Khodabandeloo



OUR OCEAN

Our Life, Our Future



The ocean covers more than **70%** of our planet.
It gives us life, food, and a beautiful place to live and explore.

OCEAN & SEA

The ocean is a huge body of salt water.

Seas are smaller parts of the ocean, often near land.



MARINE LIFE

The ocean is home to many amazing creatures.

Big or small, they all play an important role in keeping our ocean healthy.



HABITAT

Many plants and animals live in different ocean habitats, such as coral reefs, kelp forests, seagrass beds, and mangroves.



COAST

Coasts are where the land meets the sea.

They protect us from storms, support communities, and are home to many plants and animals.



Cliffs



Sandy Beach



Rocky Shore



Coastal Community

ISLAND

Islands are areas of land surrounded by ocean.

They have unique nature, amazing animals, and beautiful landscapes.



Tropical Island



Volcanic Island



Coral Island

LET'S PROTECT OUR OCEAN

REDUCE PLASTIC



KEEP IT CLEAN



RESPECT MARINE LIFE



PROTECT HABITATS



BE OCEAN SMART

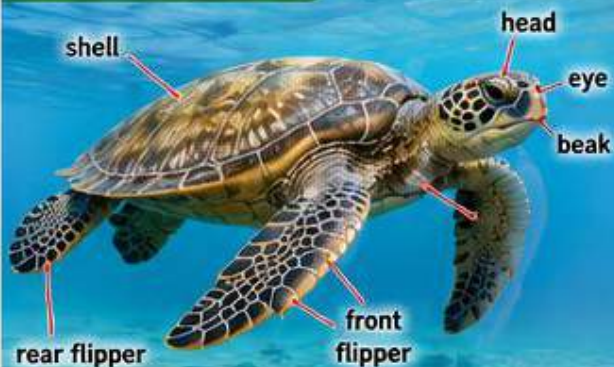


COMMON SEA ANIMALS

AND THEIR BODY PARTS

Let's learn the names of some sea animals and the parts of their bodies.

1. SEA TURTLE



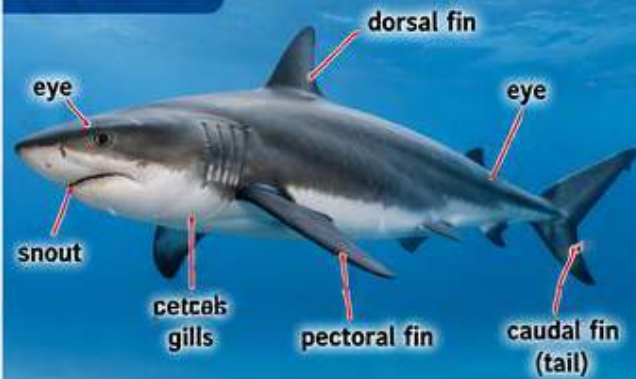
Sea turtles have a hard shell that protects their body.

2. DOLPHIN



Dolphins are smart animals that live in groups.

3. SHARK



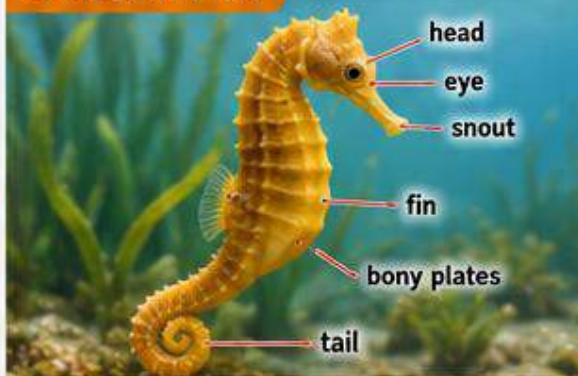
Sharks have gills to breathe and strong fins to swim.

4. OCTOPUS



Octopuses have eight arms with suckers to catch food.

5. SEAHORSE



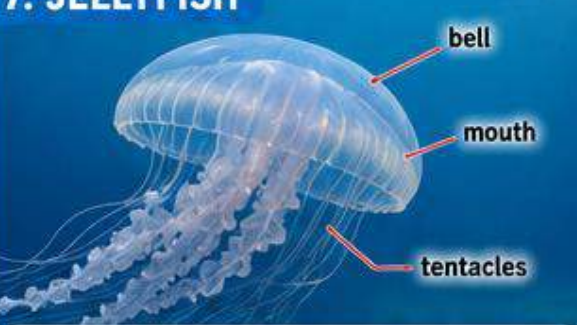
Seahorses have a bony body and a tail to hold on to plants.

6. STARFISH



Starfish have five arms and tube feet to move and feed.

7. JELLYFISH



A jellyfish is shown with its bell, mouth, and tentacles labeled. The bell is the top part, the mouth is in the center, and the tentacles are long and trailing from the bottom.

bell

mouth

tentacles

Jellyfish have a soft body and long tentacles.

8. CLOWNFISH



A clownfish is shown with its eye, gills, fin, and tail labeled. The eye is on the head, the gills are on the side, the fin is on the bottom, and the tail is at the back.

eye

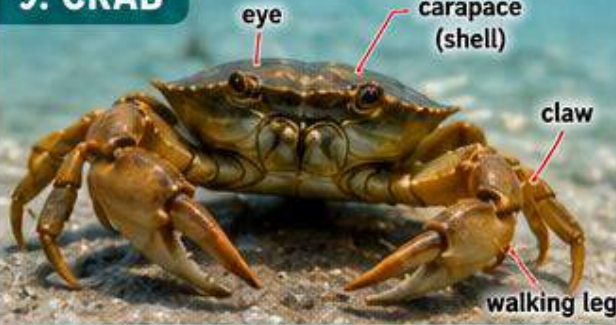
gills

fin

tail

Clownfish have gills to breathe and fins to swim.

9. CRAB



A crab is shown with its eye, carapace (shell), claw, and walking leg labeled. The eye is on the head, the carapace is the hard shell on top, the claw is on the side, and the walking leg is on the bottom.

eye

carapace (shell)

claw

walking leg

Crabs have a hard shell, strong claws and legs.

MY FAVORITE SEA ANIMAL

Talk about it!

SOME AMAZING SEA ANIMALS



SEA TURTLE



DOLPHIN



CLOWNFISH



SHARK



SEAHORSE



JELLYFISH



STARFISH



OCTOPUS



MANTA RAY



WHALE



SEA OTTER



CRAB

SPEAKING FRAMES



My favorite sea animal is...



because...



It lives in...



It has...



It eats...



It can...

EXAMPLE

My favorite sea animal is the dolphin because it is very smart and friendly. It lives in the ocean. It has smooth skin and a strong tail. It eats fish and squid. It can jump high and swim very fast. That's why I like it!



