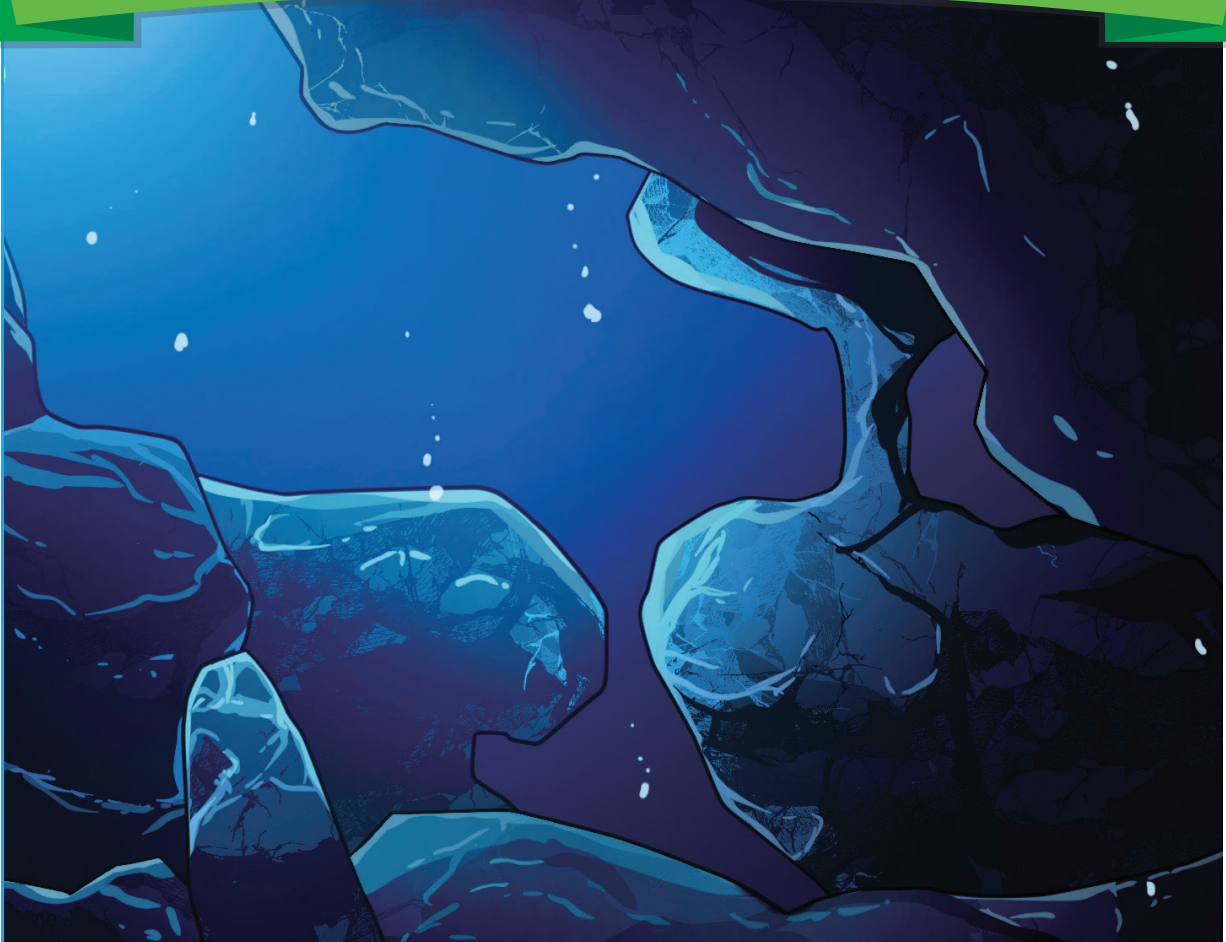
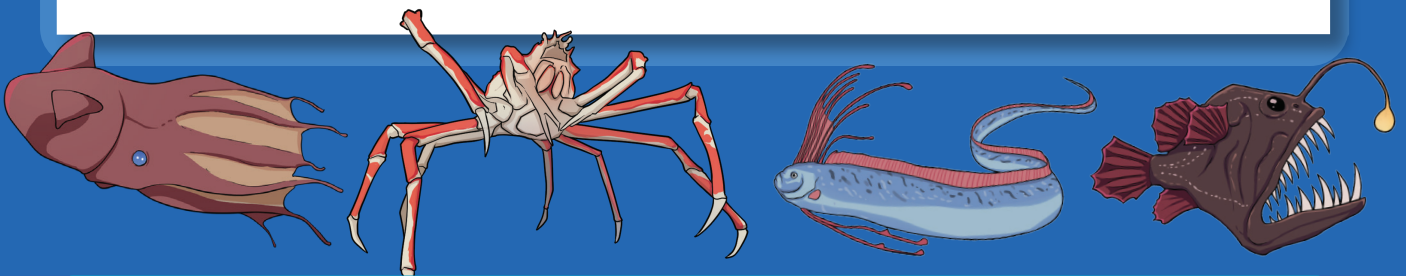


