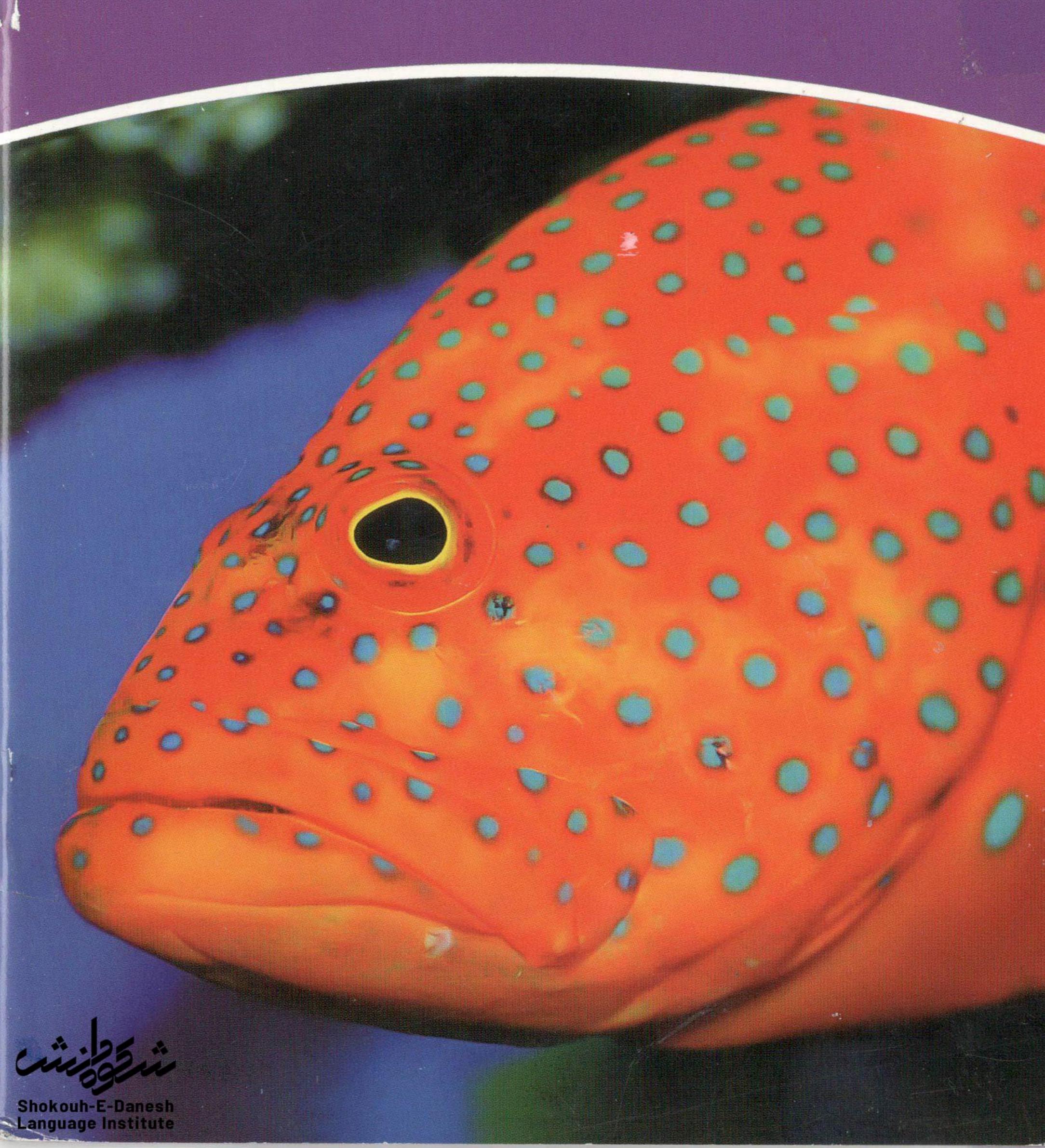


In the Ocean



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford 0x2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2005

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2005

Reprinted 2012
2009 2008
10 9 8 7 6 5 4

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only. Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 440113 5

Printed in Hong Kong

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publisher would like to thank the following for kind permission to reproduce photographs: Alamy Images p 30 (whale/Stephen Frink Collection); Getty Images pp 10 (rock islands in Micronesia/Thomas Schmitt/Image Bank), 18 (dolphins leaping above surface/Mike Hill/Photographer's Choice), 20 (submersible/AFP/Handout), 28 (Manta Ray and a free diver/Jeff Rotman/Stone); Nature Picture Library pp 6 (sea turtle/Brandon Cole), 22 anglerfish/David Shale), 26 (Dugong with calf/Doug Perrine); NHPA p 12 (anemone fish/B Jones & M Shimlock); PhotoLibrary.com pp 8 (day octopus/OSF), 14 (sea dragon/OSF), 24 (hydromedusa jellyfish/OSF); Punchstock p 16 (giant crab/Photodisc); Science Photo Library p 4 (dragon fish); Zefa Visual Media UK Ltd p 2 (coral reef).

Illustrations by: Jackie Snider

With thanks to Sally Spray for her contribution to this series



Reading Dolphins Notes for teachers & parents

Musing the book

- Begin by looking at the first story page (page 2). Look at the picture and ask questions about it. Then read the story text under the picture with your students. Use section 1 of the CD for this if possible.
- Teach and check the understanding of any new vocabulary. Note that some of the words are in the **Picture Dictionary** at the back of the book.
- Now look at the activities on the right-hand page. Show the example to the students and instruct them to complete the activities. This may be done individually, in pairs, or as a class.
- Do the same for the remaining pages of the book.
- Retell the whole story more quickly, reinforcing the new vocabulary.

 Section 2 of the CD can help with this.
- If possible, listen to the expanded story (section 3 of the CD). The students should follow in their books.
- 7 When the book is finished, use the **Picture Dictionary** to check that students understand and remember new vocabulary. Section 4 of the CD can help with this.

3 Using the CD

- The CD contains four sections.
- The story told slowly, with pauses. Use this during the first reading.
- It may also be used for "Listen and repeat" activities at any point.
- The story told at normal speed. This should be used once the students have read the book for the first time.
- The expanded story. The story is told in a longer version. This will help the students understand English when it is spoken faster, as they will now know the story and the vocabulary.
- Vocabulary. Each word in the **Picture Dictionary** is spoken and then used in a simple sentence.