USEFUL WORDS



ocean

sea



coral reef

rocky shore

deep water



a shell

fins

scales

tentacles

flippers



fish

seaweed

krill

squid

coral



OUR OCEAN LIFE

WORD WALL



~ We learn new words. We share what we know! ~





OCEAN HABITATS

Where Life Thrives!

WHAT IS AN OCEAN HABITAT?



An ocean habitat is a place in the ocean where plants and animals live.



A habitat gives animals **food**, **water**, **shelter**, **space**, and **safety**.



Different habitats have different **light**, **temperature**, **waves**, and **depth**.



Key question: What helps this animal survive in its habitat?

EXAMPLES OF OCEAN HABITATS

CORAL REEF



KELP FOREST



OPEN OCEAN



ROCKY SHORE

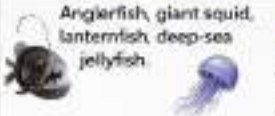


SANDY OCEAN FLOOR



DEEP SEA



HABITAT	CORAL REEF	OPEN OCEAN	DEEP SEA	ROCKY SHORE	SANDY BEACH	POLAR OCEAN
 LOCATION Where is it?	 Warm, shallow waters near coasts in tropical and subtropical regions.	 Far from land in the surface waters of the ocean.	 Very deep parts of the ocean, below the sunlight zone.	 Where land and ocean meet.	 Shallow areas along coasts with sand.	 In the Arctic and Antarctic regions.
 LIGHT How much sunlight?	 Lots of sunlight (clear, warm water)	 Lots of sunlight at the surface	 No sunlight (completely dark)	 Lots of sunlight (exposed areas)	 Lots of sunlight	 Low to medium (seasonal sunlight)
 WATER TEMPERATURE Typical range	 20–30°C (68–86°F)	 10–25°C (50–77°F)	 0–4°C (32–39°F)	 Varies a lot (5–20°C)	 15–28°C (59–82°F)	 -1–5°C (30–41°F)
 FEATURES What does it look like?	 Colorful reefs made of coral, with many nooks and crevices.	 Vast, deep water with waves and currents.	 Pitch black, high pressure, no plants, very deep.	 Rocks, cliffs, and tide pools. Waves crash here.	 Soft sand, gentle slopes, waves wash the shore.	 Cold waters with ice, icebergs, and pack ice.
 PLANTS & ANIMALS Who lives here?	 Corals, sea anemones, colorful fish, sea turtles, starfish, sea urchins.	 Tuna, sharks, dolphins, sea birds, squid, plankton.	 Anglerfish, giant squid, lanternfish, deep-sea jellyfish.	 Seaweeds, barnacles, mussels, crabs, sea stars.	 Seaweed, clams, sand dollars, small fish, shorebirds.	 Penguins, seals, whales, krill, Arctic fish, sea ice algae.
 FOOD SOURCES What do animals eat?	 Algae, tiny animals (plankton), smaller fish and invertebrates.	 Plankton, small fish, squid, and other marine animals.	 Falling organic matter (from surface), small creatures.	 Algae, small invertebrates, plankton brought by waves.	 Plankton, small worms, shellfish, organic matter in the sand.	 Krill, plankton, small fish, sea ice algae.
		 Strong currents, finding enough food, avoiding predators.	 Extreme pressure, freezing cold, no sunlight, little food.	 Strong waves, changes with tides, drying out in the sun.	 Waves can bury animals, storms, limited shelter.	 Freezing cold, sea ice loss, long dark winters, limited food.

CORAL REEFS

IMPORTANT HOMES FOR SEA LIFE

Coral reefs are called the "rainforests of the sea" because they are full of life and support so many amazing creatures.



A HOME FOR MANY

Coral reefs provide
shelter and a safe
place for thousands
of sea animals
to live.

WHY CORAL REEFS ARE IMPORTANT

1. SHELTER & SAFETY



Reefs have nooks and crannies where fish and other sea creatures hide from danger and raise their young.

2. FOOD & NUTRITION



Reefs provide food for many animals, from tiny plankton to large fish and sea turtles.

3. SUPPORTS BIODIVERSITY



Coral reefs support about 25% of all marine life, with incredible variety of plants and animals.

4. COASTAL PROTECTION



Reefs act as natural breakwaters, protecting coastlines from strong waves, storms, and erosion.

5. HELP FOR PEOPLE



Reefs support fishing, tourism, and jobs. They provide food and income for millions of people.

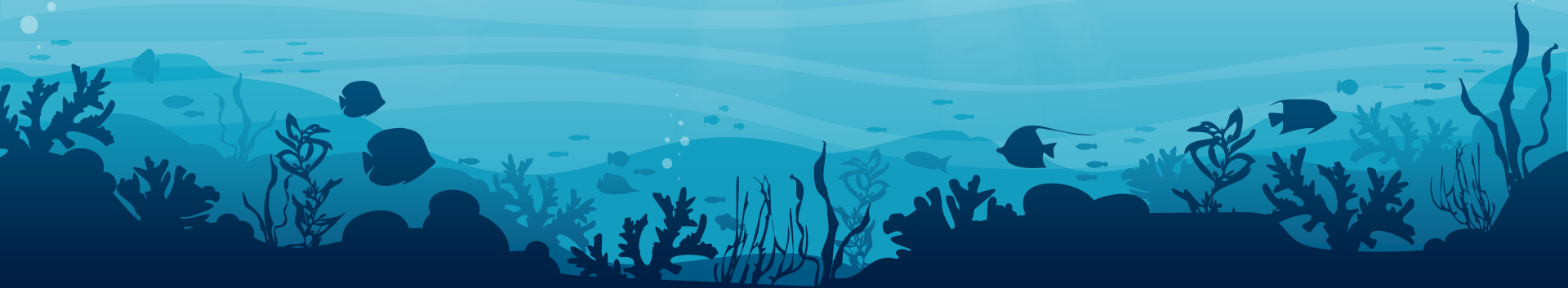
6. MEDICINE & DISCOVERY



Reefs are a source of new medicines and help scientists discover more about our ocean.

DESCRIBE SEA ANIMALS

Use these words!

A decorative banner with a light blue background. It features the text 'DESCRIBE SEA ANIMALS' in large, bold, dark blue capital letters. Below this, the text 'Use these words!' is written in a smaller, dark blue font. The banner is decorated with illustrations of red coral on the left and right sides, and several small blue fish and bubbles scattered throughout.



COLORFUL

Having many bright
colors.



COLORFUL

Having many bright
colors.



The tropical fish is
very **colorful**.



BRIGHT

Shining or giving
off a lot of light.



BRIGHT

Shining or giving
off a lot of light.



The seahorse is
bright and easy
to see.



DARK

**Having very little light;
not bright.**



DARK

Having very little light;
not bright.



The anglerfish lives
in the **dark**
deep sea.



STRIPED

Having lines that
go across the body.



STRIPED

Having lines that
go across the body.