# READING & SPEAKING



## Under the Sea



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 1

### Part A. Let's Read

#### The Deep Sea

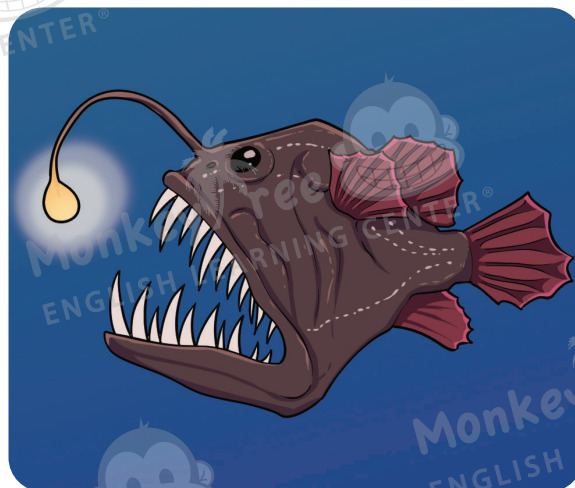
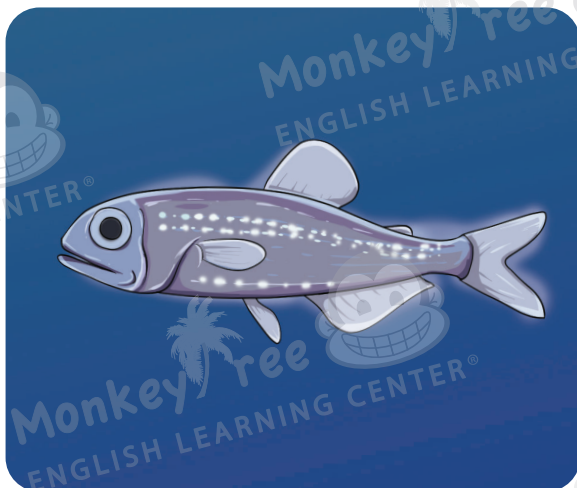
Some places around the world are more difficult than others for animals to survive in. These are known as extreme environments. Well-known extreme environments are hot, dry deserts and icy places, like Antarctica. The deep sea is also an extreme environment.

Parts of the ocean are so deep that light cannot pass all the way through the water. As a result, the ocean floor is very dark, and freezing cold. This means that no plants can grow there, so very little food is available.

Because these conditions are so harsh, scientists always thought that few animal species would be able to survive in the deep sea. However, when this unique place was explored, many different kinds of animals were discovered. Scientists were surprised to learn that so many strange creatures had adapted for survival there.







