LETS LEARN ABOUT OCEAN ANIMALS

activities

this pack has 3 x ocean zone activities,flash cards to use as a pocket book,memory match games

70+ pages

of flash cards,posters activities,information, questioners,worksheets

important info

each page is to be printed on A4 SIZE paper, use thick card stock for posters/flashcards look best

prep-y6

perfect for mixed age children, activities included for pre-schoolers-primary school age children.

lets learn

Your child will learn information about sharks,dolphins,fish, sea life classification, ocean zones,ocean animal families anatomy of sea creatures,turtle life cycle and so, so much more

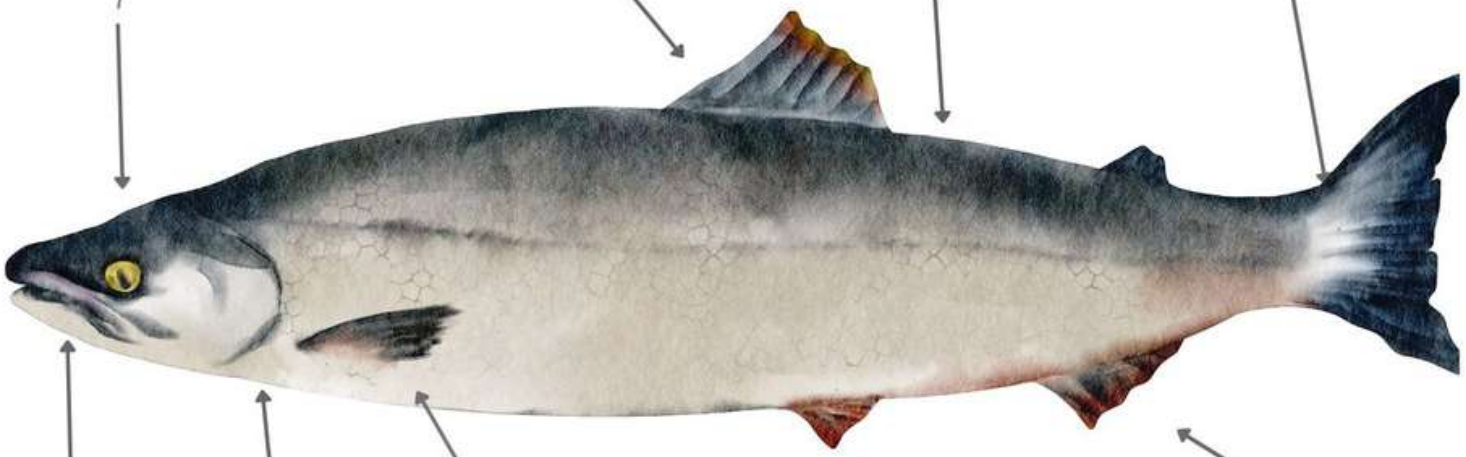
easy to use

each page has instructions to make it easy to use

@embracethewildling

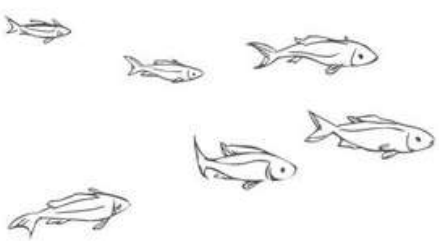
www.barefootchild.info

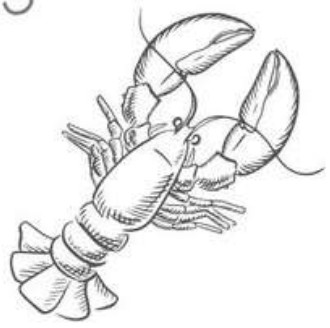
Anatomy of a Fish



Diet

fish, worms, crustaceans





Scientific Name : Pisces

Name_____

Let's learn about fish!

Please draw an arrow to each part of the fish from the words below.

tail

dorsal fin

mouth

gills

scales

pelvic fin

caudial fin

Name the fish

Can you name 3 types of fish ?

SEA ANIMALS
FINGER PUPPETS

Make finger puppets using scissors and glue.
Name your puppets and write a conversation for them.
Perform your puppet conversation to the class or your parents.

Orca

Seal

Jellyfish

Walrus

Whale

Shark

Activity 1

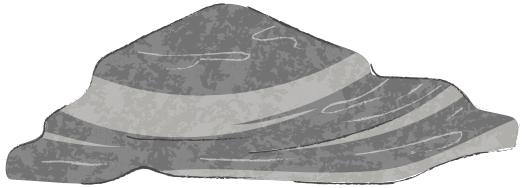
OCEAN ZONES IN A BOTTLE

cut around the bottle watch the QR code video and Correctly label each ocean zone layer.

CREATING OCEAN ZONES IN A BOTTLE

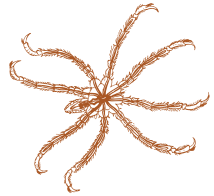
Activity 2

cut around the bottle on page activity 2-A and glue the back onto a piece of cardboard. Can you draw in the correct ocean zone layers, paying attention to the different shades of blue as the ocean goes deeper.? Don't forget to add rocks, sand and sea weed for your sea animals to hide. Finish of your bottle by cutting out the pictures below and adding whichever ones you like to your eco system in a bottle.