The fish has
striped colors.



SPOTTED

Having small round marks on the body.



SPOTTED

Having small round marks on the body.



The octopus is **spotted** with blue circles.



SMOOTH

Having a soft and even surface.



SMOOTH

Having a soft and even surface.



The dolphin has **smooth** skin.



ROUGH

Having an uneven or
bumpy surface.



ROUGH

Having an uneven or
bumpy surface.



The starfish has
rough skin.

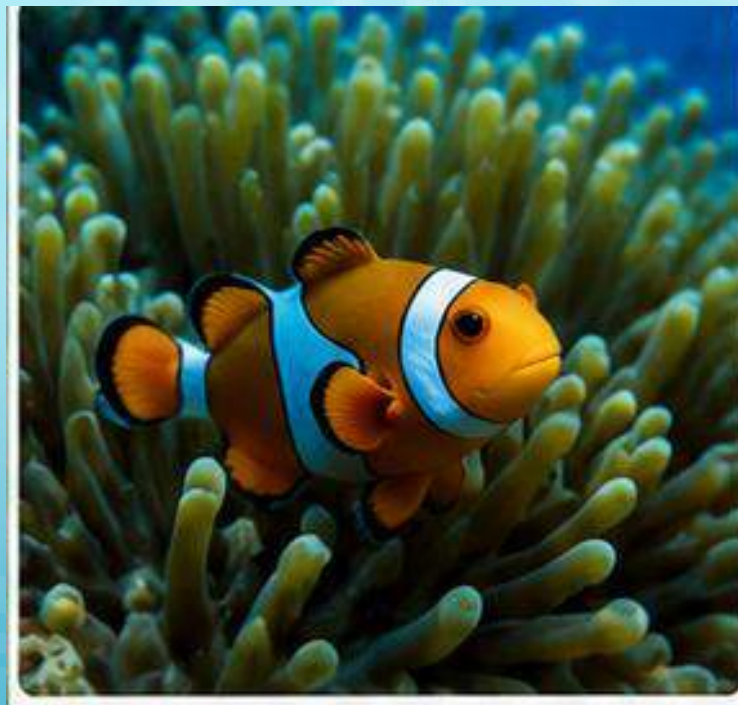


TINY

Very, very small.

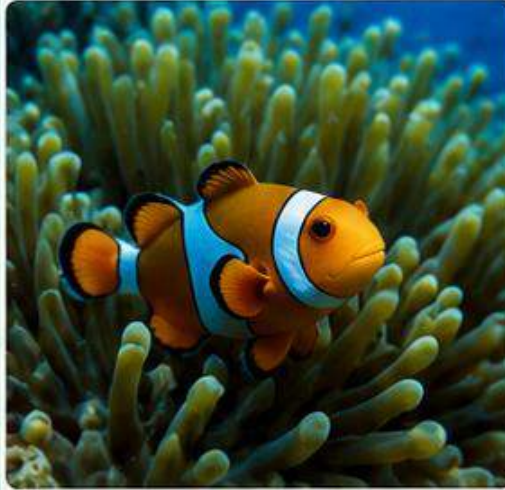


This pygmy
seahorse is **tiny**.



SMALL

Not big; of little size.



The clownfish
is **small**.



LONG

Measuring a great
distance from end to end.



The eel has a
long body.



WIDE

Measuring a long
distance from side to side.



The manta ray
has **wide** fins.



HUGE

Very big; extremely large.



The blue whale
is **huge**!



HEAVY

Very hard to lift
because of weight.



The sea turtle is
heavy.



SOFT

Smooth and gentle
to touch.



The jellyfish feels
soft.

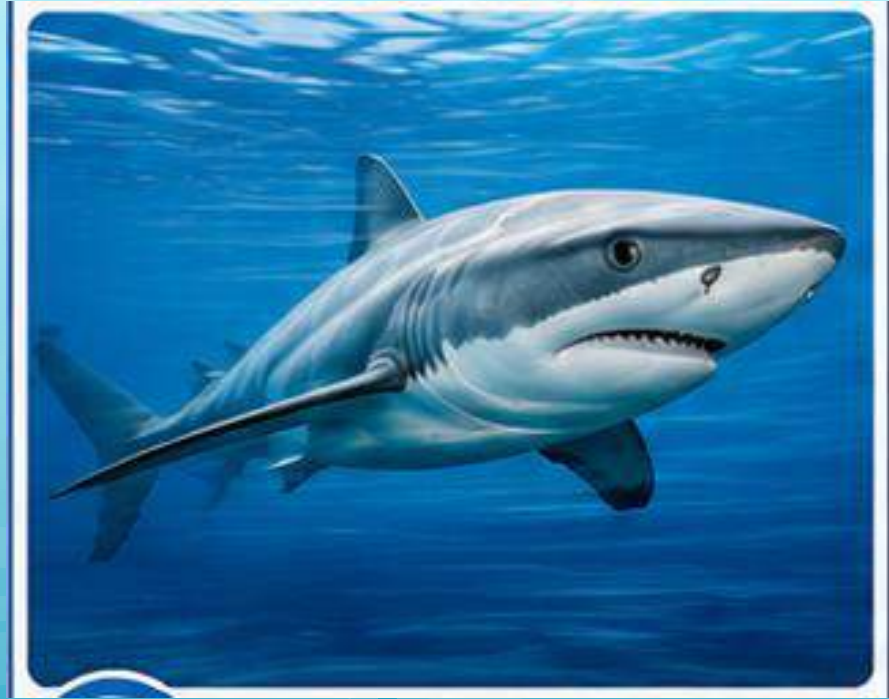


SHARP

Having a thin edge or
point that can cut.

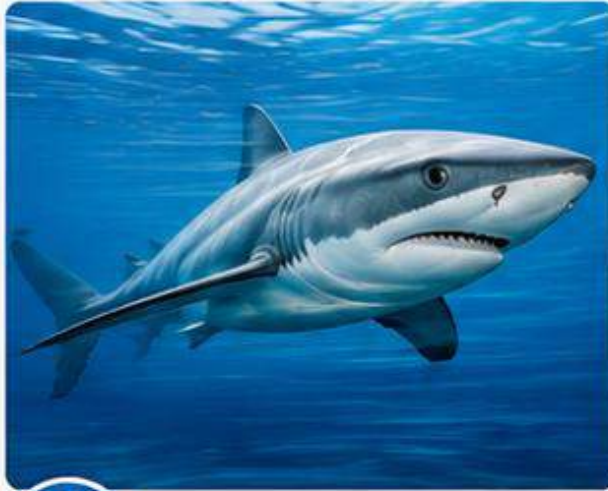


The shark has
sharp teeth.



FAST

Moving very quickly.



The shark is **fast**.



SLOW

Moving only a little
at a time.



The sea turtle is **slow**.