One big difficulty for animals in the deep sea is the darkness. Each animal has its own way of dealing with this problem. Some deep sea fishes, like the blacksmelt, have giant eyes to catch even small flickers of light. Other creatures make their own light.

For example, the lanternfish has spots on its body that it can light up. The lanternfish also uses this ability to find prey. Other animals swim toward the light, only to be eaten up! The anglerfish has a long pole like a fishing rod on its head. It uses this to catch its prey. It also has sharp teeth and a big mouth, so it can eat prey much bigger than itself.

These creatures look very different from most animals we see. That is because they are adapted to an environment that is very different from our own.

## Part B. Let's Talk

**What is strange about these animals?**

**In what ways are the deep sea conditions harsh?**

**Would you like to see any of these animals? Why or why not?**

**How have animals adapted to the darkness of the deep sea?**

## Part C. My New Words

Write each word and its definition. Next, write a sentence using the new word.

1

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

2

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

3

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

4

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_



5

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

6

Word: \_\_\_\_\_ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: \_\_\_\_\_

Sentence: \_\_\_\_\_

## Part D. Vocabulary Check 1

Find new words in the text that have similar meanings to the following words.

1. cold

2. big

3. found

4. shocked

## Part E. Vocabulary Check 2

Write a word that matches each of the following definitions.

1

Very hot, dry places with very little rainfall



\_\_\_\_\_

2

Not like anything else; one-of-a-kind



\_\_\_\_\_

3

Animals that are eaten by other animals



\_\_\_\_\_

## Part F. Challenge Yourself!

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the words from the word box.

**ability** • **dark** • **available** • **sharp** • **creatures**

1. There are many interesting \_\_\_\_\_ in the rainforest.
2. Tanya is great at sports. She has the \_\_\_\_\_ to run very fast.
3. You must be careful with knives as they are very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are many options \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch at the diner.
5. It usually starts to get \_\_\_\_\_ at around 6 p.m.



## SECTION 2

### Part A. Let's Learn

## Strange Sea Creatures

There are many weird and wonderful deep sea creatures. Let's learn about them!

**Christmas tree worms** are usually found on coral reefs. They have two colorful spirals around their bodies, making them look like Christmas trees. They are found all across the world's oceans.



**Northern stargazers** have large eyes and nostrils at the top of their heads. They bury their bodies into the sand so their eyes are poking out. This makes it easier for them to catch their prey.

**Wobbegongs** are known as 'carpet sharks' as they lie on the floor of the sea. They are very flat and their color allows them to hide on the ocean floor. This enables them to catch prey.



**Frog fish** also lie at the bottom of the seabed. They move around by waddling. They can change color and texture to blend in with the environment around them.

## Part B. Let's Check

Refer the text, *Strange Sea Creatures*, and draw lines to match the description to the correct animal.

1

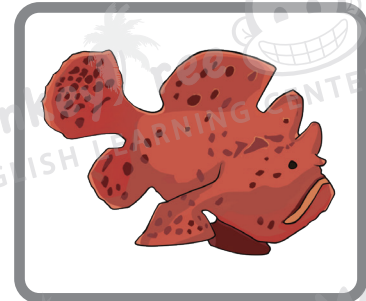
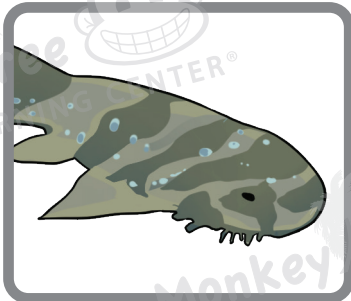
I hide in the sand and jump out at my prey when they don't expect it!

2

It is very hard to see me because I always change to copy my surroundings.

3

They call me a carpet, but don't put your feet on me or I'll eat you for dinner!



## Part C. Multiple Choice Questions

Refer to the text, *The Deep Sea*, and circle the letter next to each correct answer.