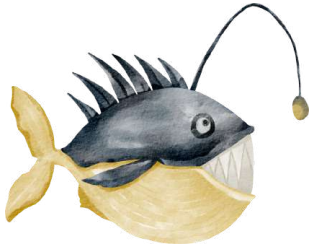


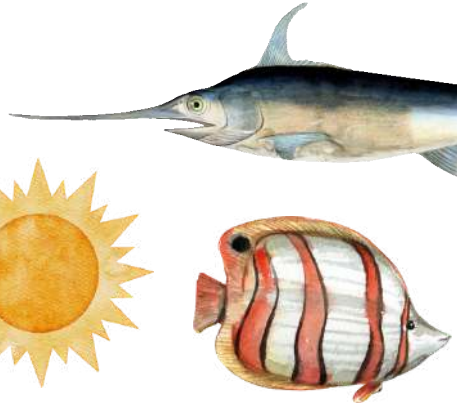


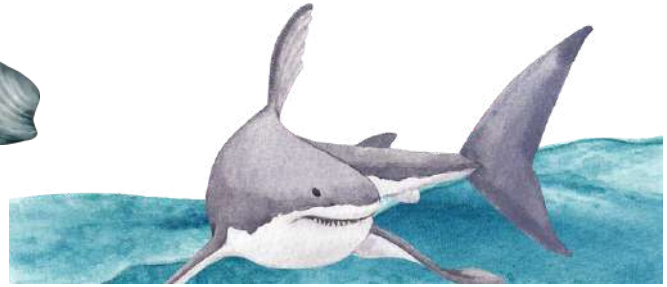










Activity 2 - A

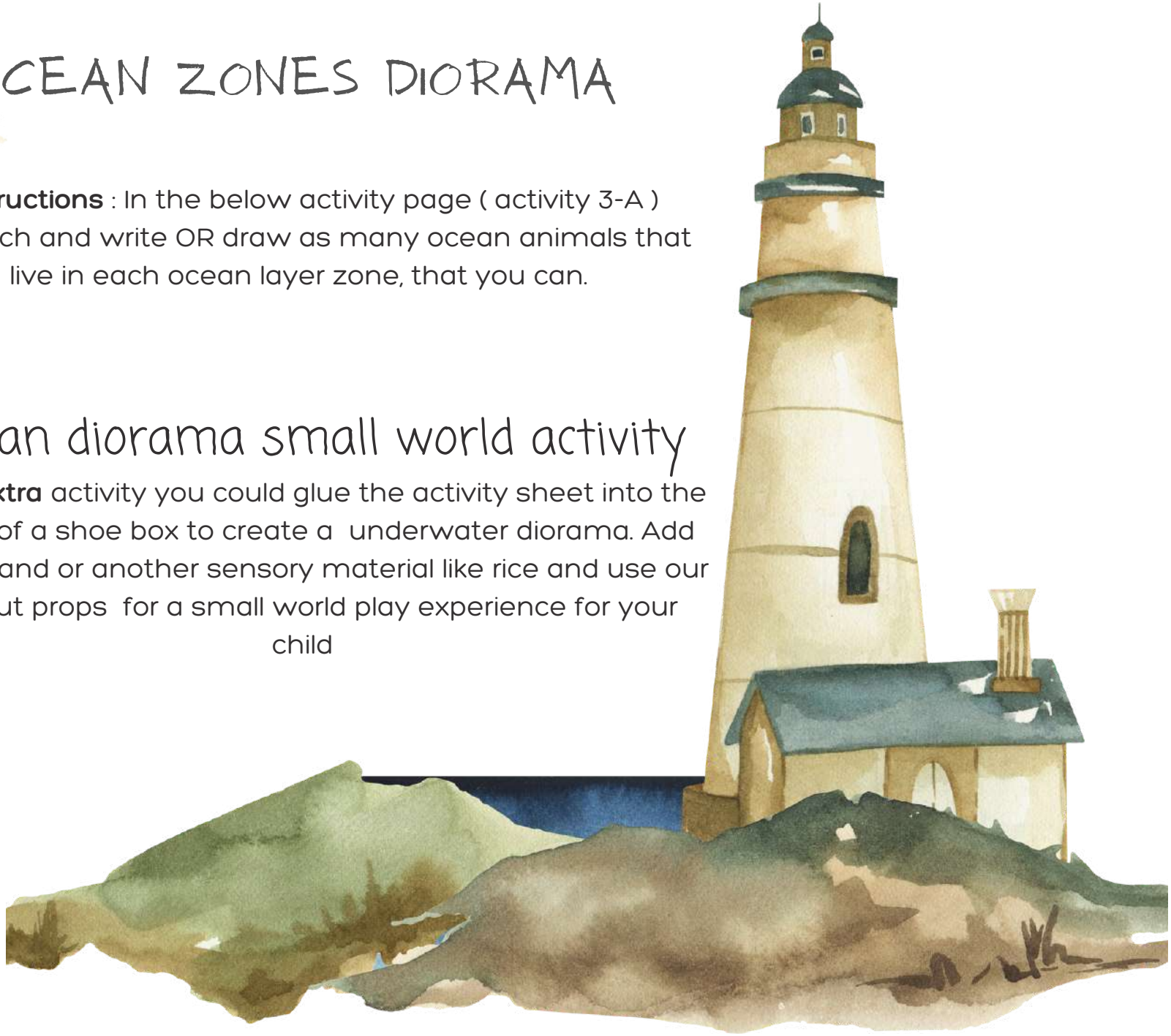
cut out bottle and glue to the back of cardboard,