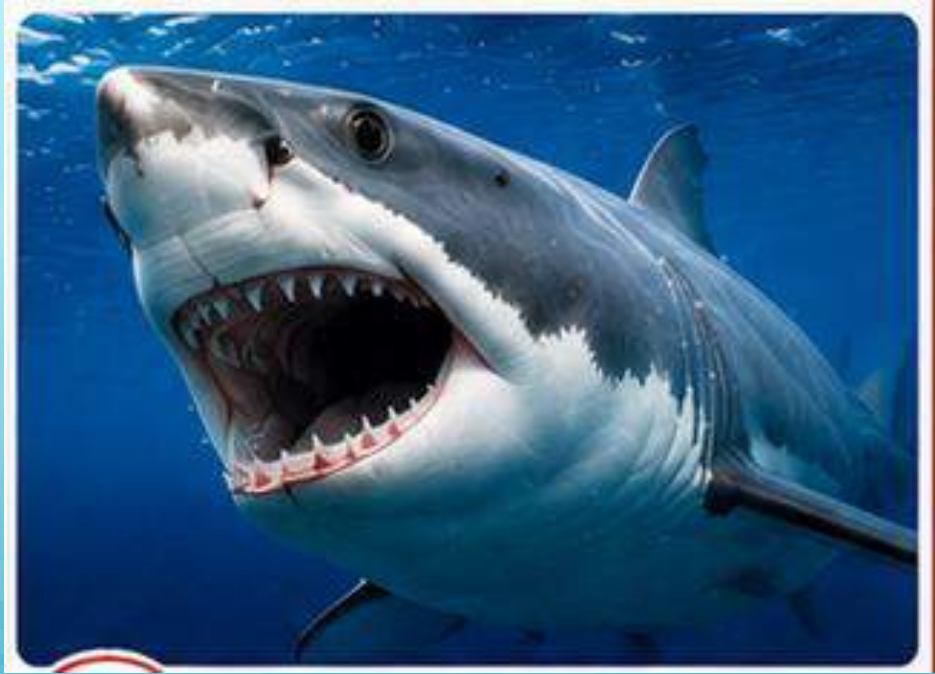


GENTLE

Kind and calm;
not hurting others.

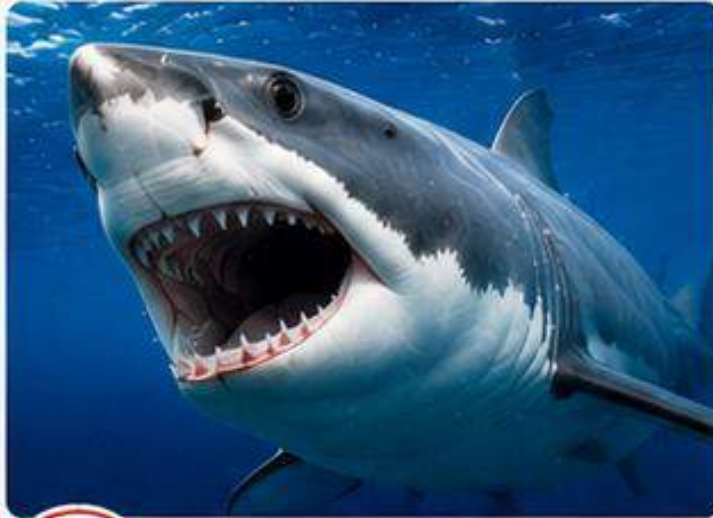


The manatee is **gentle**.



DANGEROUS

Able to hurt or cause
great harm.



The great white shark
is **dangerous**.



POISONOUS

Having poison that can
make you very sick.



The blue-ringed octopus
is **poisonous**.



STRANGE

Very unusual
or different.



The leafy sea dragon
looks **strange**.



GLOWING

Giving off light.



The jellyfish is **glowing**
in the dark.



COMPARING SEA ANIMALS

Look, compare, and describe!



SEA ANIMAL 1

1 BIGGER THAN



The blue whale

Length: up to 30 meters (98 feet)



is
bigger
than



The dolphin

Length: up to 3.5 meters (11 feet)

The blue whale is bigger than the dolphin.

2 SMALLER THAN



The seahorse

Length: up to 3-5 cm (1-2 inches)



is
smaller
than



The sea turtle

Length: up to 120 cm (4 feet)

The seahorse is **smaller than** the sea turtle.

3 FASTER THAN



The sailfish

Speed: up to 110 km/h (68 mph)



is
faster
than



The seahorse

Speed: up to 0.02 km/h (0.01 mph)

The sailfish is faster than the seahorse.

**4 MORE
COLORFUL
THAN**



The regal angelfish
Many bright colors and patterns

→
**is
more
colorful
than**



The flounder
Mostly brown and dull colors

The regal angelfish is more colorful than the flounder.



USE COMPARISONS IN YOUR SENTENCES!

This animal is ... than that animal.
It is ... (bigger / smaller / faster / more colorful) than ...





MINI GROUP RESEARCH TASK

Choose one **habitat** and make
a simple habitat **fact card**!



Explore your habitat. Learn about the plants, animals,
and the place they live. Then create a fact card to share!

1. CHOOSE ONE HABITAT



Coral Reef



Open Ocean



Deep Sea



Rocky Shore



Sandy Beach



Polar Ocean

MINI GROUP RESEARCH TASK

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Coral Reef



Open Ocean



Deep Sea



Rocky Shore



Sandy Beach



Polar Ocean

2. RESEARCH TO FIND OUT



What is this habitat like?
(temperature, light, waves, depth, etc.)



What plants live here?



What animals live here?



What helps the animals survive in this habitat?



Why is this habitat important?

3. MAKE YOUR HABITAT FACT CARD

Include these:

- ☒ Habitat Name
- ☒ Where it is
- ☒ What it is like
- ☒ Plants that live here
- ☒ Animals that live here
- ☒ One amazing fact!



CORAL REEF

Where it is:
Warm, shallow ocean water around the world.

What it is like:
Bright, clear water with lots of sunlight.

Plants:
Algae, sea grasses

Animals:
Clownfish, sea turtles, coral, starfish

Amazing fact!
Coral reefs are home to 25% of all sea life!





THINK ABOUT:

1. BODY SHAPE

Is your creature long, round, flat, or something else? How big is it?



2. SPECIAL FEATURES

Does it have fins, tentacles, spines, antennae, or anything unique?



3. COLOR & PATTERNS

What colors does it have? Does it glow? Does it have spots, stripes, or other patterns?



4. HOW IT SURVIVES

How does it find food? How does it see in the dark? What helps it survive in the deep sea?



DRAW YOUR CREATURE HERE!



Give your creature a name! _____



EXAMPLES TO INSPIRE YOU!



REMEMBER:

- ★ Be creative!
- ★ Make it unique!
- ★ Use lots of details!
- ★ Have fun!

Think.