Shokouh-E-Danesh

Language Institute

1



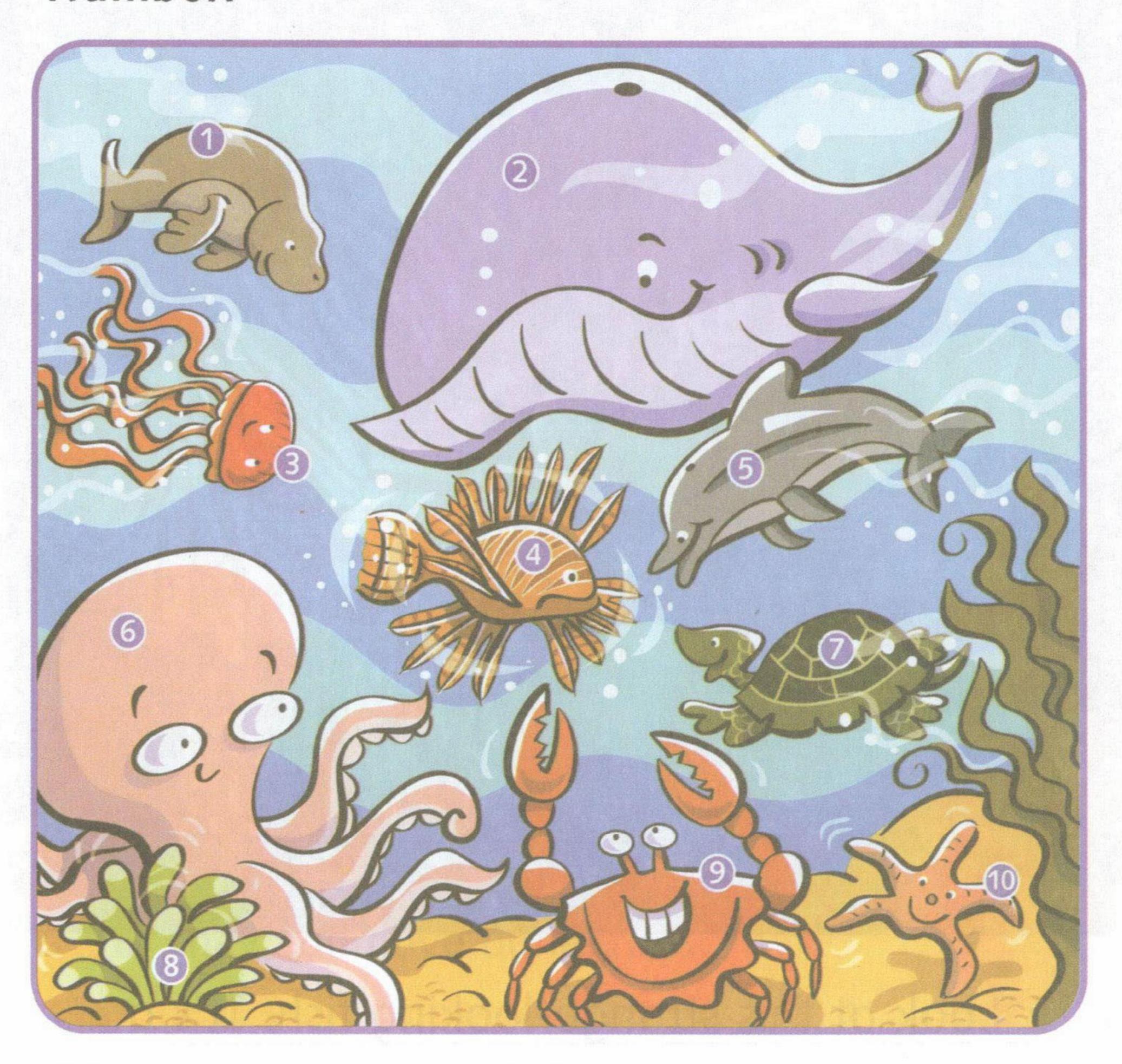
There is a wonderful world under the waves of the deep, blue ocean. There are millions of animals living down there. Some are big and some are small. Some are beautiful and some are amazing.

Let's explore the ocean together.

Shokouh-E-Danesh

Language Institute

Number.



- 8 anemone
- lionfish
- turtle
- whale
- crab

- dolphin
- dugong
- jellyfish
- octopus
- starfish



Look at this strange-looking fish. It's a lionfish.