OCEAN ZONES DIORAMA

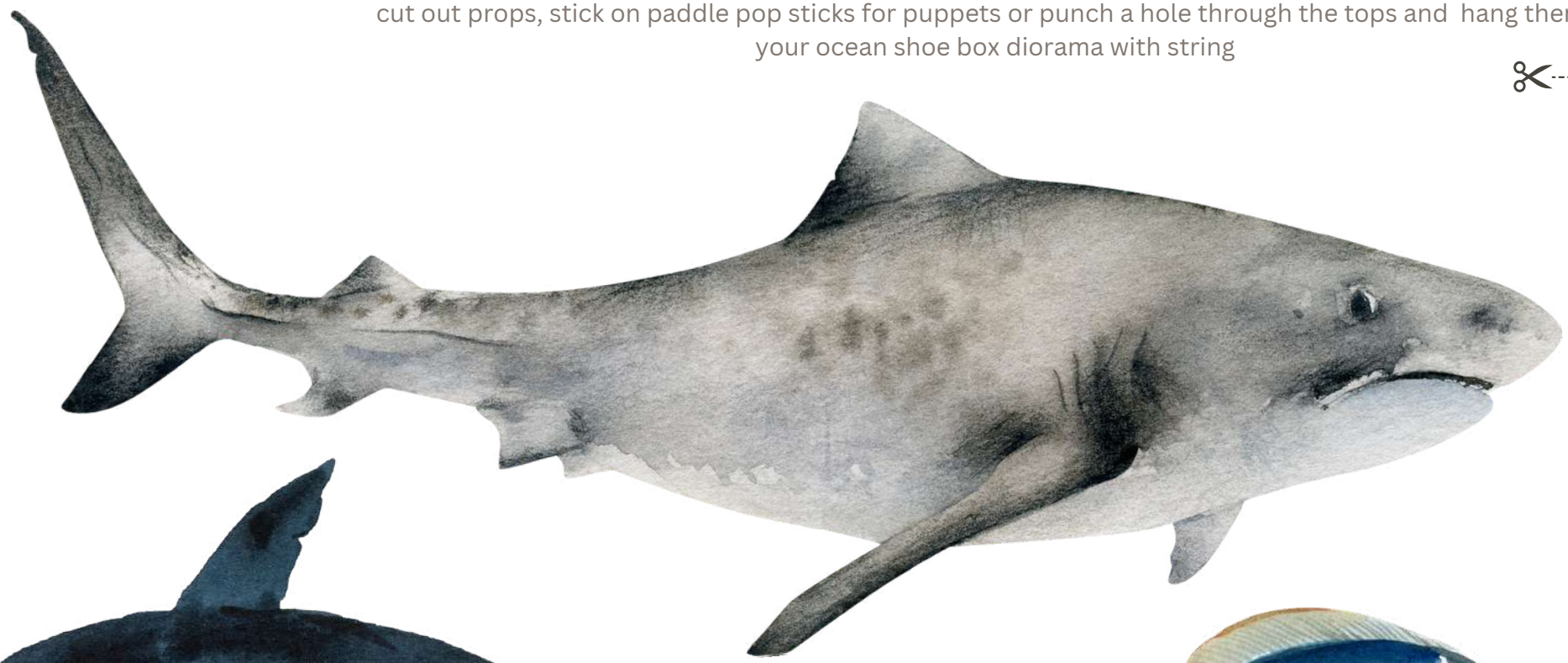
Instructions : In the below activity page (activity 3-A) research and write OR draw as many ocean animals that live in each ocean layer zone, that you can.

Ocean diorama small world activity

For a **extra** activity you could glue the activity sheet into the inside of a shoe box to create a underwater diorama. Add some sand or another sensory material like rice and use our cut out props for a small world play experience for your child



cut out props, stick on paddle pop sticks for puppets or punch a hole through the tops and hang them in your ocean shoe box diorama with string



cut out flash cards

What is A Sea Animal ?

A sea animal is any type of animal that lives in a body of saltwater (like a sea or ocean).According to the World Register of Marine Species, the total number of marine species known to us is about 240,000 species (2021 census). However, it is estimated that there are 1.4 -1.6 million marine species on earth yet to be discovered. All sea- or ocean-dwelling animals can be further classified based on how they **move** and where they **live**.

Did you Know ?
Marine biology is the study of life in the oceans

THESE ARE MADE UP OF 3 DIFFERENT MAIN GROUPS WHICH ARE:

- **Nekton** – are creatures that can **swim** freely- they can move faster than water currents. Example are whales, dolphins, fish seals, octopus
- **Planktons** – Planktons include small animals (zooplanktons) and algae (phytoplankton) that **float** towards the water's surface they cannot propel themselves through the water.Some examples for planktons include the larvae of many marine species such as fish, crabs, sea stats
- **Benthos** – Benthos is composed of the animals who are ecologically linked to the **bottom** of the **seafloor**. These animals can be **free moving** forms near the ocean bed or **attached** to the seafloor. Unlike the nekton, benthos cannot swim in water. Benthos mainly includes echinoderms like starfish and sea cucumbers, crustaceans like crabs and sea urchins, molluscs like squid and scallops, poriferans and annelids.

What is A Sea Animal ?

Sea animals can be classified into **three** main types of **groups** **Nekton** ,**planktons** and **Benthos** in the sea animal kingdom and this depends on the way they swim and where they live .Furthermore these sea animals are broken up into separate animal **families,** this is based on their characteristic's. The **six** most common sea animal families are **marine mammals ,fish , marine reptiles, crustaceans, molluscs** and **Echinoderms.**

OCEAN ZONES

Ocean Waters are divided into **five** layers:
Sunlit Zone, Twilight Zone, Dark Zone, Abyss and **Trenches**.
The deeper we go down into the ocean,
the less light there is and the colder the water will be.
Each different ocean animal can be found in
different ocean layers and it all depends on that species.

cut out flash cards

Marine Mammals

Mammals, which evolved on land, made their way into water over millions of years ago to take advantage of what the sea has to offer.The difference between Marine mammals and fish is mammals breathe air rather than water so they must return to the water's surface every so often to breathe. They also give birth to live young that suckle for milk rather then laying eggs .They are **warm** bloodied animals

THERE ARE THREE DISTINCT GROUPS OF MAMMALS AND THESE ARE:

- **Cetacea** – whales, dolphins and porpoises

- **Carnivora** – seals, sea lions, walruses and sea otters

- **Sirenia** – dugongs and manatees

Fish

Fish are a group of aquatic animals.They have backbones,fins and most fish have scales. The difference between fish and marine mammals are that fish have gills that extract oxygen from the water,so they do not have to come up for air .They also lay tiny eggs that grow and hatch into babies and they are **cold** bloodied.

FISH CAN BE SEPARATED INTO THREE GROUPS THESE ARE:

- **cartilaginous fish** - Cartilaginous fish are fish that have a skeleton made of cartilage,like sharks and rays- rather than bone

- **bony fish** - The most common fish group.The skeletons of the fish are all bone and they are covered with scales like tuna fish and over 29 thousand other species of fish.

- **jawless fish -** jawless fish are similar in appearance as a eel, they have a elongated slimy body lacking scales and fins.

cut out flash cards

Marine Reptile

Marine reptiles, all though they spend much of their time in water ,they have a set of lungs which means they need oxygen. They cannot breathe underwater, but instead are capable of holding their breaths for long periods of time. However, they do eventually need to pop their heads up out of the water to get some fresh air. They lay eggs just like fish and They are cold bloodied to.

THE FOUR MOST COMMON MARINE REPTILES ARE:

- **turtles** – There are 7 species of sea turtles

- **lizards** – There are 2 lizards that can live on land and swim in water they are the Marine iguana and the Mangrove monitor

- **snakes** - There is a whopping 69 species of sea snakes

- **crocodiles** - Crocodiles can't live in the ocean permanently. However, 2 species of crocodiles are regularly sighted in the ocean, the Saltwater and American crocodile.