MINI DEBATE:

Listen.

WHICH OCEAN HABITAT IS MOST INTERESTING?

Speak.

Respect.



There are many amazing places in our ocean.
Which habitat do you find the **most interesting**? Why?

OCEAN HABITATS TO CHOOSE FROM

CORAL REEF



- Warm, shallow water.
- Many colorful plants and animals.
- Great shelter and food for wildlife.

OPEN OCEAN



- Vast and deep.
- Animals have lots of space to swim.
- Home to large and fast animals.

DEEP SEA



- Dark and cold.
- Strange creatures live here.
- Little light, very deep.

ROCKY SHORE



- Where land and sea meet.
- Animals must hold on tight!
- Waves and tides change often.

SANDY BEACH



- Sunny and sandy.
- Many creatures live under the sand.
- Great for nesting and hiding.

POLAR OCEAN



- Cold and icy.
- Special animals live and survive.
- Important for our planet.

WHAT TO THINK ABOUT



What animals live there?



What is it like (temperature, light, weather)?



What makes it unique or special?



Why do you find it interesting?



EVERY H
LISTEN

SENTENCE STARTERS



I think _____ is the most interesting because _____.



One reason is _____.



Another reason is _____.



I also think _____ is interesting because _____.



I agree with _____ because _____.



I disagree because _____.

OWN WAY!
THER!



AMAZING JOBS THAT EXPLORE OUR OCEAN!

Different jobs, one mission: Discover. Understand. Protect.

Meet some amazing people who explore and protect our oceans!

MARINE BIOLOGIST



Studies marine life—animals, plants, and their habitats.

They might:

- ★ Observe animals in their natural habitat
- ★ Collect samples and data
- ★ Learn how ocean life survives
- ★ Help protect endangered species



DIVER



Explores underwater places and helps with research and tasks.

They might:

- ★ Dive to collect samples or data
- ★ Inspect coral reefs or shipwrecks
- ★ Take photos and videos
- ★ Help scientists with experiments



OCEAN EXPLORER



Discovers new places and learns about the ocean's mysteries.

They might:

- ★ Sail to remote parts of the ocean
- ★ Map the seafloor
- ★ Discover new species
- ★ Share discoveries with the world



ROBOT PILOT (ROV PILOT)



Controls underwater robots to explore places too deep or dangerous to dive.

They might:

- ★ Pilot robots from a ship or lab
- ★ Explore deep sea canyons and volcanoes
- ★ Help scientists collect data and samples
- ★ Search for shipwrecks or lost things



“

SCIENTIST



Studies and experiments to understand the ocean and solve important problems.

They might:

- ★ Run experiments and analyze data
- ★ Study water, climate, and pollution
- ★ Invent solutions to protect the ocean
- ★ Teach and share knowledge with others



“



1. DIVE



To go down under the water.

“



2. SWIM



To move through the water
using your arms and legs.

“



3. EXPLORE



To travel to new places
to learn and find out more.

“



4. OBSERVE



To look carefully at something
and notice details.

“



5. RECORD



To write down or take notes
about what you see or find.

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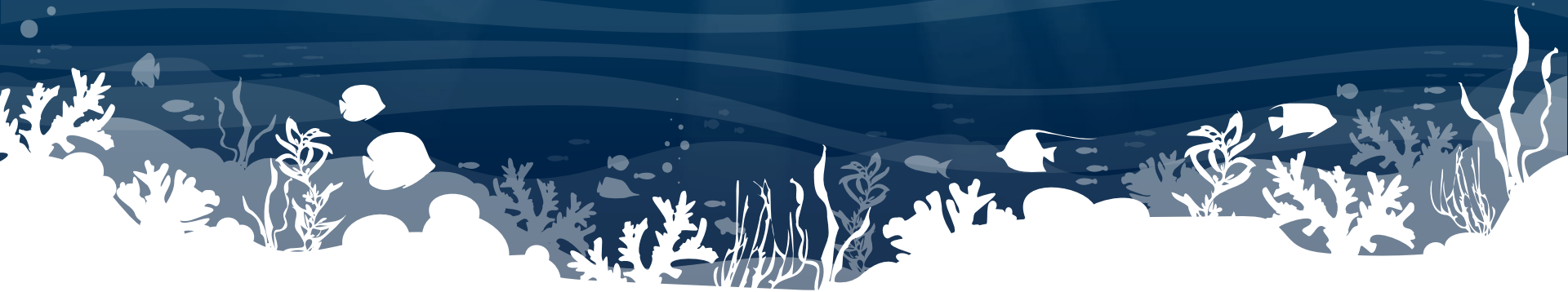


6. COLLECT



To gather samples or things
for study.

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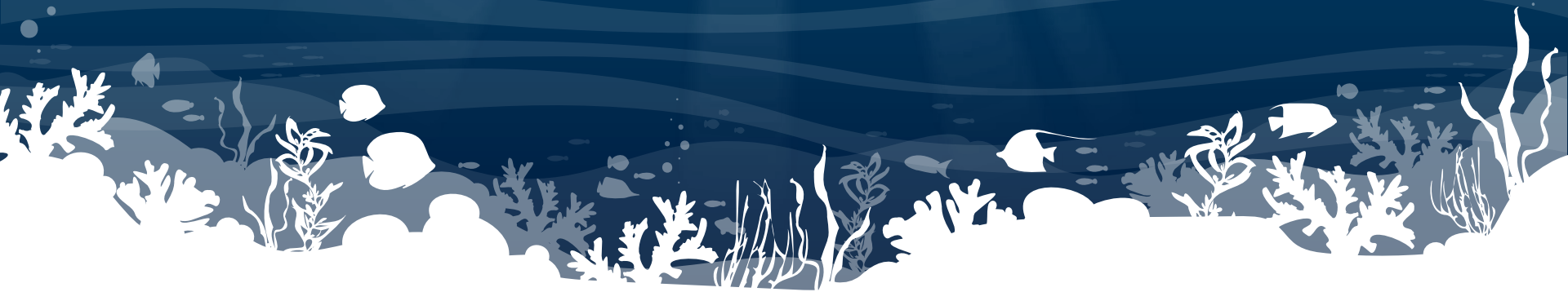


7. MEASURE



To find the size, length,
amount, or value of something.

“



8. DISCOVER



To find something new
or see it for the first time.

“



9. PROTECT



To keep our ocean and
its animals safe and healthy.

“



“

1. SUBMARINE



A watercraft that can go deep under the ocean to explore places people can't reach.

“

2. SCUBA GEAR



“

2. SCUBA GEAR



Special equipment that helps divers breathe and move safely underwater.

“



“

3. OXYGEN TANK



Stores compressed air
so divers can breathe
while underwater.

“



“

4. DIVING MASK



Covers the eyes and nose
so divers can see clearly
underwater.