1. Why are the ocean's depths such harsh environments?

- a. They are very dark
- b. There is very little food
- c. They are very cold
- d. All of the above

2. Which of the following is not an extreme environment?

- a. A desert
- b. Antarctica
- c. A beach
- d. A mountaintop

3. How do animals overcome the ocean's darkness?

- a. By making light
- b. By using a torch
- c. By having large eyes
- d. Both a. and c.

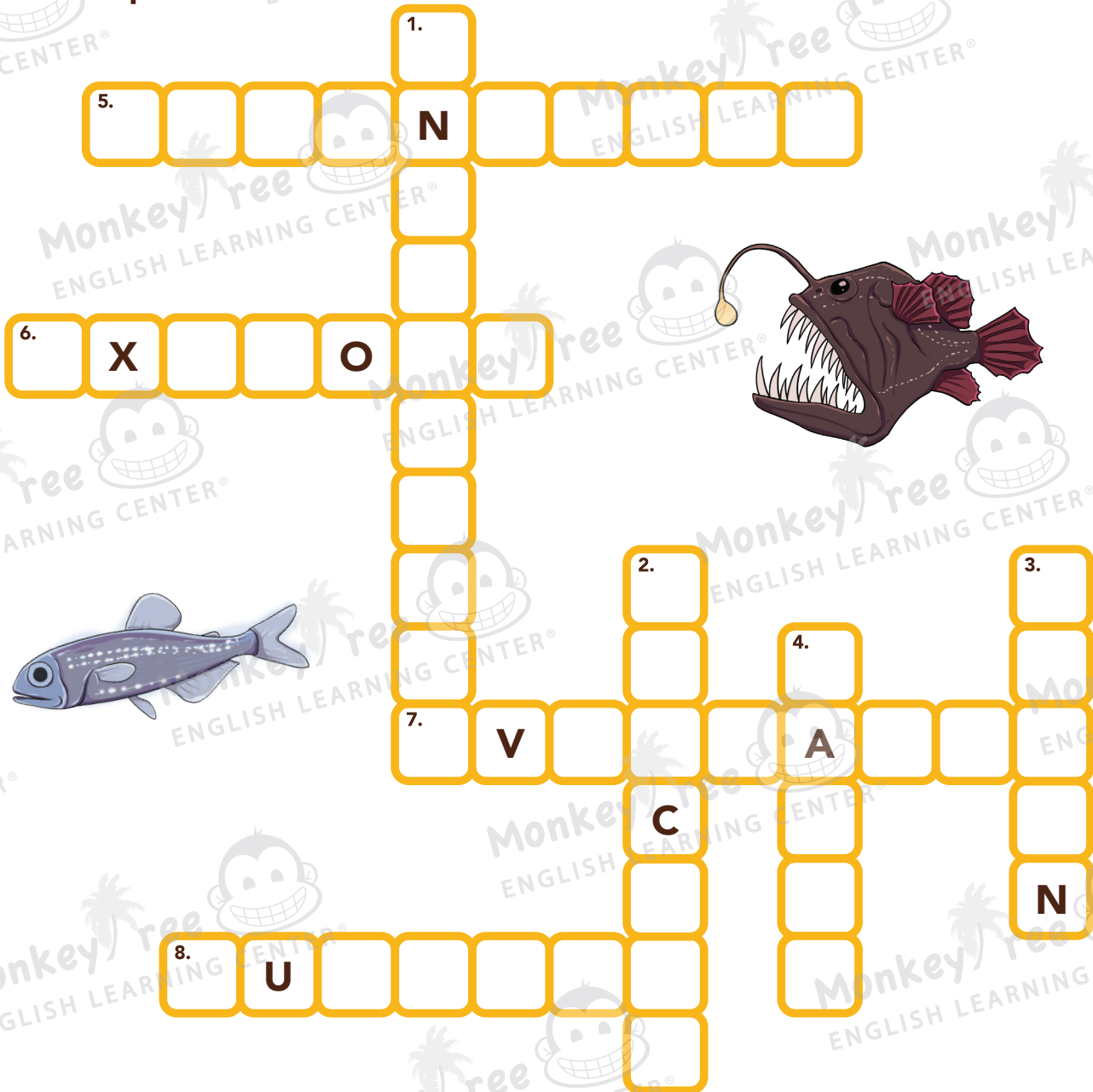
4. Why can't you find any plants on the ocean floor?