Crustacean

All crustaceans have a hard exoskeleton which protects the animal from predators and prevents water loss. However, exoskeletons don't grow as the animal inside them grows, so crustaceans are forced to molt as they grow larger.Crustaceans are a important food source for humans and other marine animals. Most crustaceans are free-ranging, like lobsters and crabs, and some even migrate long distances. But some, like barnacles, are sessile—they live attached to a hard substrate most of their lives.There are around 67,000 known species of Crustacean.

THE BEST KNOWN CRUSTACEANS INCLUDE :

crabs, **lobsters** and **shrimps**
but the group contains several other related types of animals including
krill and **barnacles.**

cut out flash cards

Mollusc

Molluscs are invertebrate animals (meaning they don't have a backbone), there are over 110,000 species. Their phylum name, Mollusca, means "thin-shelled," though many species lack shells entirely. . These organisms are found in **both** shallow coastal waters as well as in deep seas. Their size ranges from microscopic organisms to organisms 20 metres long. They play a very important role in the lives of humans. They are a source of jewellery as well as food. Natural pearls are formed within these molluscs.

SOME WELL KNOW MOLLUSCS INCLUDE:

oysters
scallops
mussels
squid
octopuses
abalone
clams
sea slugs
cuttlefish
sea snails

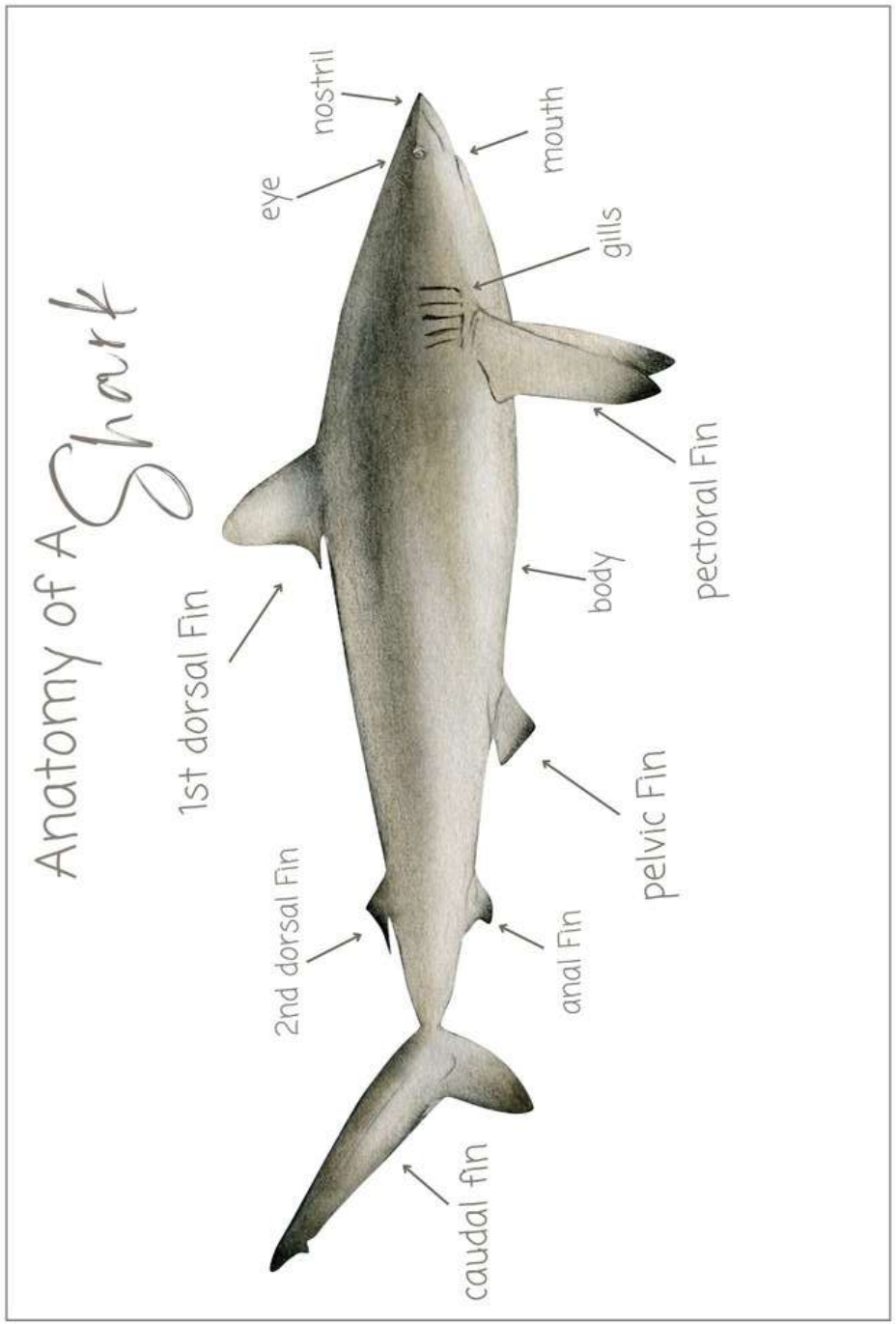
Quick facts about Sea Animals

Ocean animals are also referred to as **marine** life, **ocean** life or **sea** life.

DID YOU KNOW ?

- There are an estimated 230,000 known marine species. However, marine biologists believe there could be up to 1 million total marine species in the oceans yet to be discovered
- Some estimates claim over 15% of all living species are found in the ocean.
- The largest animal ever to live on Earth is an ocean mammal called the blue whale. It's as long as two school buses
- Humans rely greatly on sea animals for protein (food) also for income.
- Many birds also depend on the ocean for food requirements such as the blue-footed booby, brown pelican, penguins and more..
- sea animals live in all depths of the ocean some close in shore and some in the deepest depths-in both fresh and salt water.**Only** 5% of the earths oceans have been explored
- Aquatic Animals eat a variety of foods. Animals like corals, sponges, and whales eat small crustaceans called plankton. Ocean fishes have different feeding habits. Usually, most ocean fishes eat each other and eat crustaceans like shrimp, crabs, and krill. They also feed on algae, kelp, plankton, etc,
  A few ocean fishes are scavengers and feed on the carcasses of other marine animals.

cut out flash cards



Echinoderm

These animals are invertebrates and there are about 7000 known species .Echinoderms live exclusively in marine habitats, as saltwater is necessary for their survival. As long as saltwater is present, the echinoderm can inhabit a wide variety of environments with differences in water temperature, water depth, and salinity (the amount of salt contained in the water)Echinoderms don't have blood or a heart. Instead, they have a mechanism which is unique to these unusual creatures:- a water vascular system that carries oxygen to their vital organs.
Some echinoderms are detritivores and feed upon the decomposed remains of plants and animals. By contrast, other echinoderms, such as sea stars, actively hunt for and feed upon other animals, such as mussels and clams.
They lay eggs and are cold bloodied.