“



“

5. FLIPPERS



Help divers swim faster
and use less energy
underwater.

“



“

6. UNDERWATER CAMERA



Takes photos and videos
to help scientists record
what they see.

“



“

7. SONAR



Uses sound waves to find objects and map the ocean floor.

“



“

8. ROV (REMOTELY OPERATED VEHICLE)



A robot that explores areas too deep or dangerous for people.

“



“

9. RESEARCH VESSEL



A ship where scientists live
and work while studying
the ocean.



> PRACTICING SIMPLE PAST <

Scientists found... / **Explorers** discovered...

Look at what scientists and explorers did in the past.
Read the sentences and practice using the simple past!



1. DEEP SEA CREATURES



Scientists **found** a new type of deep-sea fish. They **found** it 2,000 meters below the surface.

“

2. SHIPWRECK



Explorers **discovered** an old shipwreck. They **discovered** it while searching the ocean floor.

3. NEW ISLAND



Explorers **discovered**
a new island.
They **discovered** it during
an ocean expedition.

“

5. CORAL REEF



Scientists **found** a healthy
coral reef.
They **found** it in a protected
area of the ocean.

PRACTICE THE SIMPLE PAST!



Scientists _____ a new kind of jellyfish.
(find)



Explorers _____ a lost city under the sea.
(discover)



Explorers _____ a group of remote islands.
(discover)



Scientists _____ a giant octopus.
(find)



Scientists _____ important coral areas.
(find)

SAY IT OUT LOUD!

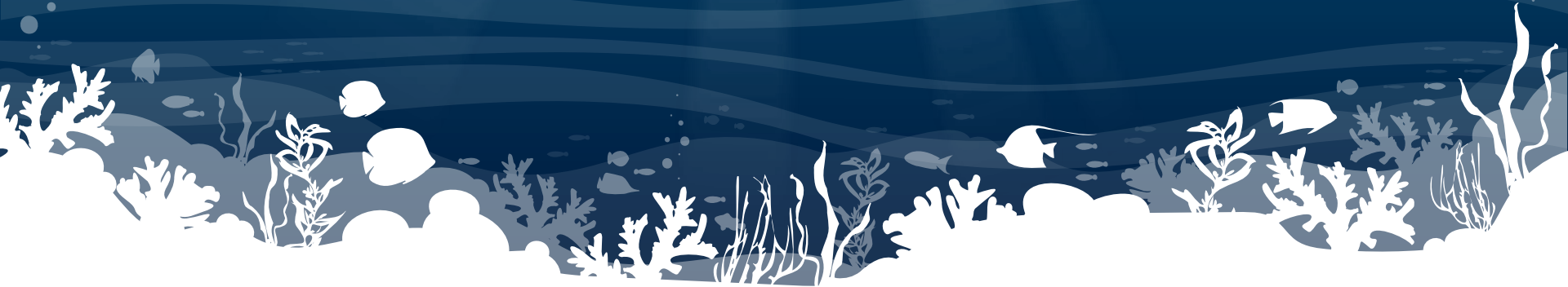


Scientists **found** a new sea creature.

Explorers **discovered** an old shipwreck.



“



“

FLOATING

Less water inside.

The submarine is lighter than the water.

It **ris**es to the surface.



STAYING IN THE MIDDLE

The submarine has the right amount of water inside.

It **stays** at the same depth.



SINKING

More water inside.

The submarine is heavier than the water.

It **sinks** down.



“

HOW SUBMARINES USE BALLAST TANKS

1 TO FLOAT



Air in

Air is pumped into the ballast tanks.
Water is pushed out.
The submarine becomes **lighter** and **floats up**.

2 TO SINK



Water in

Water is pumped into the ballast tanks.
Air is pushed out.
The submarine becomes **heavier** and **sinks down**.

3 TO STAY IN THE MIDDLE



Balanced

The right amount of water and air keeps the submarine balanced at the same depth.

WHY IT MATTERS

Just like objects, submarines use the idea of floating and sinking to move in water!

Buoyancy = the up push of the water



Less dense = float More dense = sink

“

SUBMARINES IN ACTION

SURFACE (FLOATING)



Less water in tanks.
Submarine rises.

DIVE (SINKING)



More water in tanks.
Submarine sinks.

CRUISE (NEUTRAL)



Balanced tanks.
Submarine stays at
the same depth.



OCEAN EXPLORERS

RESEARCH VESSEL ADVENTURE!

ROLL • EXPLORE • LEARN!

Help the research vessel explore the ocean!
Roll the dice, move your piece, and complete the challenges along the way!

HOW TO PLAY

1. Roll the dice and move your piece.
2. Follow the instructions on the space.
3. **Float Up!** → Move forward.
Sink Down! → Move backward.
4. Be the first to reach the Ocean Discovery Station!

YOU NEED:

- 1 dice
- Game pieces
- Friends!



START RESEARCH VESSEL HARBOR

1 Name one ocean habitat.



2 **FLOAT UP!**
Great job!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



3 Scientists use sonar to find objects underwater.



4 **SINK DOWN!**
Stormy seas!
Move back 2 spaces.



5 Name one tool used by divers.



6 Scientists observed a sea turtle.



7 **FLOAT UP!**
You collected great data!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



8 What do scientists collect? Name one thing.



16 **SINK DOWN!**
Equipment problem!
Move back 3 spaces.



15 A shark is faster than a turtle. True or False?



14 Divers use oxygen tanks to breathe underwater.



13 **FLOAT UP!**
You explored a new area!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



12 Name one action verb explorers do.



11 Scientists record what they see and find.



10 **SINK DOWN!**
Strong current!
Move back 2 spaces.



9 Which habitat has colorful coral and fish?



17 ROV stands for Remotely Operated Vehicle. True or False?



18 **FLOAT UP!**
Your team made an amazing discovery!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



19 Marine biologists study sea animals to help protect them.



20 Describe a sea animal using two adjectives.



21 **SINK DOWN!**
Lost a sample!
Move back 2 spaces.



22 Scientists measure temperature with special tools.



23 **FLOAT UP!**
Calm seas!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



24 Name one polar ocean animal.



32 Thank you! Protecting the ocean helps all living things.



31 **SINK DOWN!**
Oil spill!
Move back 3 spaces.



30 Scientists found a new species of sea slug. They discovered it in a coral canyon.



29 **FLOAT UP!**
You worked together as a team!
Move ahead 2 spaces.



28 Underwater cameras help scientists take photos and videos.



27 **SINK DOWN!**
Mechanical problem!
Move back 2 spaces.



