

Name _____

There are five oceans and many seas on our planet.
List the five oceans. Write the sea life names from
the word box under the oceans they live in. Some sea
life live in more than one ocean.

1. _____

2. _____

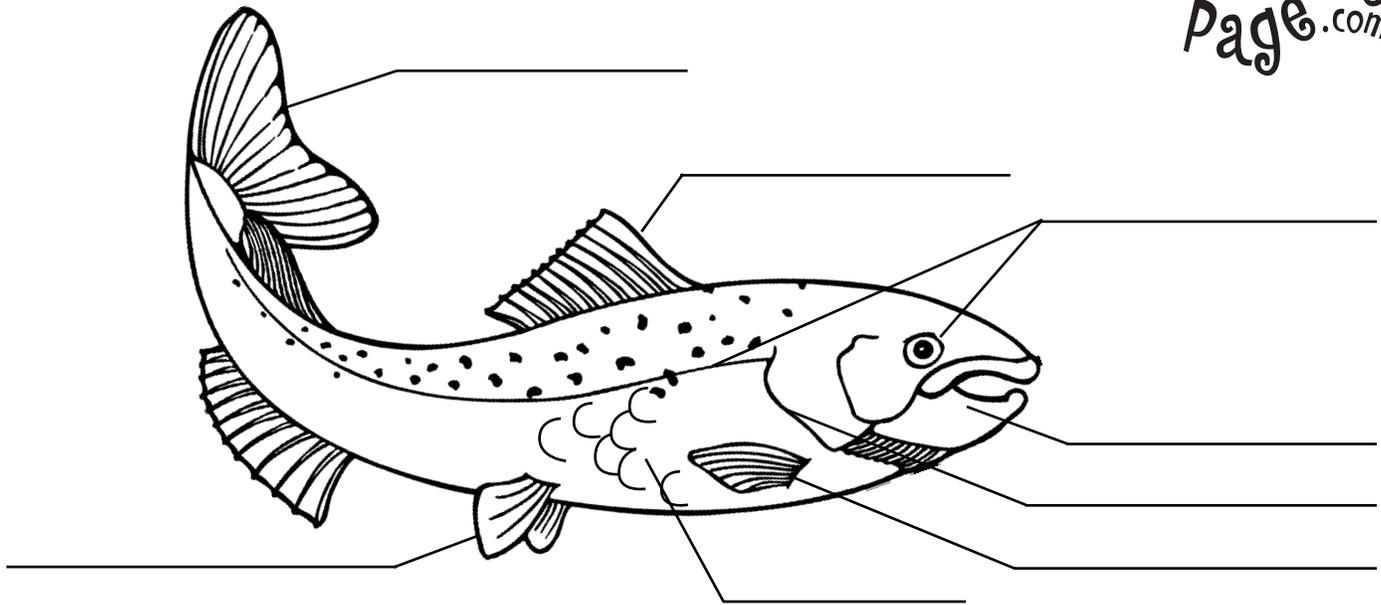
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Manta ray
Polar bear
Great white shark
Walrus
Northern elephant seal
Emperor penguin
Octopus

Name _____



Read the sentences below and write each underlined term on the corresponding line above.

1. Most fish have scales covering their skin. The scales are covered with a layer of mucus, which helps protect against infection.
2. Dorsal fin: used for sudden direction changes and to add stability
Pectoral fin: used for steering, stopping, and balancing
Pelvic fin: adds stability
Tail fin: used for moving through the water
3. Fish can feel vibrations with their motion detectors, which help them find other animals. The motion detectors are openings around each eye and along the sides of their bodies.
4. Fish get oxygen through their gills. Water goes in through their mouth, over the gills, and out through the gill slit.
5. Most fish have jaws with teeth for grabbing and biting.

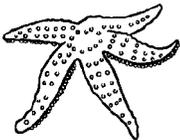
Bonus question: What is the study of fish called?

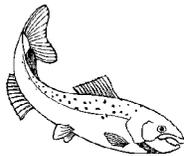
Name _____

Ocean animals belong to different groups. Read about the following groups.

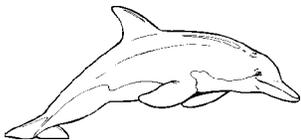
1. Mammals—warm blooded, breathe air, vertebrates; babies grow inside the mother's body
2. Fish—most are cold-blooded, have gills for breathing; are vertebrates; live underwater
3. Invertebrates—animals that do not have backbones

Decide which group each of the following animals belongs to. In the box next to each picture, write the number 1, 2, or 3 that corresponds to the above groups. Write the ocean animal name on the line next to the box.