DID YOU KNOW?

That some echinoderms can regenerate there body parts, like the starfish if they loose a leg a new one will grow back in a few months to a couple of years. These creatures can also split them selves into 2 to grow a whole new creature

THE MOST COMMON ECHINODERMS ARE

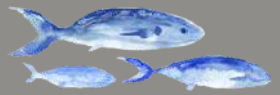
sea stars, brittle stars , sea urchins, sea lilies and sea cucumbers

cut out flash cards

What is A Shark

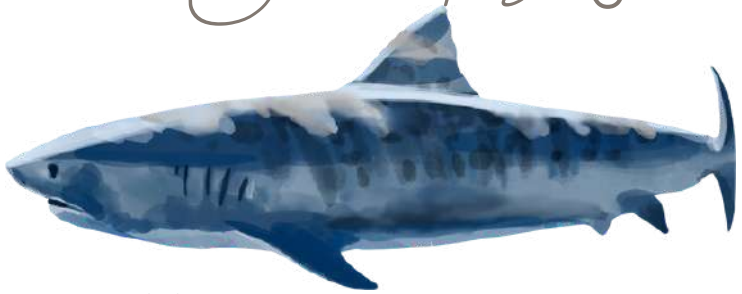
SCIENTIFIC NAME: Selachimorpha

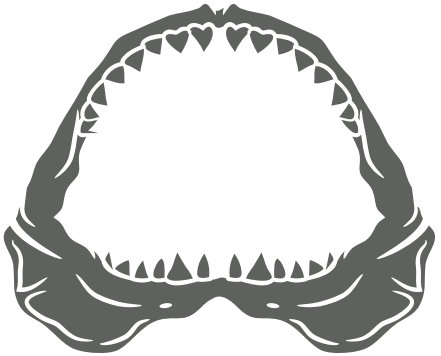
Sharks are in the fish family and are in the fish class- Chondrichthyes because they have skeletons made of cartilage rather than bone, making them lighter and more buoyant in water. Over millions of years, they have developed extraordinary senses to help navigate and detect prey.They have a mouth full of teeth that continually replace themselves if they lose one.
Sharks come in all shapes and sizes and can be found in both salt water oceans and fresh water sources.182 species of sharks are found in Australian waters.

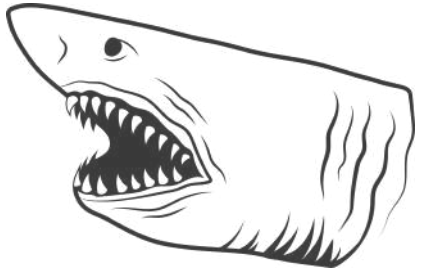


All known species of sharks are either carnivorous, meaning they mostly eat larger marine animals such as fish, seals, and turtles or are planktivorous, meaning they feed primarily on tiny species of plankton. Many species of sharks are also apex predators, meaning they have no real competition for food and are at the top of their food chain.

The Shark's jaw



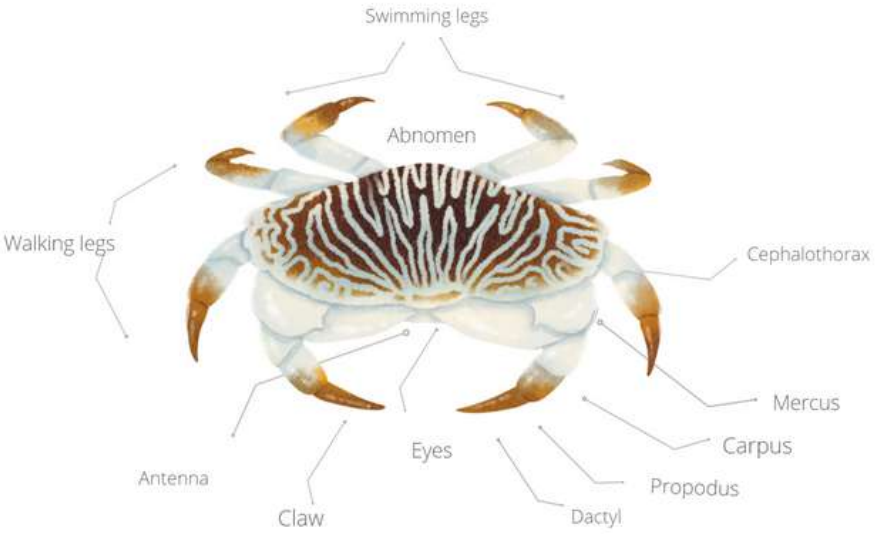




Sharks have a very unique jaw structure, which makes their mouths especially effective weapons. In most animals, the lower jaw moves freely but the upper jaw is firmly attached to the skull. In sharks, the upper jaw rests below the skull, but can be detached when the shark attacks its prey. Their teeth have very sharp points that will cut into meat.In some sharks, such as the great white, these teeth are arranged in several rows. Sharks lose their teeth all the time, and one from the row behind moves forward to replace it, so they are always geared with a full army of them to attack. They can lose their front row of teeth every couple of weeks to a month. Therefore, a shark will have around 30,000 teeth in its lifetime.

✂----------cut out flash cards and cut out each fish / seaweed image to use as prop

CRAB *Anatomy*



Crabs are *Decapod's*
They are in the subphylum cryustacean group

A *Shark's* Characteristics

There are seven anatomic characteristics of sharks:

1. Cartilage Skeleton.
2. Skin covered with dermal denticles.
3. Powerful Jaws.
4. Efficient Liver.
5. Anatomic Tail.
6. Dynamic Fins.
7. Highly Developed Senses.