26 Name one way we can protect the ocean.



25 Research vessels help scientists learn about the ocean.



FINISH!
OCEAN
DISCOVERY
STATION

OCEAN HABITATS



Coral Reef



Rocky Shore



Open Ocean



Sandy Beach



Deep Sea



Polar Ocean

OCEAN TOOLS



Submarine



Underwater Camera



Scuba Gear



Sonar



Oxygen Tank



ROV



Diving Mask



Research Vessel



Flippers

OCEAN JOBS



Marine Biologist



Diver



Ocean Explorer



Robot Pilot



Scientist

ACTION VERBS



diver



swim



explore



observe



record



collect



measure



discover



protect

ACTIVITY: DESIGN YOUR OWN SUBMARINE!

Build it with your ideas. Explore the ocean!

YOUR MISSION

Design a submarine that helps young explorers discover and protect the ocean!



ACTIVITY STEPS

1 Think & Plan

Think about what your submarine will do. What special features will it need?

2 Draw & Label

Draw your submarine and label the important parts.

3 Present & Share

Tell your class about your submarine and its amazing features!



LABEL THESE PARTS ON YOUR SUBMARINE



WINDOW

Helps explorers see the ocean.



LIGHT

Lights up the dark ocean.



SAFETY DOOR

A strong door that keeps everyone safe.



CAMERA

Takes pictures and videos of sea life.



ROBOT ARM

Helps collect samples and explore places.



OXYGEN SYSTEM

Provides clean air so explorers can breathe safely.



EXAMPLES FOR INSPIRATION



Let your imagination dive deep!



6 WAYS TO PROTECT OUR OCEANS



“



1 REDUCE

Use less. Take only what you need.



EXAMPLE:

I **reduce** plastic by using a reusable water bottle.

“



2 REUSE

Use things again instead of throwing them away.



EXAMPLE:

I **reuse** jars to keep my pencils and markers.

“



3 RECYCLE

Turn old things into new items.
Recycle the materials we use.



EXAMPLE:

I **recycle** paper, plastic,
and metal in the right bins.

“



4 REPAIR

Fix things instead of throwing them away.



EXAMPLE:

I **repair** my toys when they are broken.

“



5 REFUSE

Say no to things you don't need,
especially single-use items.



EXAMPLE:

I **refuse** plastic bags and
use my cloth bag.

“



6 RESCUE

Clean up our beaches and oceans. Help animals in need.



EXAMPLE:

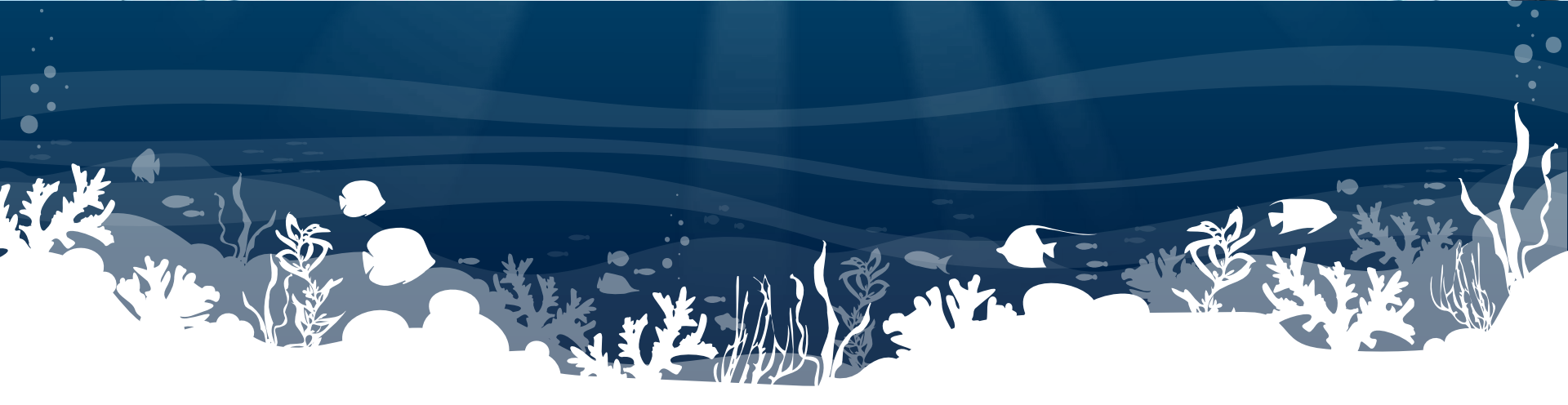
I rescue the ocean by picking up trash at the beach.

“



EXPLAINING THREATS

OUR OCEAN IS IN DANGER. LET'S UNDERSTAND THE THREATS!



1. PLASTIC



What is it?

Plastic items that are thrown away and end up in the ocean.

Examples



bottles



bags



cups

Example in a sentence

Plastic in the ocean can hurt sea animals when they eat it or get caught in it.



2. NETS



What is it?

Fishing nets that are lost or left in the ocean and trap animals.

Examples



fishing
nets



ghost
nets



lines

Example in a sentence

Sea turtles and fish can get trapped in nets and get hurt or even die.



3. POLLUTION



What is it?

Dirty chemicals, oil, and garbage that make the ocean dirty and unsafe.

Examples



oil spills



sewage

garbage

Example in a sentence

Pollution makes the water dirty and can make sea animals sick.



4. HABITAT DAMAGE



What is it?

When natural places
where animals live are
destroyed or changed.

Examples



coastal construction deforestation mining

Example in a sentence

Habitat damage leaves animals with nowhere safe to live.



5. CORAL REEF DAMAGE



What is it?

When coral reefs are hurt by heat, pollution, or strong waves.

Examples



rising
temperatures



pollution
runoff



destructive
fishing

Example in a sentence

Coral reef damage
kills coral and many
sea animals lose
their homes.



Examples



rising
temperatures



pollution
runoff



destructive
fishing

Example in a sentence

Coral reef damage
kills coral and many
sea animals lose
their homes.





We should / should not ...

We use these to give
advice about good or
bad ideas.



We **should**
keep our
beaches clean.



We **should not**
use single-use
plastic.



We should / should not ...

We use these to give
advice about good or
bad ideas.



We **should**
protect sea
animals.



We **should not**
pick up or hurt
sea creatures.



We must ...

We use this to talk about
rules. They are very
important.



We **must**
wear a life
jacket on
the boat.



We **must**
save water.
It is
important.



We can ...

We use this to talk about possibilities. It is something that is **possible** to do.



We can make posters to raise awareness.



We can work together and make a difference!

“

LET'S REMEMBER!



We should ...

- do good things
- be kind to nature
- protect the ocean

Advice for better choices



We must ...

- follow the rules
- it is important
- keep everyone safe

Rules we must follow



We can ...

- things that are possible
- we have a choice
- we can make a difference

Ways to help and take action



Small actions today, big changes tomorrow.



WE SHOULD. WE MUST. WE CAN. TOGETHER, WE CAN SAVE THE OCEAN!