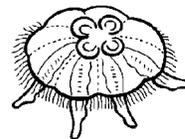


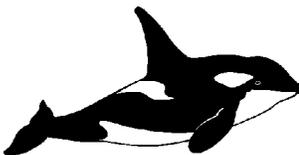


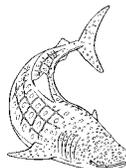


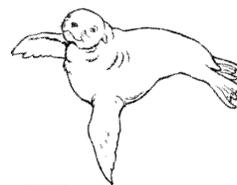






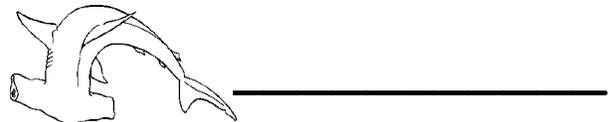
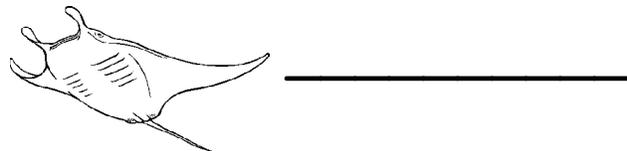
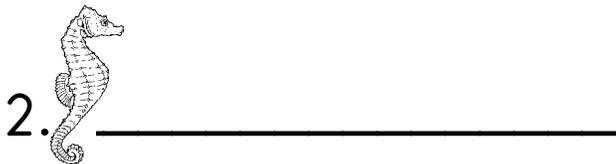
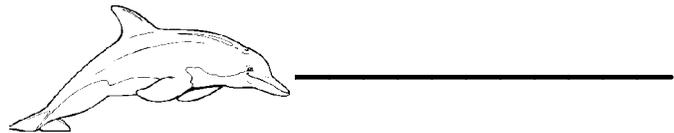
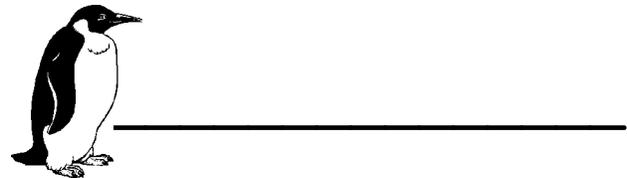
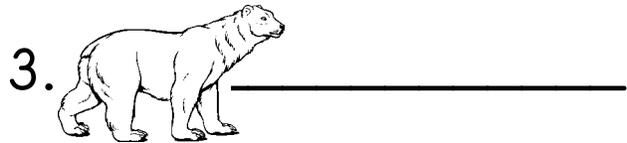
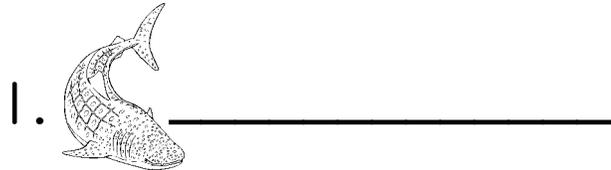






Name _____

One of these animals does not belong in the group.
Write the name of each ocean animal in the blank next
to its picture. Then circle the animal that does not belong.
Use your Fact Files to help you.