Their highly developed senses are the most important anatomic structures of sharks.

These SHARK SENSES are:

1. Lateral Line-the ability to detect changes in water pressure
2. Ampullae of Lorenzini- can detect small electric fields generated by living animals, even if they are hidden or semi-buried in the sand. its like a 6th sense
3. A powerful sense of smell.-detects the location of the source -left from right,can smell fear and wounded prey
4. Good Eyesight.-can see in dark waters
5. Great Hearing.-can hear small sounds from kilometres away

WHERE ANIMALS LIVE

Draw a **red** circle round the animals that live on **LAND.**
Draw a **blue** circle round the animals that live or depend on the **OCEAN.**





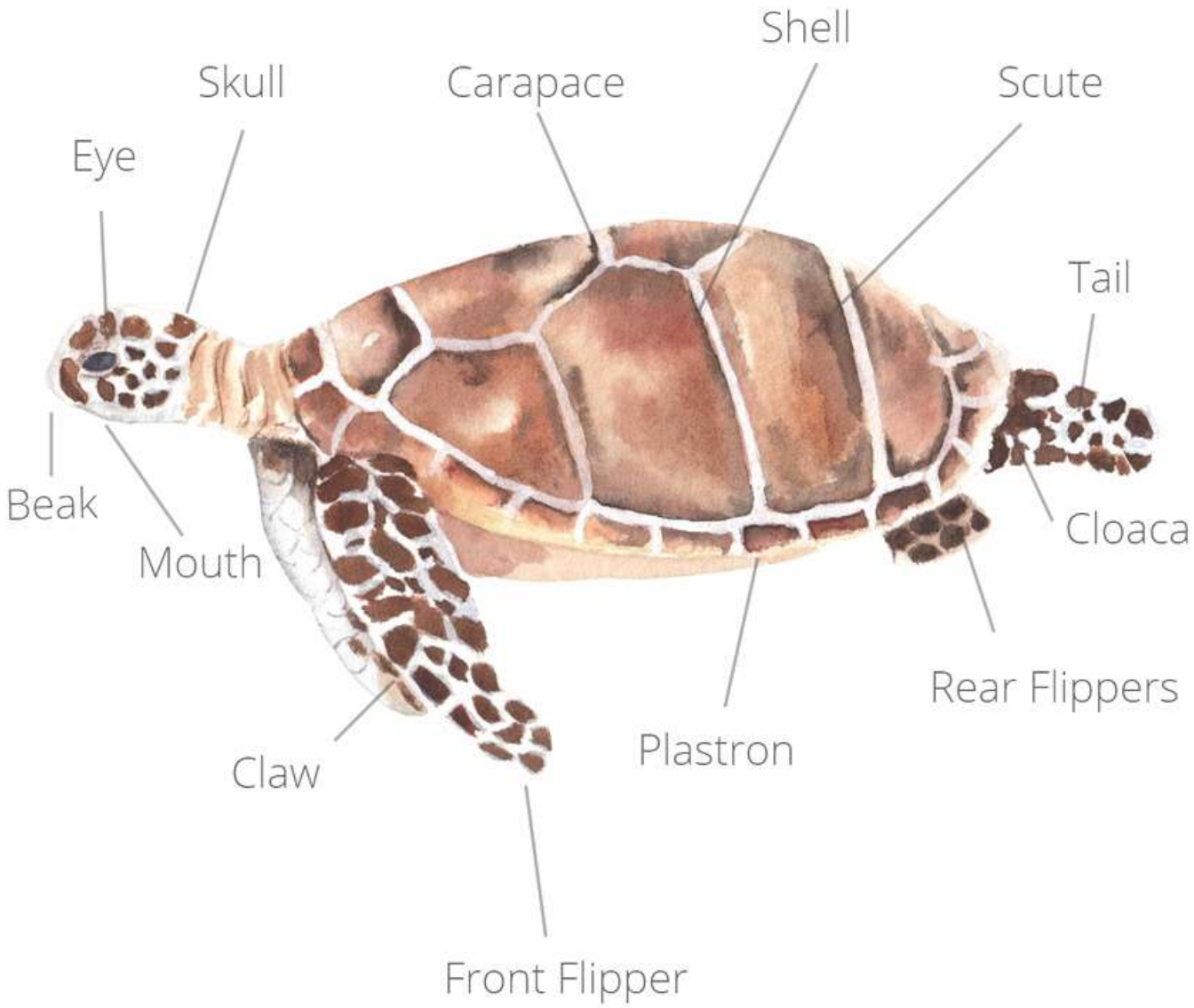






Sea Turtle

Anatomy



Sea Turtle

Life Cycle

1

Egg

2

Hatchling

3

Juvenile

4

Adult

Sea Turtle life *Stages*

1 Egg Stage

A pregnant female turtle will crawl on specially chosen beaches and lay between 80-200 eggs in a hole she has dug, she then will bury them before returning to the sea.The eggs are then left there for around 45-70 days depending on the species until they are ready to hatch.The temperature of the nest determines if the eggs will grown to be female or male.

2 Hatchling Stage

When ready to hatch baby turtles peck their way out of the eggs with a carbuncle (temporary egg tooth) and dig themselves out of the sand,(this can take from 3-7 days), they then begin their race towards the ocean and hope they do not get snatched by predators, this is a hard and dangerous journey for new hatchlings, once they reach the ocean they swim for 24-48 hours straight, this is called the friendsy period (as they are not safe in shallow waters either)

Sea Turtle life *Stages*

3 Juvenile Stage

Juvenile turtles will spend the next few years of their lives moving with the ocean currents and grow up in open ocean habitats.The first 10 years of a turtles life are called the (lost years) as scientist find it hard to monitor them .Growing turtles will soon return to closer shore to find better food and stay there for a further 20-50 years until reaching breeding maturity depending on species

4 Adult Stage

It is estimated that only around 10% of turtles will make it to adulthood. When a turtle reaches adulthood ,survival instincts called (natal homing) draw the turtle back to the area they were born, in order to mate in the coastal areas near the nesting beach. A female turtle will then once again lay her eggs on the beach and return to her foraging area and may return to mate every 2-8 years. A sea turtle can live anywhere between 30-90 years old.The oldest turtles on record lived to be over 150 years old.