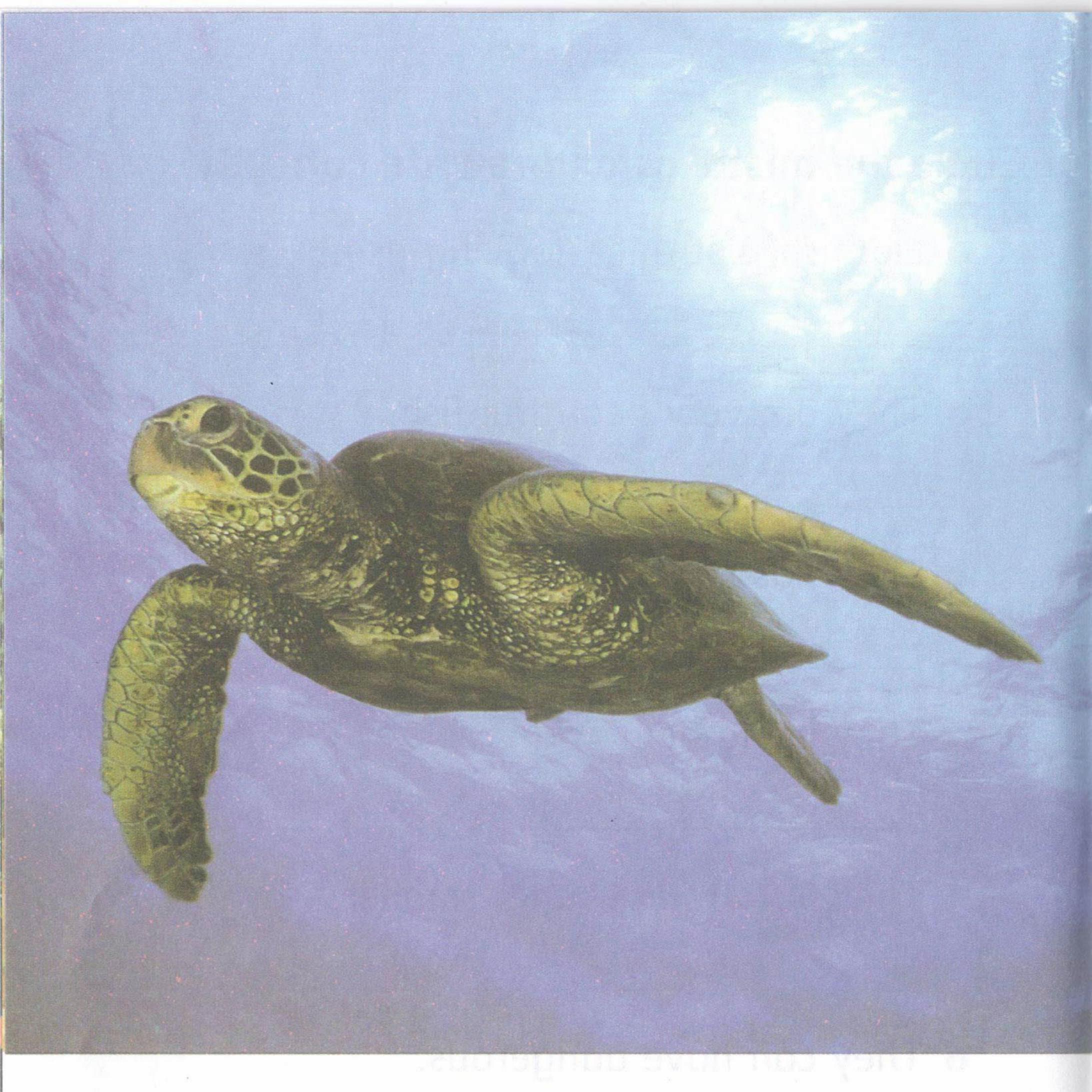
Lionfish are beautiful but, like lions, they can be dangerous. Their stripes are a warning. They can sting you with their long spines.

Can you see its eye?

Circle the mistakes and rewrite correctly.

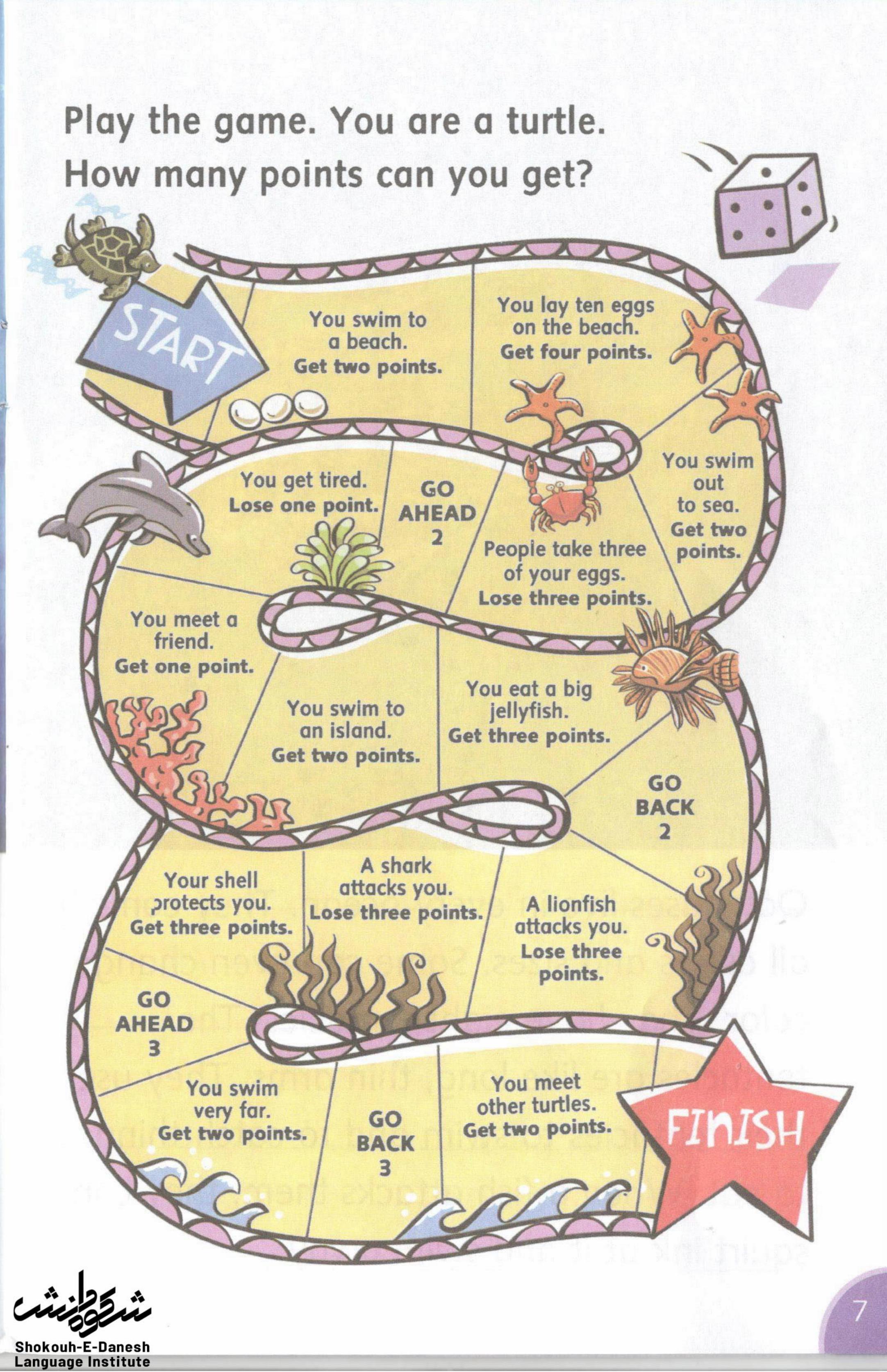
- Lionfish (is) strange-looking fish.
 Lionfish are strange-looking fish.
- They am very beautiful fish.
- They has stripes on their bodies.
- They living near coral reefs.
- They likes to eat other smaller fish.
- They can have dangerous.
- They can sting you on their long spines.
- They can are thirty-eight centimeters long.