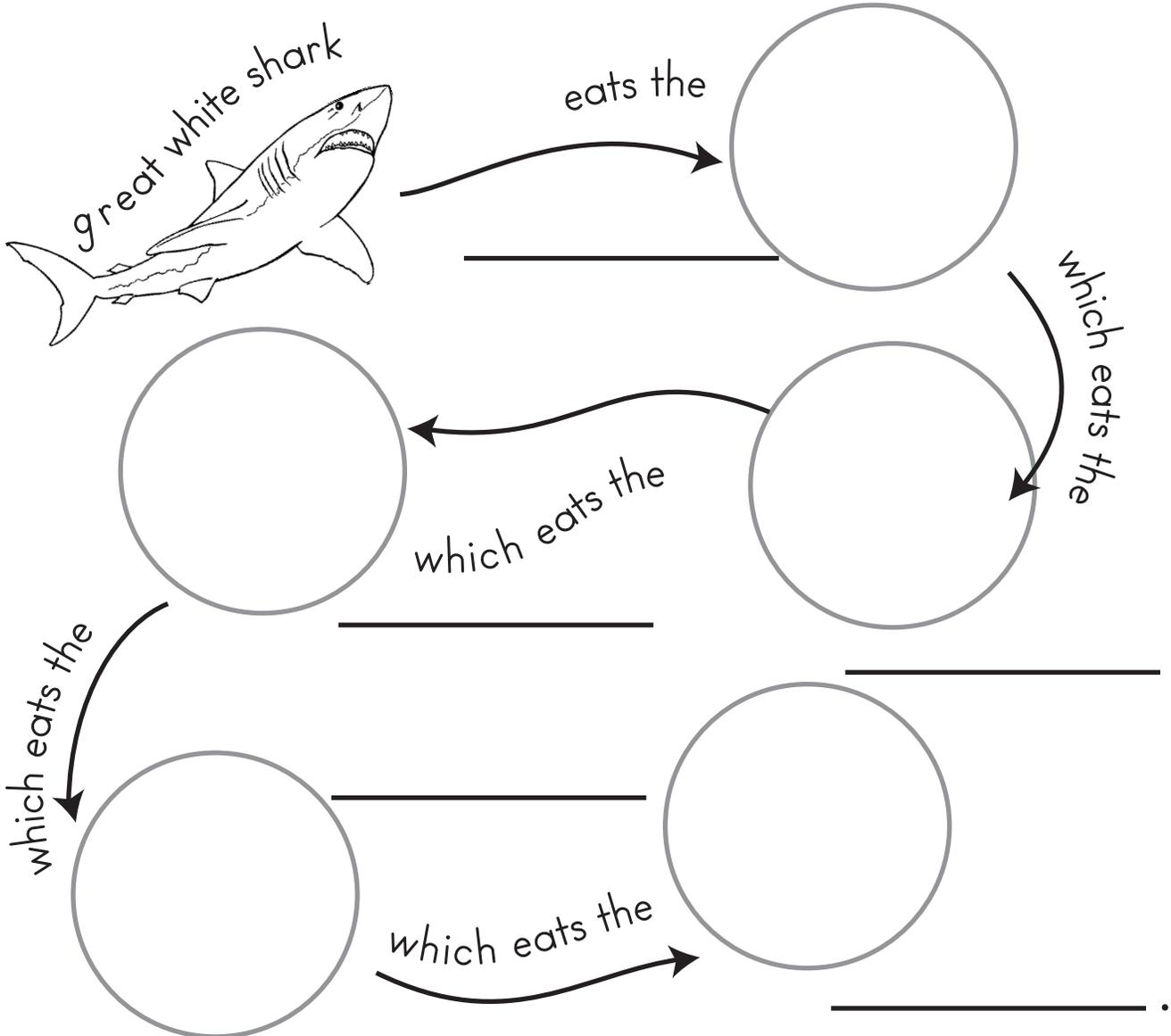


octopus killer whale dolphin penguin polar bear
sea horse whale shark sperm whale
hammerhead shark manta ray

Name _____

Plankton are the microscopic plants and animals that float in the ocean. Animal plankton eat plant-like plankton. Some fish eat plankton. Other fish eat fish. A bigger fish will eat a smaller fish and then get eaten by an even bigger fish. This pattern of eating is called a food chain. Show the following in a food chain, starting with the great white shark. Draw a picture of each link.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| plant-like plankton | sea horse | great white shark |
| squid | northern elephant seal | animal plankton |



Name _____

Zones of the Ocean Floor



~6500 ft. -
19,500 ft.

~650 ft. -
6500 ft.

~0 ft. -
650 ft.

Name _____

At the edge of the continents, the ocean floor slopes down to the deep part of the ocean. This is called the continental margin.

The ocean floor is divided into three parts: the continental shelf, the continental slope, and the continental margin. Read the definitions and label the parts of the continental margin and the abyssal plain on Funsheet 6.

Continental Shelf: This is the part of the ocean floor that slants slowly from the land out to the ocean. It is the shallower part of the ocean.

Continental Slope: This is the part of the ocean floor that extends from the end of the continental shelf to the beginning of the continental rise. It is like a cliff, steeper and deeper than the shelf.

Continental Rise: This is the part of the ocean floor that extends from the edge of the slope to the abyssal plain. It is made of sand and mud sediment.

Abyssal Plain: The deepest and flattest part of the ocean. The only parts deeper are the deep sea trenches. They are covered by thick sediment.