- a. It is too bright
- b. There is no light
- c. They can't grow in water
- d. The fish eat them all



## Part D. Challenge Yourself!

Refer to the reading, *The Deep Sea*, and use the clues to complete the crossword puzzle.



### Down

1. The very cold place at the very south of the planet
2. A tiny bit of light that keeps on stopping and starting
3. A very large sea
4. Extremely difficult to live and survive in

### Across

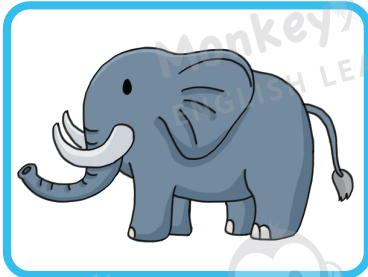
5. People whose job is to study and learn about science
6. To travel through a place to learn about it
7. Able to be found and used
8. To go on living, especially in difficult conditions

## Part E. Language Focus

### Comparatives

- ★ **Comparatives** are used to compare two things.
- ★ We add **'-er'** to most adjectives to change them into **comparatives**.
- ★ We must also use the word **than**.  
*Example:* George is taller than Pamela.
- ★ If an adjective is long, we put the word **'more'** before it.  
*Example:* My mom is more intelligent than my dad.
- ★ Some **comparatives** are completely different from the adjective.  
*Example:* Apples taste better than oranges.

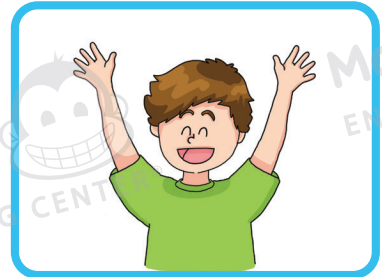
Let's practice! Use the words and pictures to make sentences with comparatives.



1. big



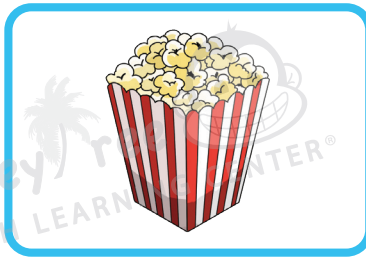
2. bad



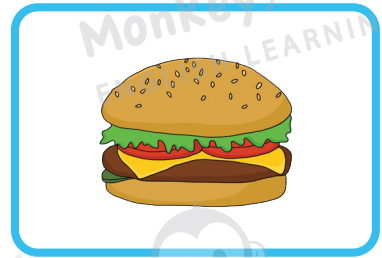
3. happy



4. noisy



5. exciting



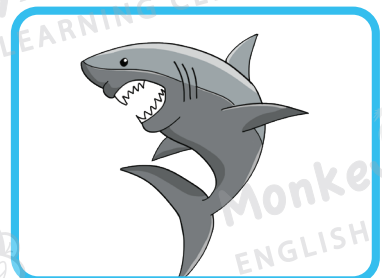
6. delicious



7. difficult



8. far



9. scary



## SECTION 3

### Part A. Let's Read

## Finding the Giant !

My dad is a marine biologist. Today, we are going under the sea in a big submarine. He says we are going to find some fascinating deep sea creatures. I can't wait!

The deeper underwater we travel, the darker it becomes. I see lots of ugly, glowing fish through the window. Their lights flick off when we get closer.

"There are many weird and wonderful animals in the ocean," Dad says.

"I want to see a giant squid!" I say.