Turtles are big and heavy, but they are good swimmers. They swim thousands of kilometers a year. Their hard shell protects them from sharks and other dangerous fish. They come onto beaches to lay eggs.

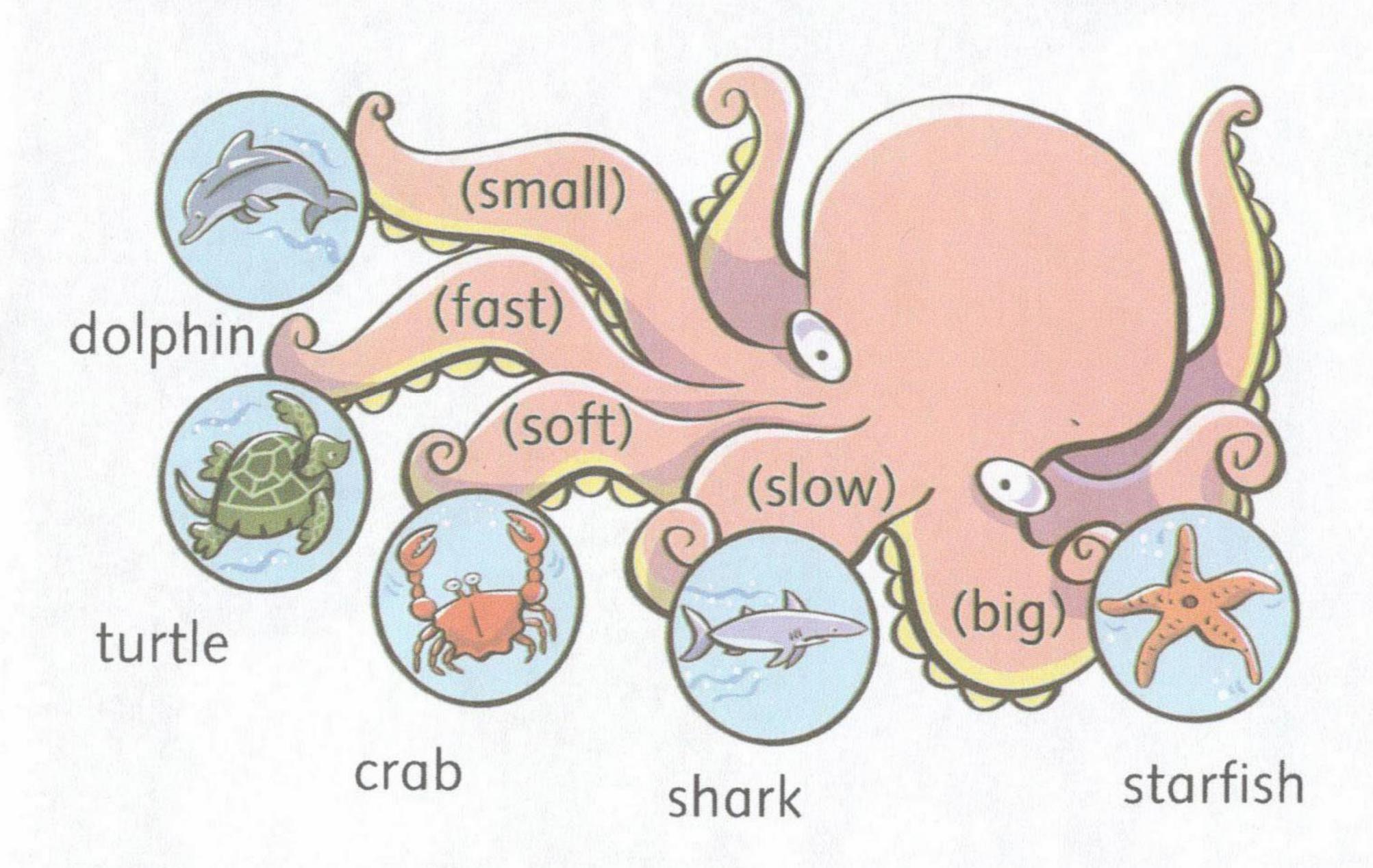
Turtles are in danger because people want their shells and their eggs.





Octopuses live in every ocean. They come in all colors and sizes. Some can even change color. They have eight tentacles. The tentacles are like long, thin arms. They use their tentacles to swim and to catch things to eat. When a fish attacks them, they can equirt ink at it and swim away.

Compare the octopus to the other animals.



An octopus is smaller than a dolphin.





In warm oceans there are coral reefs. Coral reefs look like rocks, but they are really made of millions of tiny animals.