Name _____

Different areas, or zones, of the ocean support different kinds of sea life, depending on how much sunlight they receive. Read the definitions and label the different zones on Funsheet 6. Then draw one ocean creature in each zone.

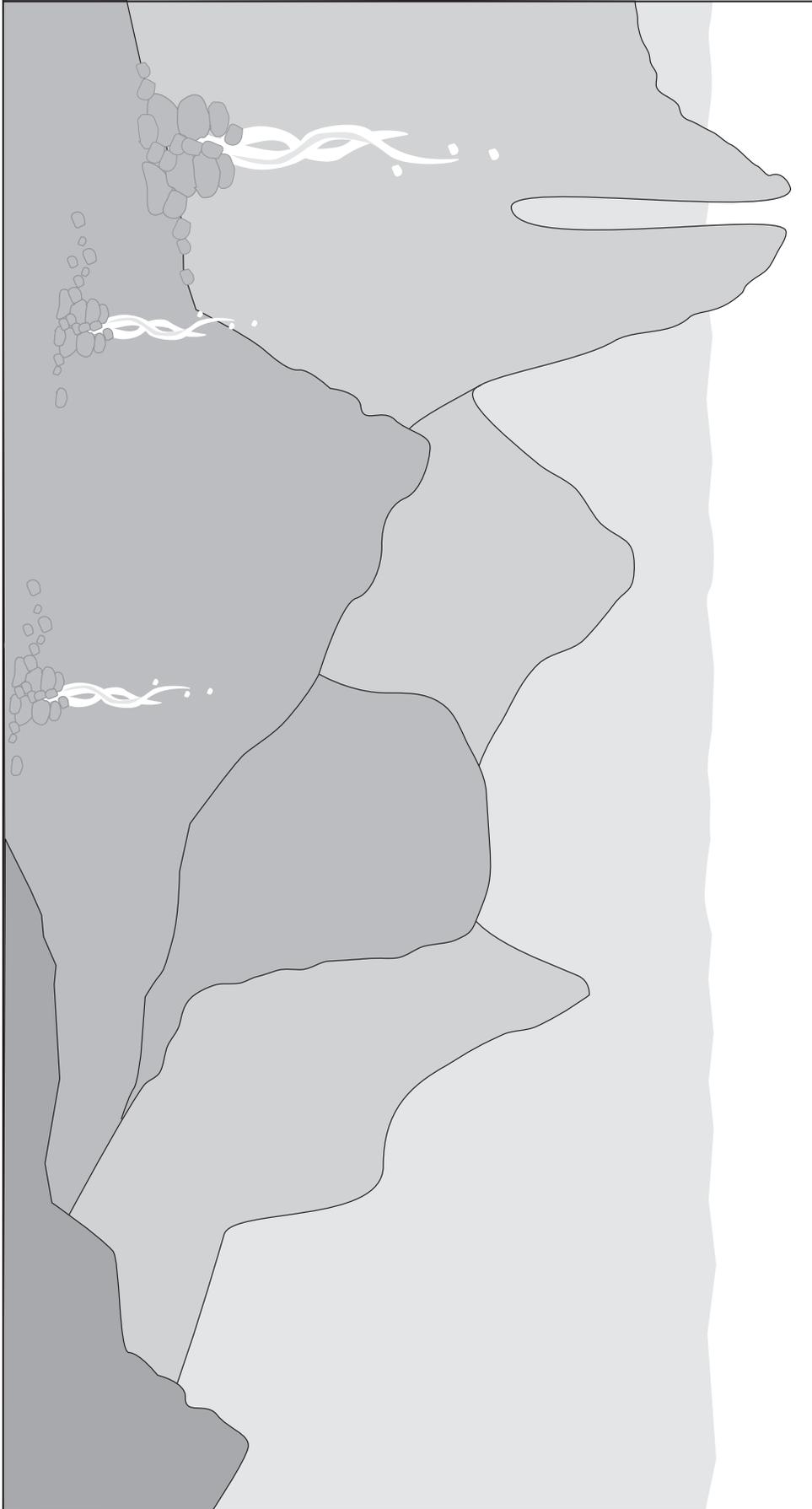
Sublittoral Zone: This zone receives the most sunlight and is warmer than the others. It is about 650 feet deep, and is the same depth as the continental shelf. Most of the ocean life lives in this zone. Examples of life in this zone are man-of-wars, leatherback turtles, and salmon.