"Giant squid are rarely seen by people. They are very mysterious animals. They live in the deepest ocean depths, farther than we can venture," Dad says.

"What do they look like?" I ask.

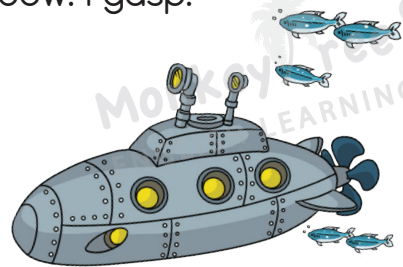
"They are as long as a bus, with enormous eyes. They have eight arms and two long tentacles. The tentacles are used to catch food. They have suckers and small spiky teeth on them. They have a strong beak for a mouth, like a parrot, and are fast swimmers." Dad explains.

"Wow" I say. I walk to a round window and my dad reads some notes. I look into the black ocean and see a huge black-and-white eye staring back. In a second, it is gone and a long red tentacle flicks past the window. I gasp.

"Dad! Dad! I just saw one! A giant squid!" I yell.

My dad laughs. "Sure you did, Karl."

"No, really..."



### Part B. Let's Talk

**What is strange about the animals found in the deep sea?**

**Would you like to go under the sea in a submarine?**

**Why have so few people seen a giant squid?**

**Why does Karl's dad not believe that he saw a giant squid?**

## Part C. Let's Learn the Skill

### Making Inferences

- ✓ When you read a text, it may not give you all the information you would like to know about the topic or story.
- ✓ When you **make inferences**, you figure out these missing details based on the information that is provided.
- ✓ You may need to reread the text when **making inferences**.

## Part D. Let's Practice

Read the short text below, and then make inferences to answer the questions on the next page.

### Gravity

Have you ever wondered why, when you drop something, it falls to the floor? That's because of gravity. We can't see gravity, but it is the force that pulls people and things to Earth, and stops us from floating into space. Earth's gravity also keeps the Moon orbiting it.

It's not just Earth that has gravity. The Sun and all the other planets do too. That's why most planets have moons orbiting them.

The bigger the object, the stronger its gravity. Jupiter's gravity is so strong that it has over sixty moons – more than any other planet in the solar system.

The Sun's gravity is by far the strongest. Every object in the solar system orbits it.

1. Which is the largest planet in the solar system?

- a. Jupiter                      b. Earth                      c. Mercury                      d. Mars

2. How did you know the answer to the last question?

---

3. Uranus is a planet that is much bigger than Earth, but much smaller than Jupiter. How many moons do you think orbit it?

- a. 1                      b. 27                      c. 100                      d. 0

4. Mercury has no moons. What does this tell us about its size?

---

5. Why do you think Earth has only one moon?

---

## Part E. Let's Make Inferences

Refer to the reading passage, *Finding the Giant Squid*, to help you complete the following activities.

1. What kind of person do you think Karl is?

---

2. Do you think that Karl really saw a giant squid? Why or why not?

---

3. What kind of food do you think a giant squid eats? Explain.

---



4. Why do you think that giant squid have such big eyes?

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5. Why don't humans see giant squid very often?

---

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6. What is a marine biologist? What do you think their job is?

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### Part F. Fun Activity

**What do you think a giant squid looks like? Read the description from the text and sketch a giant squid below.**



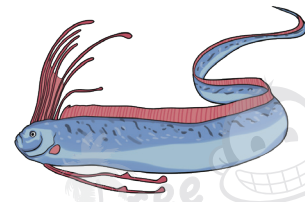
## SECTION 4

### Part A. Let's Learn

## Ocean Monsters

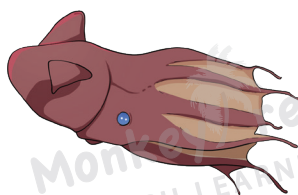
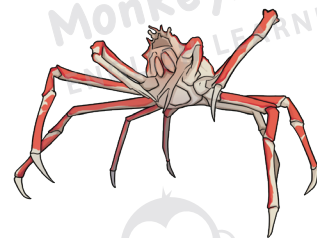
Let's learn about some of the scary creatures found in the deep oceans!