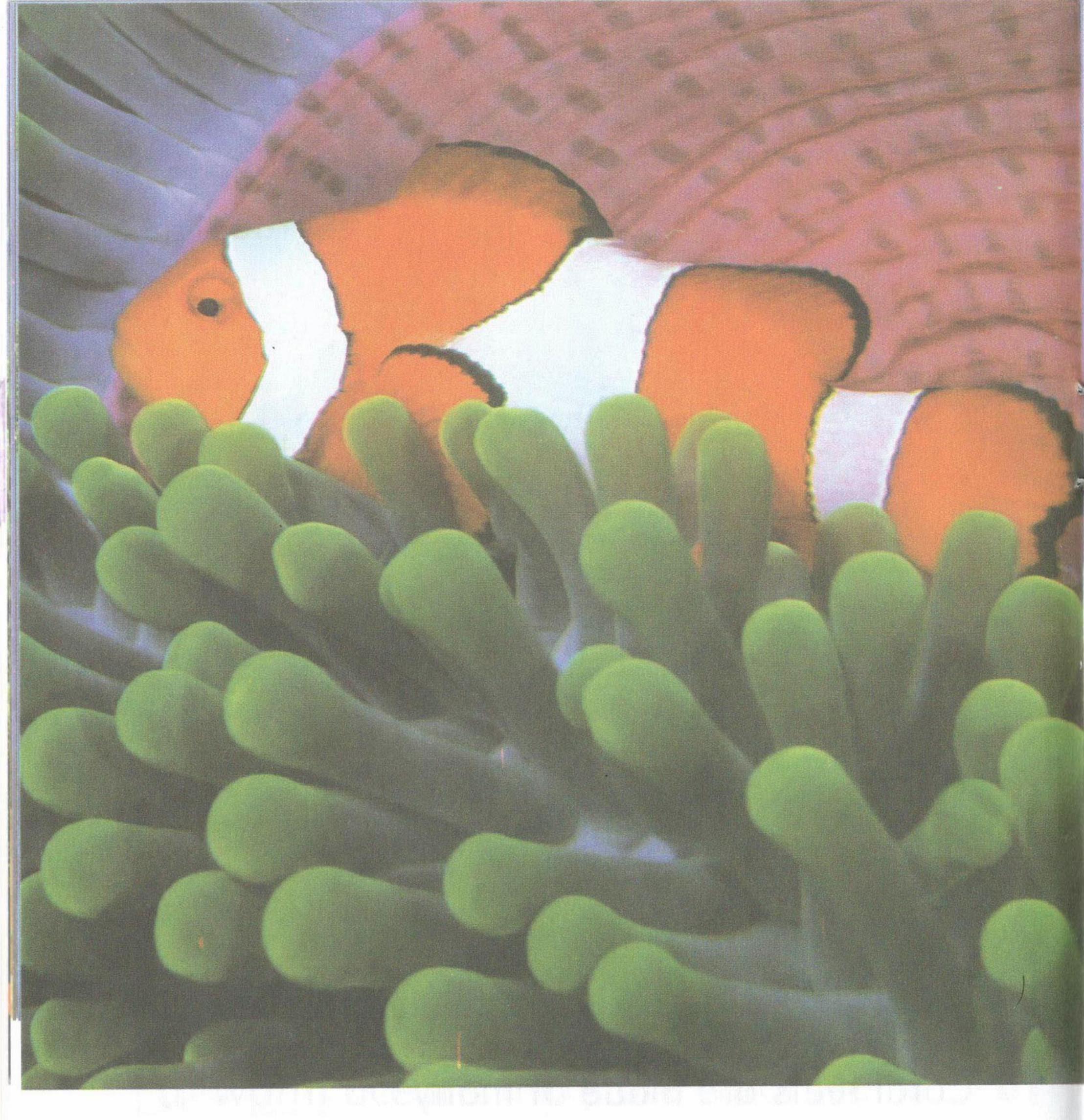
Sometimes coral makes small islands.

Coral reefs are home to thousands of fish and other sea animals. They are like busy cities underwater.

Check / true or false.

True False • Coral reefs are big. Coral reefs are usually in cold water. © Coral reefs are alive. Coral reefs are home to many sea animals. © Coral reefs are in busy cities. © Coral reefs can be under and out of the water. Coral reefs are made of many tiny animals. © Coral can make small islands.





You can find anemones in every coral reef.

Anemones look like plants, but they are really animals. They catch small fish with their tentacles. But this clownfish is the anemone's friend. The anemone protects the fish, and the fish cleans the anemone.

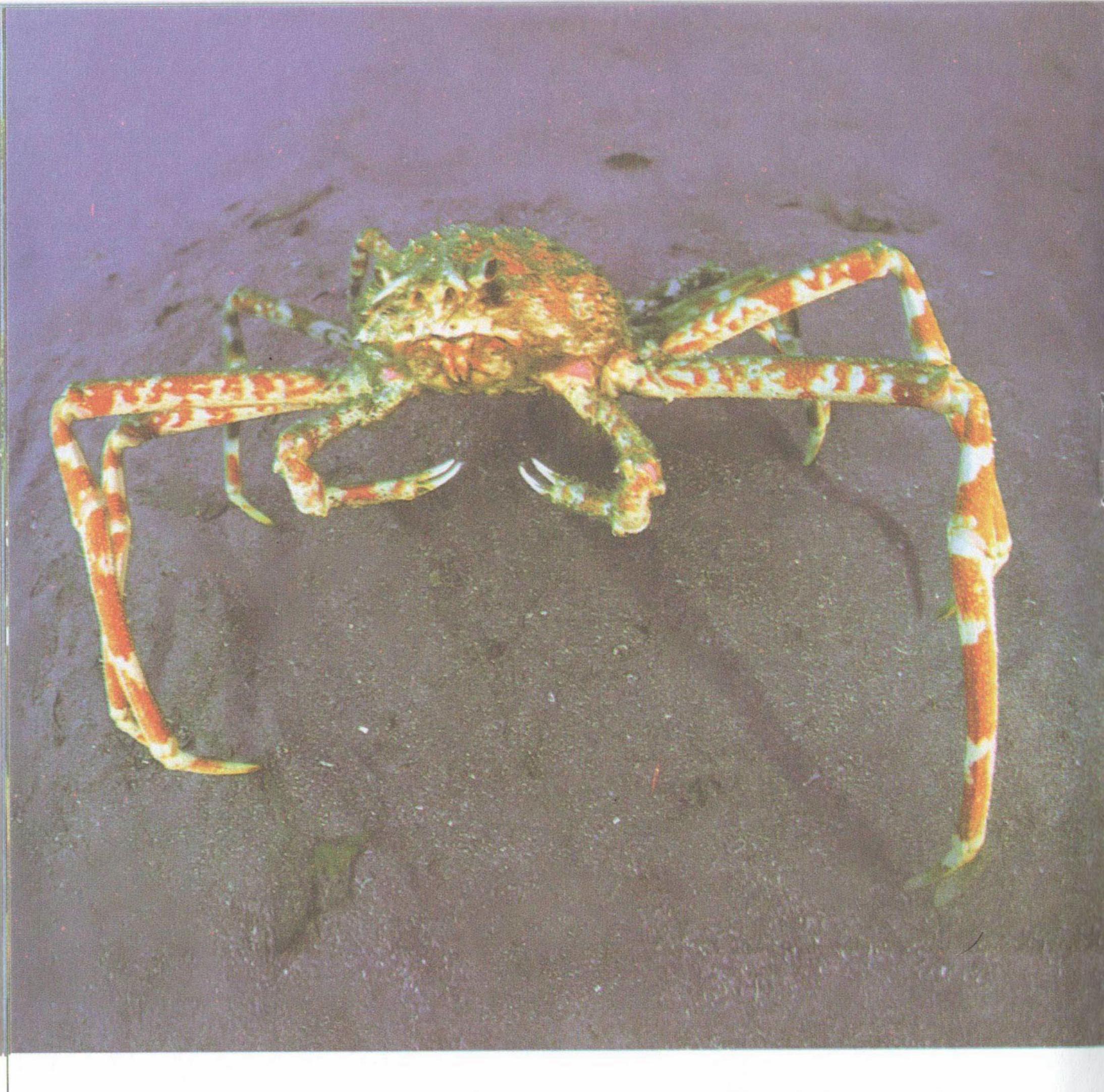
Rearrange the words.

o plants anemones like look

Anemones look like plants.