Bathyal Zone: This zone receives very little sunlight. It reaches from about 650 feet to 6,500 feet, and is the same depth as the continental slope. It is darker and colder than the sublittoral zone. There is not enough sunlight in this zone to support plant life. Examples of life in this zone are sperm whales and octopuses.

Abyssal Zone: This zone receives no sunlight. It is dark, still, and very cold. It reaches from about 6,500 feet to the deepest part of the ocean. It is the same depth as the continental rise and the deep sea floor, or the abyssal plain. Ocean life in this zone is small, nearly blind creatures, such as eels and lanternfish. Many creatures reside on the abyssal floor, including starfish and sea cucumbers.

Name _____

Features of the Ocean Floor



Name _____

The ocean floor has many features, such as volcanic islands, sea mounts, guyouts, hydrothermal vents, and deep sea trenches. Read the definitions and label the features on Funsheet 9.

Volcanic Islands: Where hot, molten rock comes up, or erupts, through holes in the earth's surface. These islands grow higher after each eruption. When the volcanoes grow tall enough to break through the surface of the ocean, they form islands.

Seamounts: These are submerged mountains. They do not extend above the surface of the ocean. They are formed in the same way as volcanic islands are formed.

Sea Peaks: Seamounts that are pointed on top.

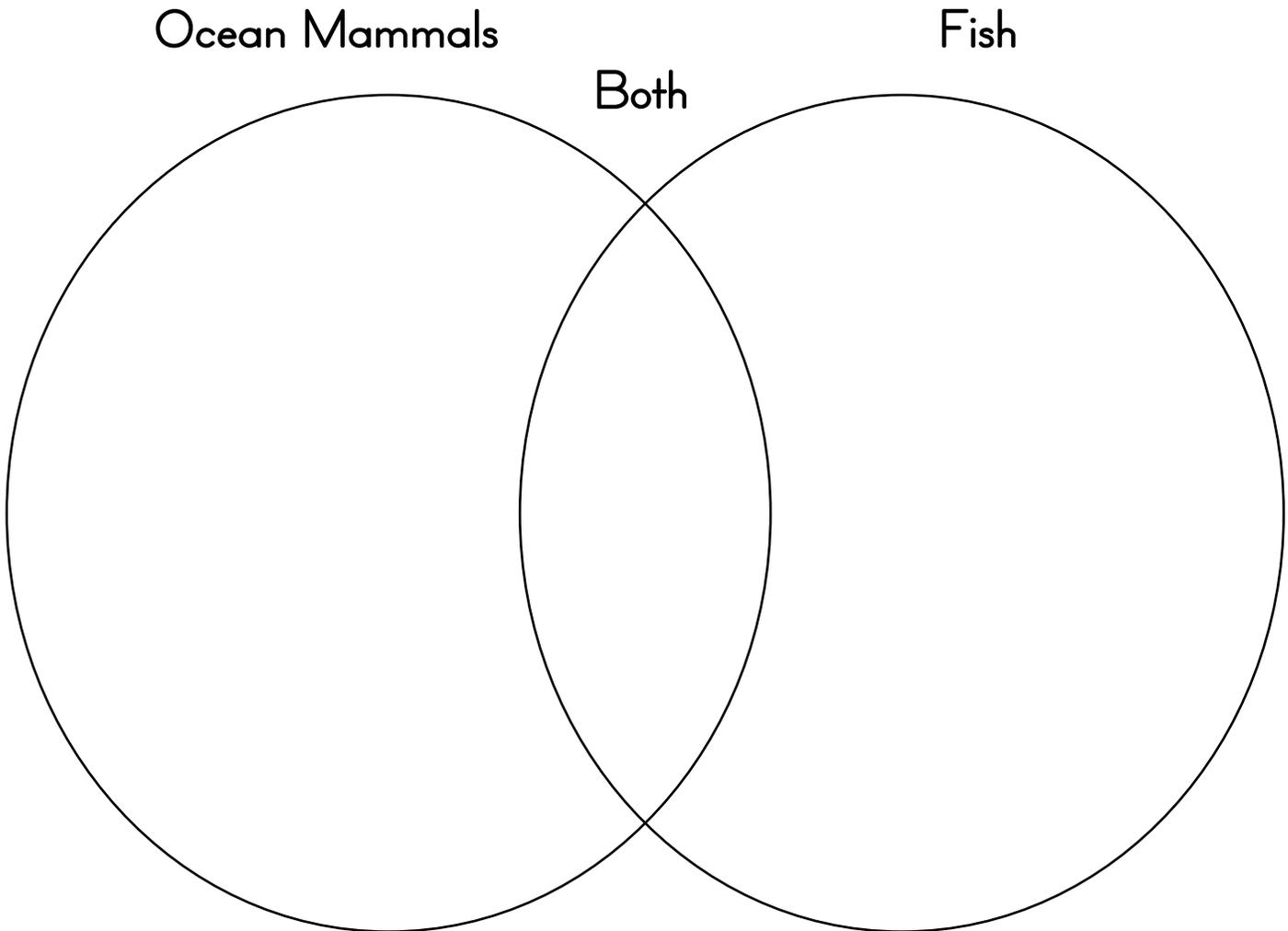
Guyouts: Seamounts that are flat on top. They are volcanoes that used to be islands but sank when the sea floor under them collapsed.