Tortoise

Tortoises dwell on land

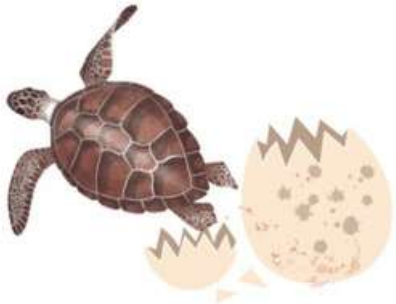
- Tortoises can run as fast as 1mph (1.6km/h)
- Some tortoises hibernate like bears and snakes. They spend the winter burying themselves underground and hibernate for months until it is warm
- Male tortoises like to fight each other, by actively attempting to flip their rivals onto their backs,
- A tortoise's shell is made up of 60 different bones all connected to each other
- Tortoises have been around since 55 million years ago

Sea Turtle

Sea Turtles spend most of their time in the water

- The shells of turtles consist of about 50 bones
- Sea turtles, hibernate by diving into the depths of the sea and wait there for summer
- Some turtles can dive very deep a depth of about 1200 meters (4,000 feet) has been recorded and hold their breaths for hours at a time
- Turtle do not have teeth, but have a hard jar bone to break down hard food.
- Unlike other turtles, sea turtles cannot retract their flippers and head into their shells

Human pollution is devastating to turtles,it is thought that at least 52% of sea turtles in the world have eaten harmful plastic and at least 1000 sea turtles sadly die each year due to being tangled in floating waste



It is estimated that only 1 in 1,000 hatchlings will survive to adulthood,as they face many predators on land and sea.Humans are also a big cause as many turtles die each year by being caught in fishery nets.

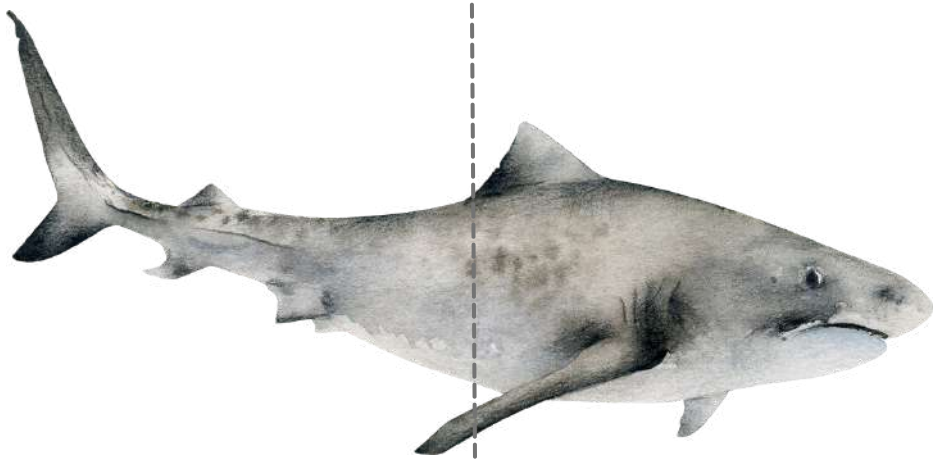
Young sea turtles may spend as long as a decade in the open ocean before returning to coastal waters to grow and mature. This period of time is often referred to as "The Lost Years" by scientists as they are rarely seen or studied.

Sea turtle hatchlings are omnivores,(meat and plant eaters) but their diet may change when they become adults.Some of the foods that hatchlings eat are algae, crustaceans, fish eggs, jellyfish, hydrozoans, mollusks, seagrasses, and seaweed.

Older and adult sea turtles diet changes depending on their species. Green sea turtle adults turn herbivores meaning they only eat vegetation, while Loggerhead and Kemp’s ridley sea turtles are carnivores, meaning they eat other animals.

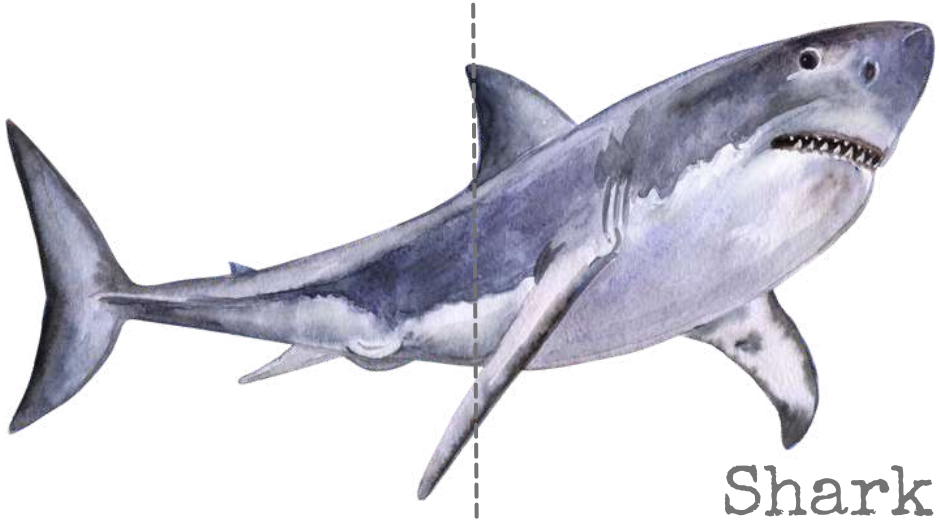
There are seven species of sea turtles.There is the Leatherback turtle ,The Green sea Turtle, The Hawksbill turtle,The Loggerhead Turtle ,The Olive Ridley turtle,the Kemp's Ridley turtle and lastly the Flatback turtle