**Oarfish** are extremely long fish. They live so deep under the ocean that they are rarely seen by humans. In Japan, an oarfish coming to shore is a sign of a coming earthquake.



**Frilled sharks** are very large, ancient creatures that have existed since the days of the dinosaurs. They have a very scary appearance and cannot survive in shallower waters.

**Giant spider** crabs live right at the bottom of the ocean. They have eight legs, which are extremely long, and extremely strong pincers. Though they look a little scary, they are in fact, very gentle!



**Vampire squid** are tiny red animals. They can light themselves up to see in the dark, but 'switch off' their lights to hide from predators when they sense that they are near.

## Part B. Let's Talk

How are these animals different from creatures in shallow water?

Why do you think these animals are so rarely seen by people?

How do these animals survive in deep sea environments?

## Part C. Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the letter next to the correct answers.

1. What doesn't a giant squid have?

- a. A beak
- b. Tentacles
- c. Large eyes
- d. A long nose

2. How are deep sea animals usually described?

- a. Strange and scary
- b. Beautiful and gentle
- c. Similar to land animals
- d. Tiny and cute

3. Which one produces its own light?

- a. Vampire squid
- b. Blacksmelt
- c. Giant squid
- d. Frilled shark

4. Most deep sea animals eat...

- a. sea weed and other plants.
- b. eggs and milk.
- c. other sea animals.
- d. Both a. and c.

5. Which one is a submarine?

a.



b.



c.



d.





## Part D. Written Response Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. Why are deep sea environments so strange?

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2. How do deep sea animals survive in this environment?

---

---

---

3. Would humans be able to survive in the deep sea? Explain.

---

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## Part E. Let's Spell

Listen carefully to the words and write them on the lines below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part F. Let's Present

Create an imaginary deep sea animal! Think about the animals you have learned about this month and how they survive in this extreme environment. Then, decide how your animal is adapted to survive. Sketch your ideas below, and then present to your class!

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## Try This at Home!

### Part A. Let's Match

Match the words to the definitions.

1

**tiny**

2

**predator**

3

**pincers**

4

**gentle**

5

**appearance**

An animal that hunts and eats other animals

The way a person or thing looks

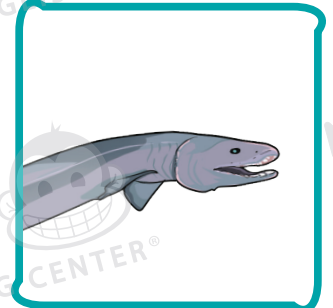
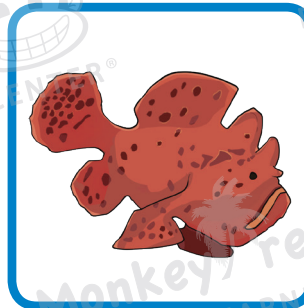
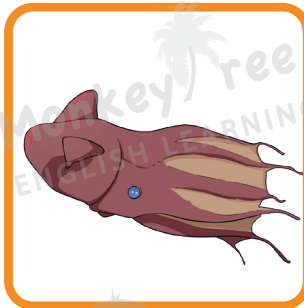
A crab's hands, used to pinch and pick up

Extremely small

Very kind and friendly

### Part B. Let's Check

Look at the pictures and draw lines to correctly name each animal.



**vampire squid**

**frilled shark**

**frog fish**

**anglerfish**



# READING & SPEAKING

LEVEL C UNIT 10

## Progress Report

☐ Lesson 1 \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Lesson 2 \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Lesson 3 \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ Lessons 4+ \_\_\_\_\_

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Teacher Signature : \_\_\_\_\_