Hydrothermal vents: Cracks in the ocean floor where very hot water gushes out. Chimneys form around the cracks from the minerals deposited around them.

Deep Sea Trenches: These are the deepest part of the ocean. They occur where the two plates meet, and one plate melts back into the earth.

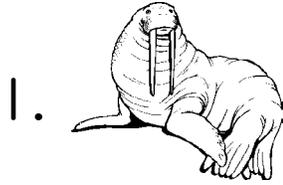
Name _____

Using your Oceans Fact Files and your Oceans Funsheet 3, make a numbered list of eight facts about ocean animals, including both mammals and fish. Use a separate piece of paper. Write the number for each fact in the correct section of the Venn diagram below.

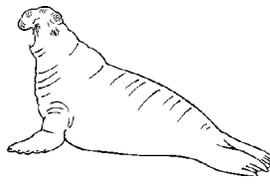


Name _____

Write one or more characteristics that each set of sea animals has in common. Use your Fact Files to help you.



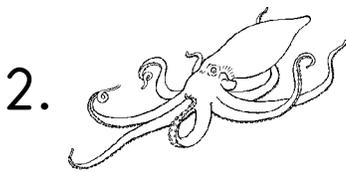
Walrus



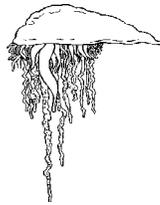
Elephant Seal



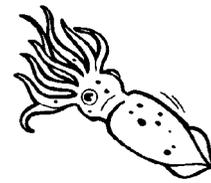
Sea Lion



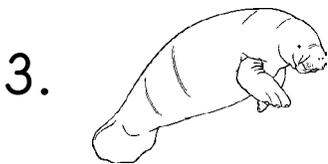
Octopus



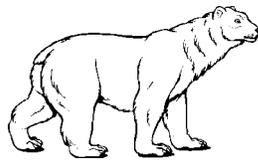
Man-of-War



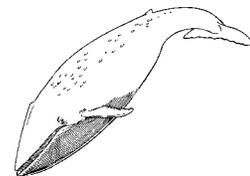
Squid



Manatee



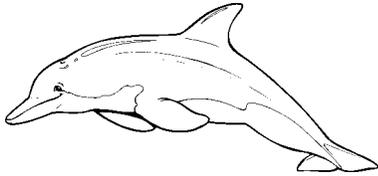
Polar Bear

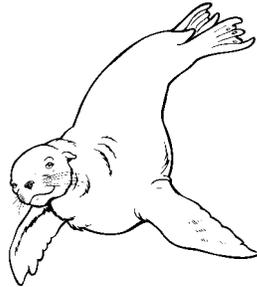


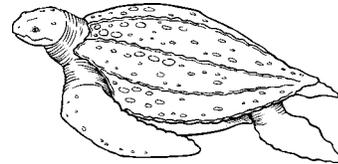
Blue Whale

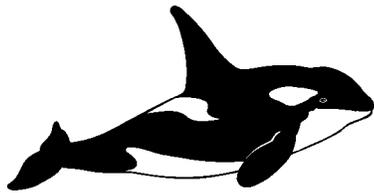
Name _____

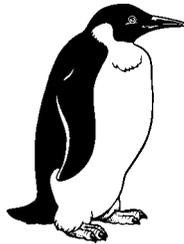
Using your Fact Files, put the ocean animals in size order from biggest to smallest. Write each animal's name on the list, and put the correct number on the line below the animal.