- o not are plants they
- live anemones reefs coral on
- their catch they tentacles with fish
- clownfish the friend is anemone's the
- o anemone the the clownfish protects
- the anemone cleans clownfish the
- of ish anemone for is dangerous the





Crabs have ten legs and walk sideways very quickly. They can live in the water and on the beach. They have a hard shell, and two of their legs have pincers.

This is the Japanese spider crab. It's the biggest crab in the world, and it can sometimes grow to nearly four meters wide.

Shokouh-E-Danesh

Language Institute

Answer the questions.

• How many legs does a crab have?

A crab has ten leas.

- How do crabs walk?
- Where do crabs live?
- O How do they protect themselves?
- What is the biggest crab in the world?
- What color are Japanese spider crabs?
- How big can Japanese spider crabs grow?
- 1 Does the crab in the picture have big pincers?



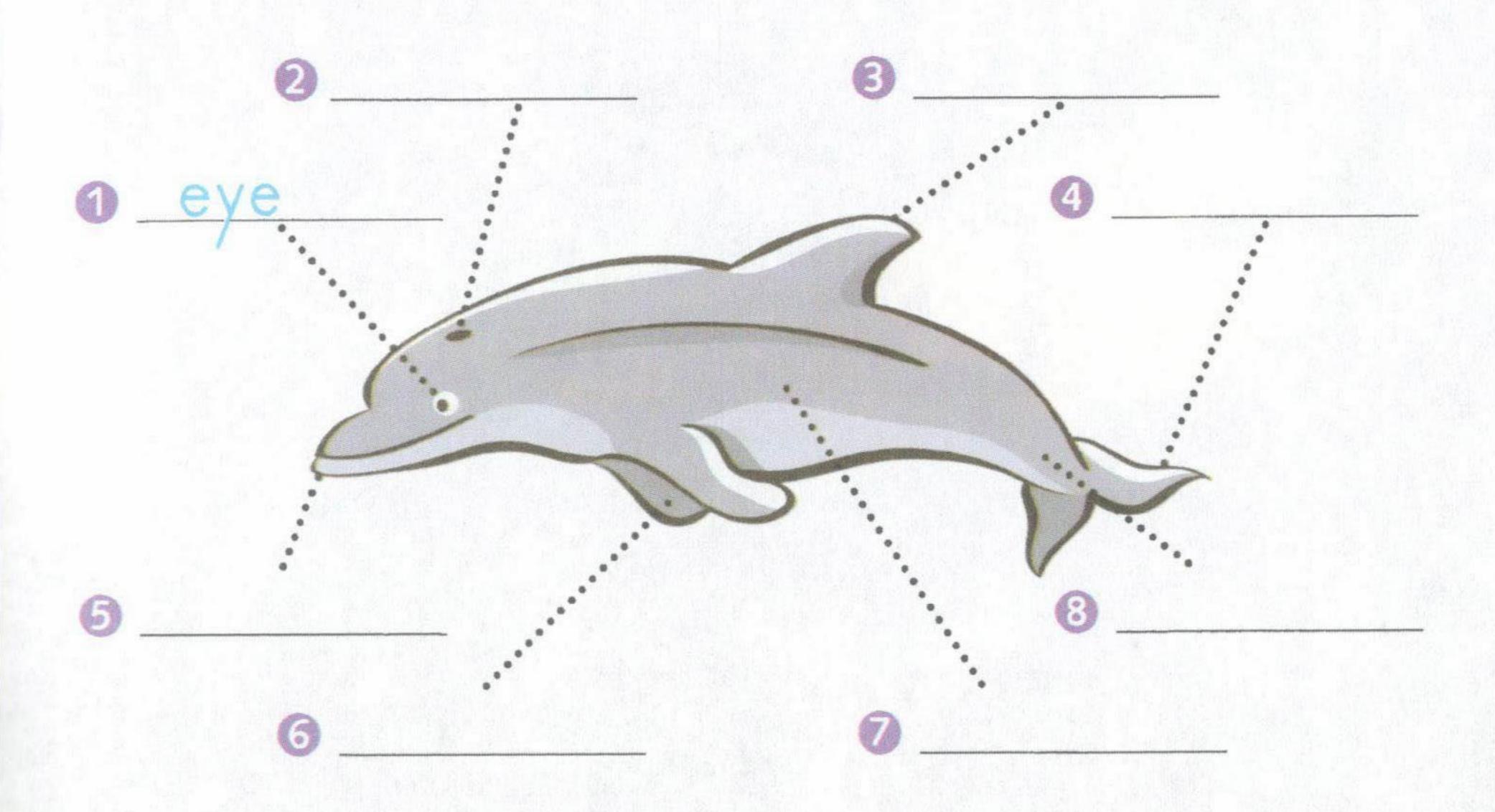


Dolphins are some of the smartest animals in the sea. They live in family groups. They can swim very fast and jump high out of the water.

Sometimes dolphins like to race boats, and swim and play with people.

1 Complete. Use these words:

dorsal fin mouth fluke blowhole flipper tail body eye



2 Connect.

- Dolphins eat
- Dolphins dive
- Dolphins jump

- 6 meters out of the water.
- e fish and squid.
- about 25 years.
- Dolphins live
- to about 300 meters.





The oceans are very deep. Some parts are so deep that the sunlight cannot reach the bottom. People need special submarines to go down into these dark places. This submarine has lights so it can take photographs of the amazing things that live deep down in the sea.

What am I? Read and answer. Use these words:

octopus ocean crab submarine anemone lionfish

I have ten legs and can walk sideways.

A crab

I am an animal that looks like a plant.

An _____.

I have eight tentacles and can change color.

An _____.

I can take people deep down into the ocean.