“

STEP 1. Choose a Problem



Plastic pollution



Fishing nets



Coral reef damage



Beach litter

“

STEP 2. Choose an Action



recycle bottles



pick up litter



use a cloth bag



protect sea animals



refuse plastic straws

“

STEP 3. Complete the Campaign Message

We should _____ .

We should not _____ .

We must _____ .

We can _____ .

Let's _____ !

“

EXAMPLE



We should keep our beaches clean.

We should not throw rubbish into the sea.

We must protect sea animals.

We can recycle plastic bottles.

Let's save the sea together!

NOW YOU TRY!

My campaign is about: _____

We should _____

We should not _____

We must _____

We can _____

Let's _____

USEFUL WORDS



recycle



pick up litter



protect



save



clean



refuse



reuse



help



beach



coral reef

SLOGAN IDEAS

Save
Our Sea!



Protect
Marine Life!



Recycle
Today!



Say No
to Plastic!



Keep the
Ocean Blue!



Every Action
Counts!



“

SAVE OUR OCEAN

ENDANGERED SEA ANIMALS

RESEARCH • LEARN • PROTECT 

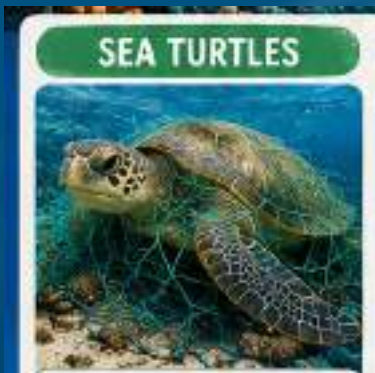


Mini Group Research Task:

Find facts about these sea animals.

How are they endangered? What can we do to protect them?





“

Why they are endangered:

- Plastic in the ocean
- Fishing nets
- Loss of nesting beaches
- Climate change

Did you know?

Sea turtles have been around for more than 100 million years!



How we can help:

- Keep beaches clean
- Do not use plastic bags
- Support sea turtle conservation
- Do not disturb nests

WHALES



“

Why they are endangered:

- Ship strikes
- Pollution and plastic
- Noise pollution
- Overfishing (less food)

Did you know?

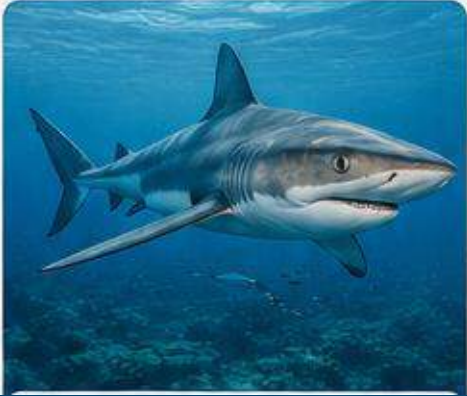
Whales are not fish.
They are mammals and
breathe air!

How we can help:



- Reduce plastic use
- Support responsible whale watching
- Keep the ocean quiet
- Protect their habitat

SHARKS



“

Why they are endangered:

- Overfishing
- Finning (shark fin trade)
- Habitat loss
- Pollution

Did you know?

Sharks help keep the ocean healthy by keeping the food chain balanced!

How we can help:



- Do not buy shark products
- Support shark protection laws
- Learn and teach others
- Keep the ocean clean

CORAL REEFS



“

Why they are endangered:

- Climate change
- Ocean warming
- Pollution
- Overfishing

Did you know?

Coral reefs are called “the rainforests of the sea”!

How we can help:



- Reduce carbon emissions
- Do not use harmful chemicals
- Be a responsible tourist
- Support reef projects

WHAT CAN WE DO EVERY DAY?



Do not
litter



Use less
plastic



Use reusable
bottles



Protect
habitats



Speak up
and educate



Care for our
ocean

OUR OCEAN. OUR FUTURE. OUR RESPONSIBILITY. ♡

What can we do as a class to protect these animals?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

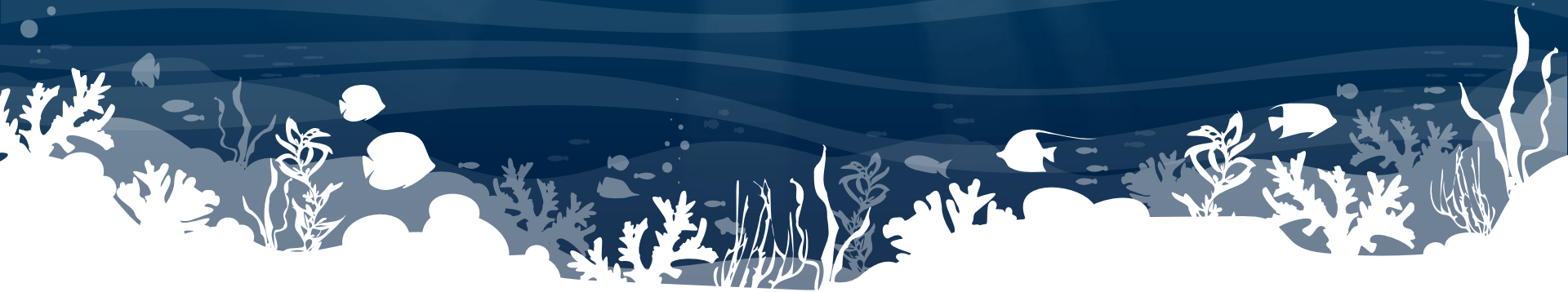


“



CLASS DISCUSSION: **SAVE THE SEA!**

Our ocean. Our future. Our responsibility.



✗ WHAT HURTS THE OCEAN?



Plastic bottles
and bags



Throwing rubbish
into the sea



Fishing nets



Oil spills



Dirty beaches



Polluted water



Hurting
sea animals



Using too much
plastic

“



THINK-PAIR-SHARE QUESTIONS

- 1 What can you see in the picture?
- 2 Is the beach clean or dirty?
- 3 Why is plastic dangerous for sea animals?
- 4 What should people do?
- 5 What can students do to help the ocean?
- 6 Which action is the easiest to do?
- 7 Why is it important to protect the sea?



WHAT HELPS THE OCEAN?



Recycling
plastic



Picking up
litter



Using reusable
bags



Saying no to
plastic straws



Keeping beaches
clean



Protecting
sea animals



Saving
water



Teaching others
about the ocean

✗ WHAT HURTS THE OCEAN?



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Polluted water



Hurting
sea animals



Using too much
plastic

“

💬 USEFUL SENTENCE STARTERS



I think _____ hurts the ocean.

_____ is bad for the sea.

We should not _____.



_____ helps the ocean.

We should _____.



We can _____.



Let's _____.



✓ WHAT HELPS THE OCEAN?



Recycling
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Picking up
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Using reusable
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Saying no to
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Saving
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Teaching others
about the ocean



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or commercial use



Ready to use,
professional and
customizable



Blow your audience
away with attractive
visuals