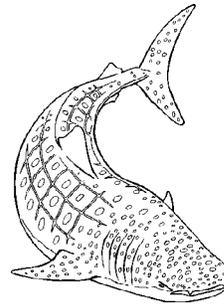












1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

6. _____

Name _____

Read about the differences between sea lions and true seals. Then answer the questions below.

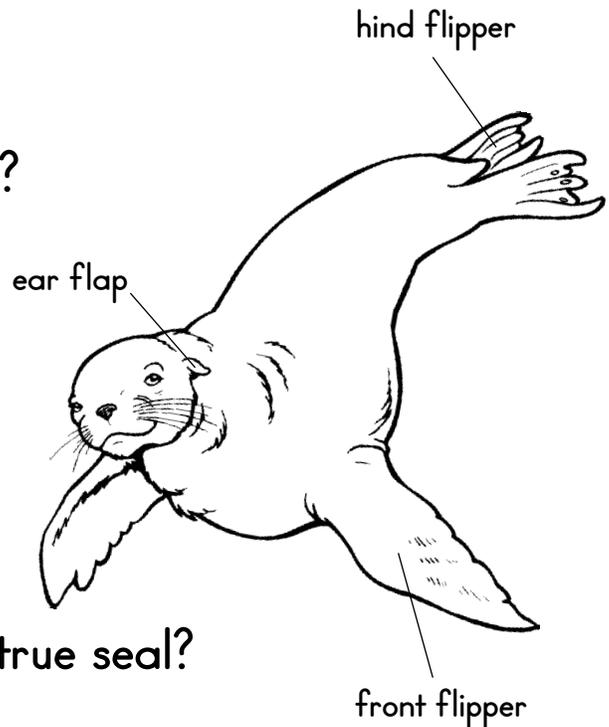
Sea lions have small flaps of skin that cover their internal ears. True seals do not have ear flaps. Sea lions swim using their front flippers. Their rear flippers help steer them through the water. True seals swim using their hind flippers. They use their front flippers to steer. On land, a sea lion uses its front and hind flippers to move. A true seal uses its front flippers or just the muscles in its body to move across land.

1. Which animal uses its front flippers to steer?

2. Which animal has small ear flaps?

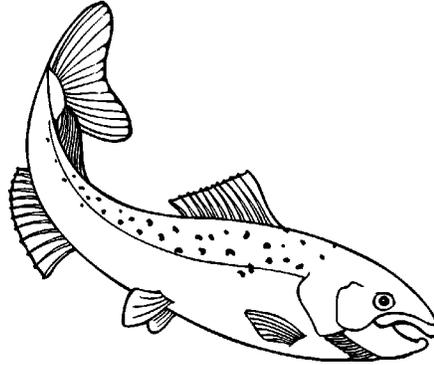
3. Which animal uses all four of its flippers to travel with on land?

4. Is this a picture of a sea lion or a true seal?



Name _____

Look at the pictures. From the list below, write the things that people and fish have in common. Then write the things that they don't have in common.



eyes	fins	mouth	legs
tail	body	scales	head

Things that people and fish have in common:

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

Things that people and fish don't have in common:

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

Write one more thing that is different between people and fish. _____

Name _____

Draw a line from the hammerhead shark to the statements that are true. Use your Fact Files.

Hammerhead sharks are mammals.

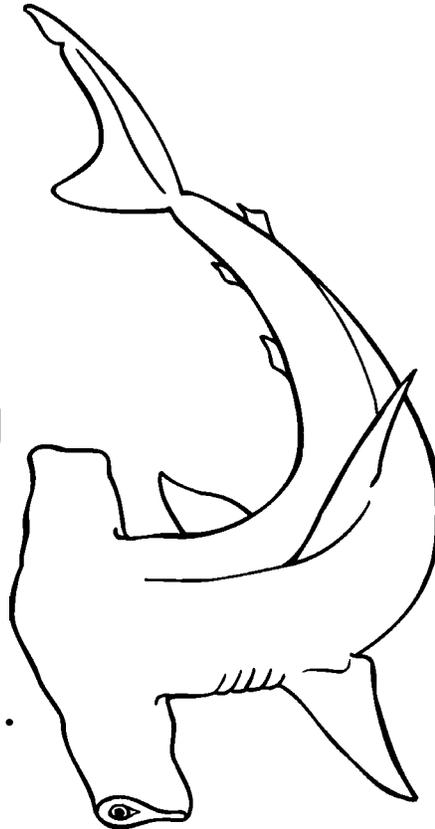
Hammerhead sharks eat fish.