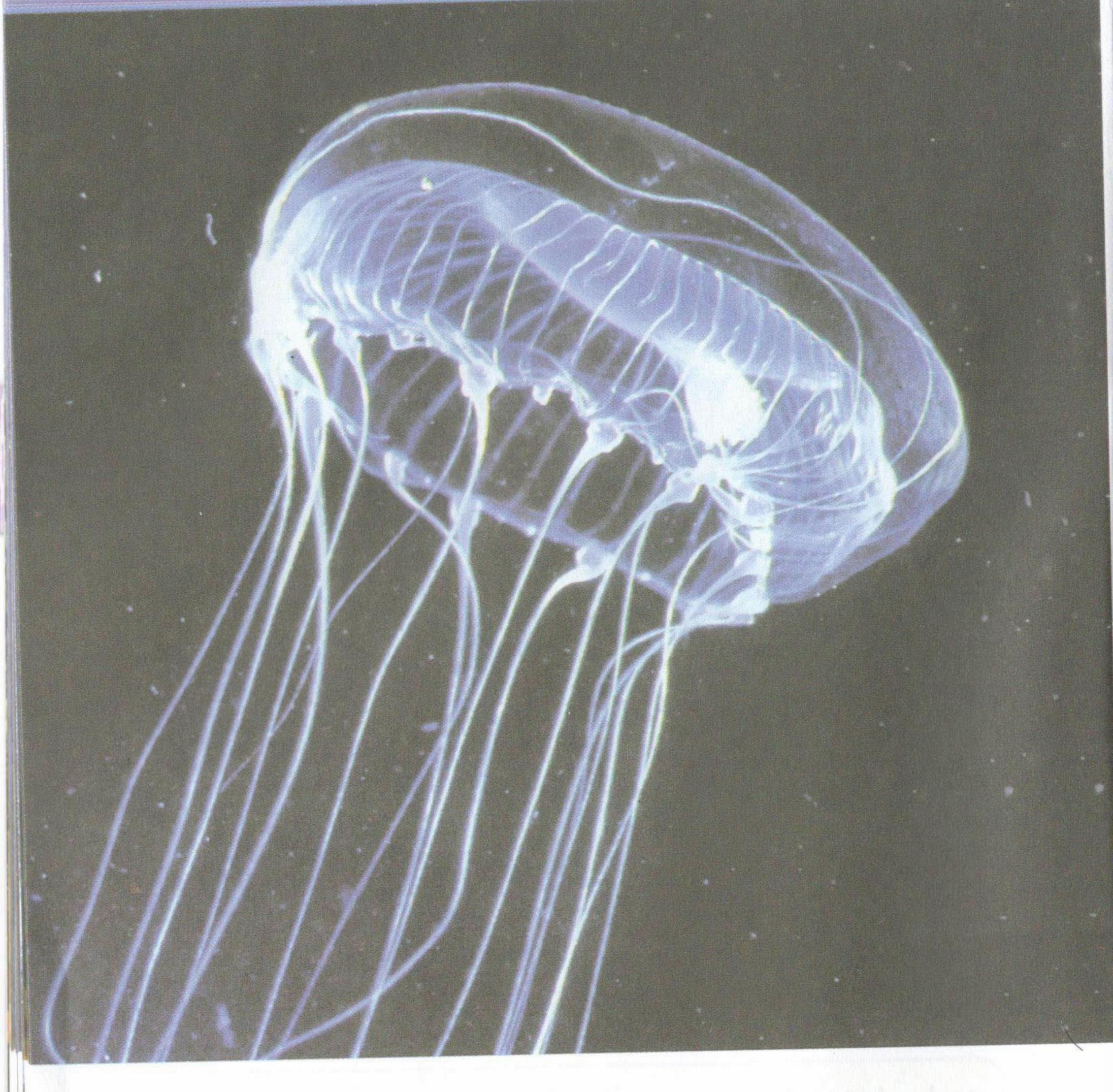
Α ____.

I have stripes on my body.

A .

I am deep and full of life.

An ____



Jellyfish come in all shapes and sizes. They are soft, they have no bones, and you can see right through them.

They look really beautiful, but their long thin tentacles can sting you. Some jellyfish are very dangerous.

Don't touch them!



Make these sentences negative.

O Crabs can walk forwards.

Crabs cannot walk forwards.

- Jellyfish are all the same shape and size.
- Anglerfish have long thin bodies.
- O Dolphins live deep down in the ocean.
- Jellyfish have bones in their bodies.
- The sea dragon looks like a fish.
- People can live deep down in the ocean.
- A turtle is a dangerous animal.





These slow-moving animals are called dugongs. They live in the warm water of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

Dugongs are also called sea cows because they eat green seagrass. They look like cows eating grass.

Meet Doogy the dugong. Answer the questions.



- This dugong's name is Doogy. What's your name?
- Doogy is 35 years old. How old are you?
- Doogy is 3 meters long. How tall are you?
- Doogy weighs 400 kilograms. How much do you weigh?
- Doogy likes to eat seagrass. What do you like to eat?
- Ooogy comes from Australia. Where do you come from?



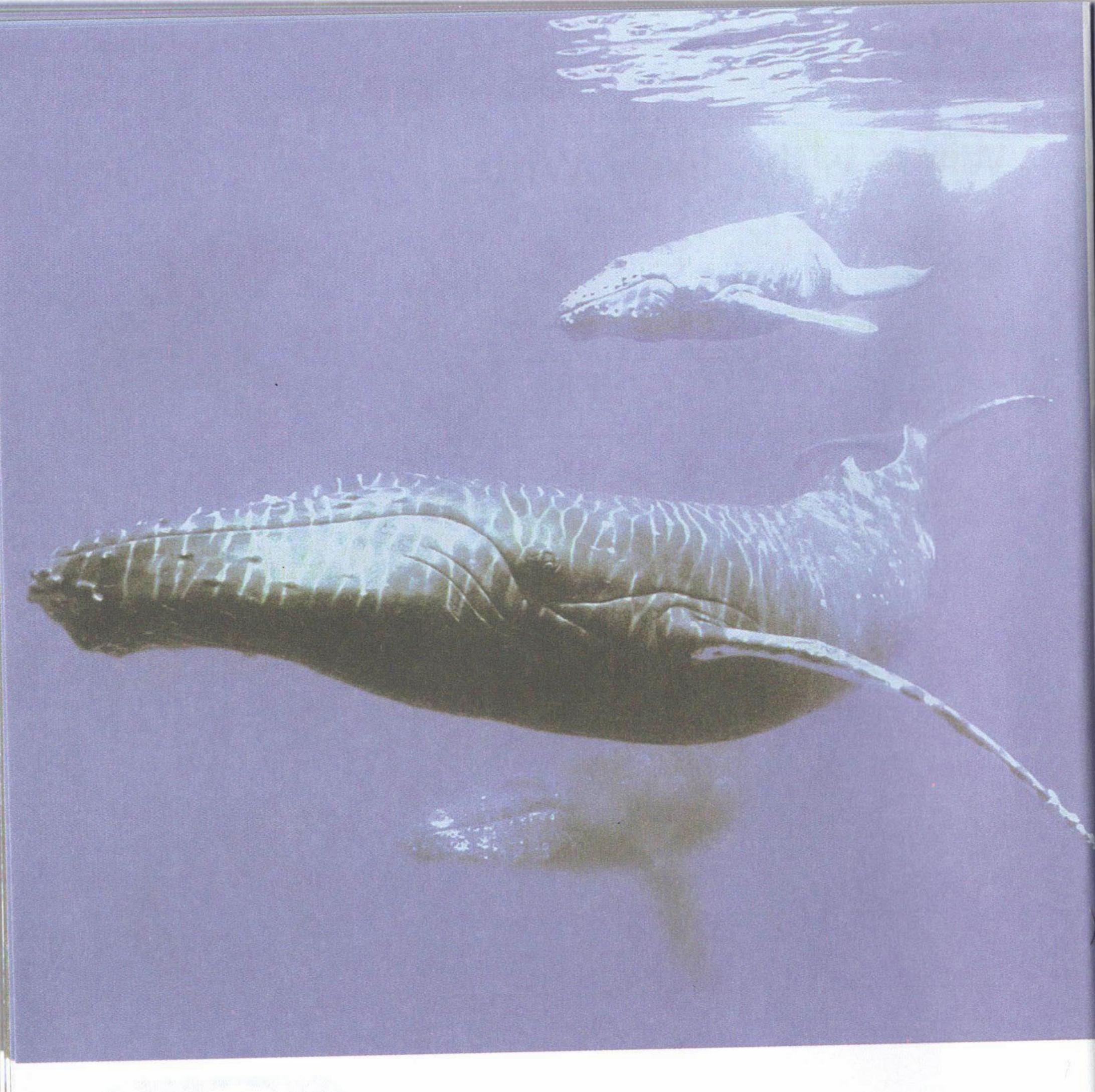


This big, flat fish is a manta ray. Its big fins look like a bird's wings.

Years ago sailors were afraid of manta rays, but now we know that they are harmless. They only eat tiny animals called plankton. This diver is in no danger as he gets a ride on the manta ray's back.

Where is the diver? Write.

0	The diver is swimming on the manta ray.	
0		
6		



Whales are the giants of the sea. They are mammals, like dolphins and dugongs. They have warm blood and they have to breathe air.

The ocean is a wonderful place to explore, full of strange and exciting life.

We must treasure it and protect it.

Complete.

The ocean i	s deep	and	*
There are m	nany differen	nt	in the
In this bo	ook, the big	gest	is the
	, and the	smallest ani	mal is the
	I think	the scariest c	inimal is
the	I think the cutest animal is		
the	, and the strangest animal		
is the			
My favoi	rite animal i	s the	
because			
	3.0		

One day, I would like to go down into the ocean to explore, because

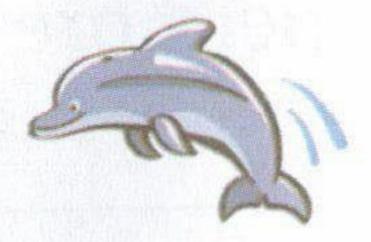


Picture Dictionary

anemone á



dolphin 4



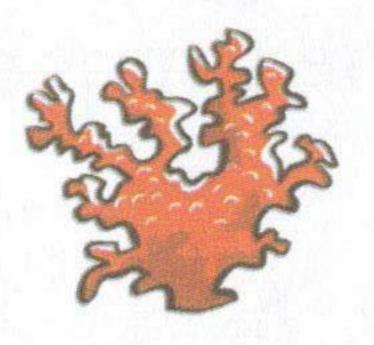
beach



island



coral



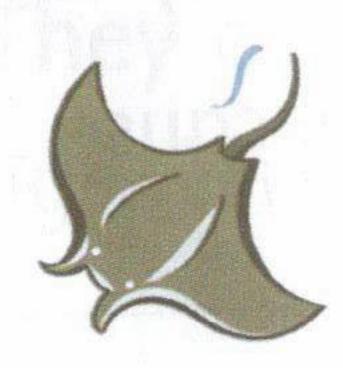
jellyfish



crab



manta ray



diver



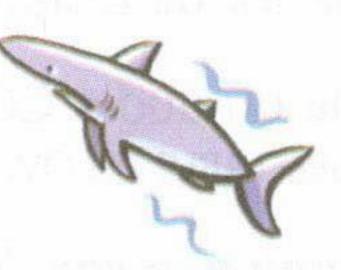
octopus



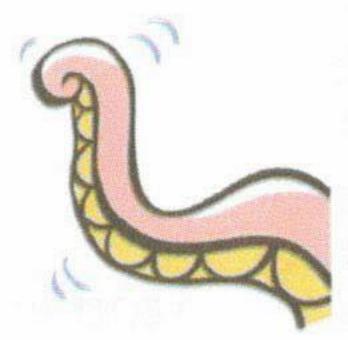




shark



tentacle



shell



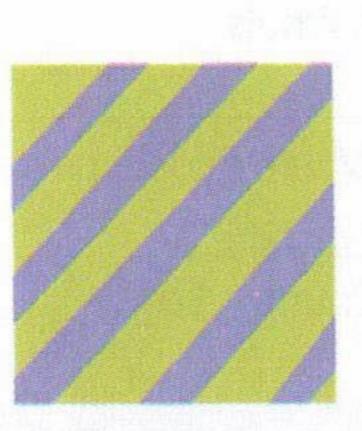
turtle







stripes



whale



Language Institute