Hammerhead sharks have 10 to 30 young at a time.

Hammerhead sharks can be 225 feet long.

Hammerhead sharks live in cold northern waters.

Hammerhead sharks are carnivores.



Hammerhead sharks are herbivores.

Hammerhead sharks live in tropical waters.

Hammerhead sharks live 20 to 30 years.

Hammerhead sharks can be 14 feet long.

Hammerhead sharks eat mostly turtles.

Hammerhead sharks live 15 to 20 years.

Name _____

Use the paragraph below and your Fact Files to answer the questions.

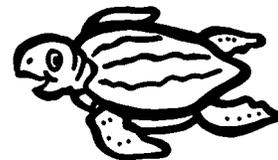
The female leatherback turtle might swim thousands of miles to lay her eggs on the beach where she herself was hatched. She digs a hole in the sand in which to lay her soft-shelled eggs. When the young hatch, they head for the ocean. Many are eaten by seabirds and other predators before they reach the ocean. The surviving young swim until they reach the deep ocean waters.

1. How many eggs does a female leatherback turtle lay?

2. What type of egg shells do leatherback turtle eggs have?

3. Why won't all of the baby leatherback turtles make it safely to the ocean? _____

4. How long might a leatherback turtle live?

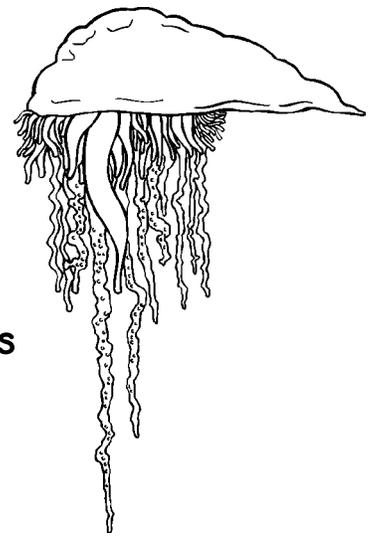


5. Why does the female leatherback turtle dig a hole in the sand? _____

Name _____

The Portuguese man-of-war is moved by the wind and ocean currents. A gas float sits on top of the water, and long tentacles drift below the water. The tentacles have stinging cells on them. When a small fish touches the tentacles, the cells release venom that stuns or kills the fish. Then the long tentacles pull the prey up to where the Portuguese man-of-war can start to digest it.

Answer the questions by filling in the correct bubble. T = True, F = False



- T F
- The Portuguese man-of-war uses its teeth to catch prey.
- Long tentacles on the Portuguese man-of-war have stinging cells on them.
- The Portuguese man-of-war eats small fish.
- The Portuguese man-of-war uses long flippers to swim.
- The Portuguese man-of-war goes where the wind and ocean currents take it.
- The gas float on the Portuguese man-of-war sits on top of the water.

Name _____

The manatee is an endangered animal. This means that it is in danger of becoming extinct. When an animal is extinct, it means that all of that type of animal have died. Some other endangered animals are the blue whale, the tiger, and the giant panda.

Draw the tail and front flippers on this manatee.



What does it mean when an animal is endangered?

Name _____

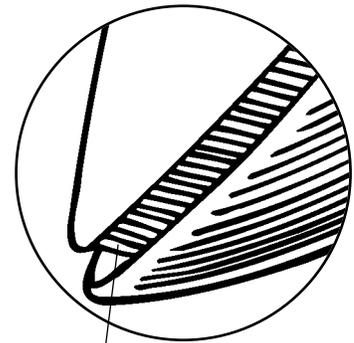
All whales belong to the order *Cetacea*.

There are two different types of whales. One type is the baleen whale, and the other is the toothed whale.

Baleen whales eat mostly plankton. They use the baleen in their mouths to filter the plankton out of the water. Toothed whales have teeth and eat mostly fish and squid. They have to swim and catch their prey.

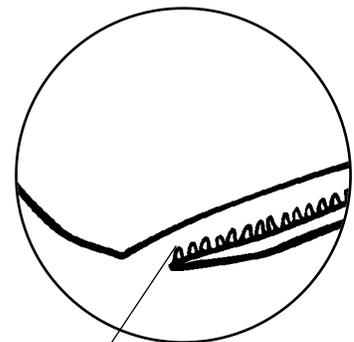
Write which whales in the Fact Files use baleen to catch food and which use teeth.

Use baleen: _____



baleen

Use teeth: _____



teeth