Tiger



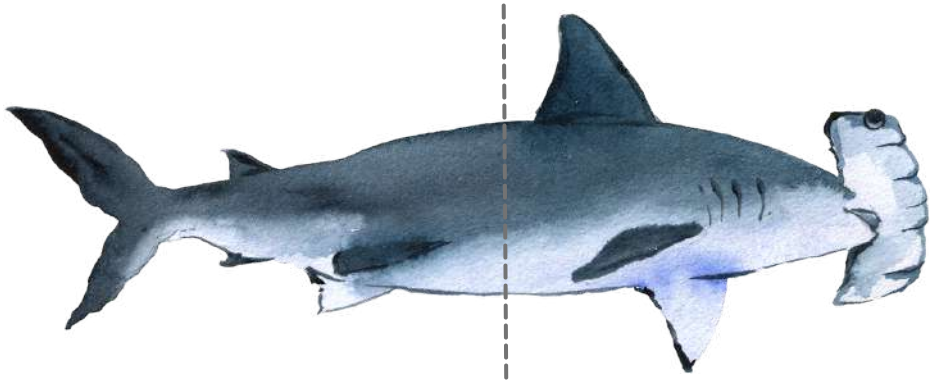
Shark

Great White



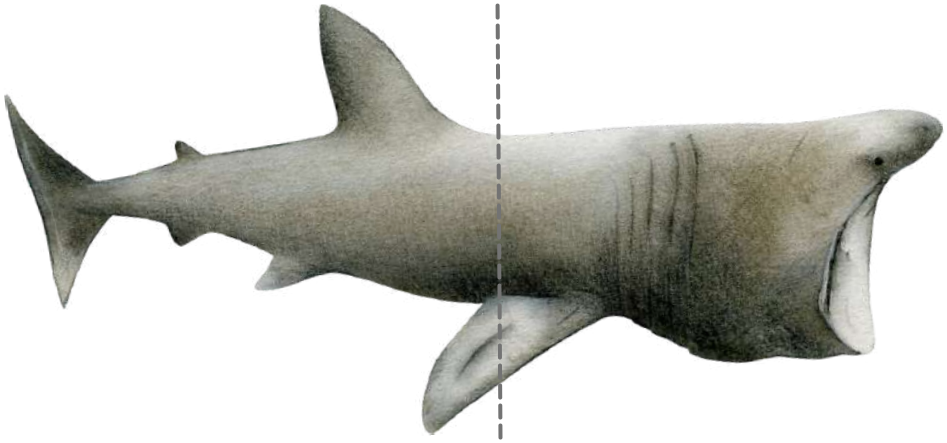
Shark

Hammer Head



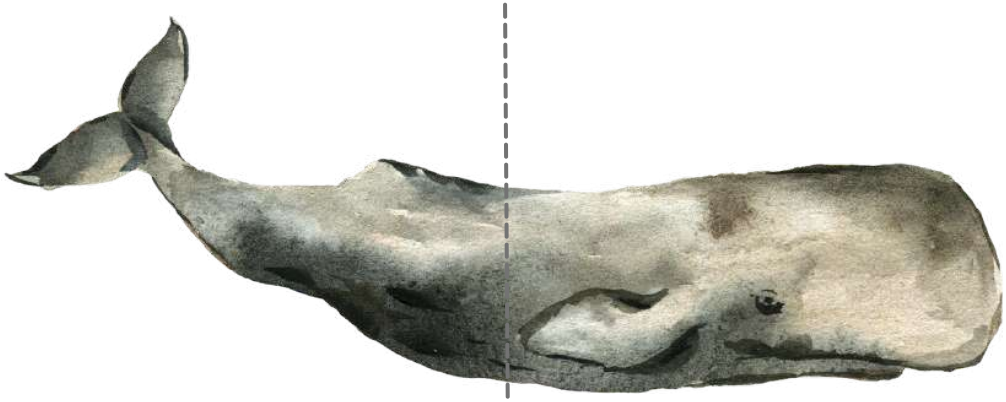
Shark

Basking



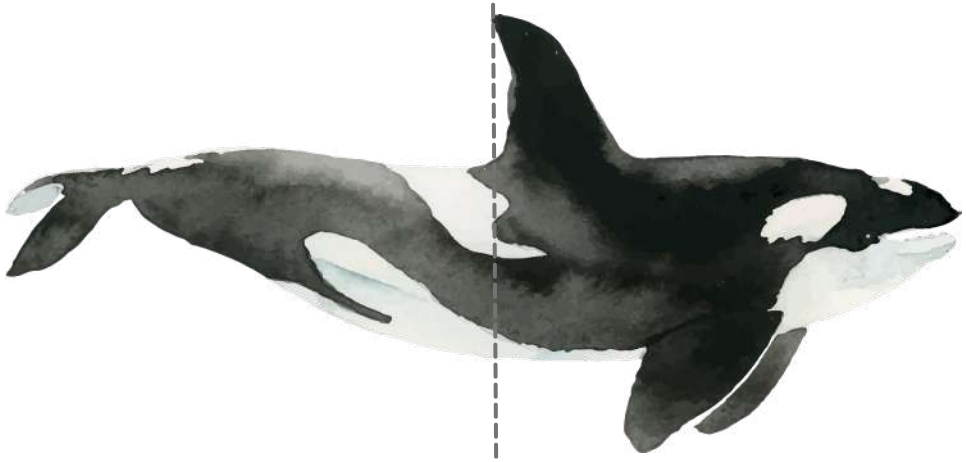
Shark

Sperm



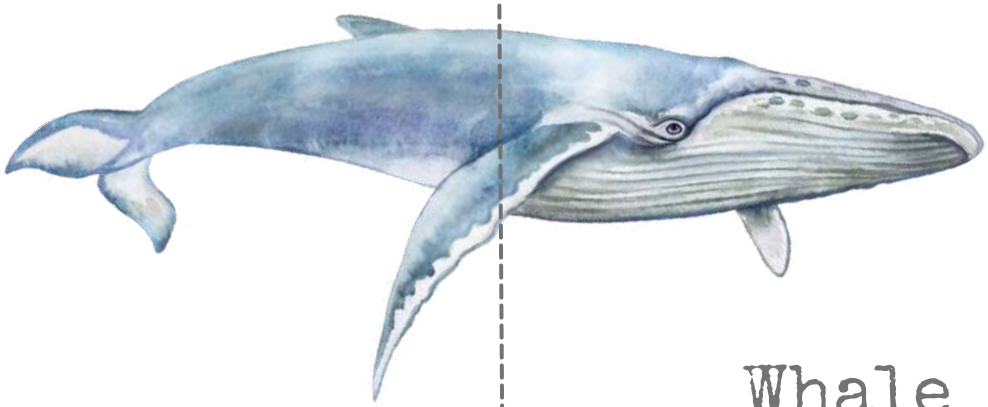
Whale

Killer



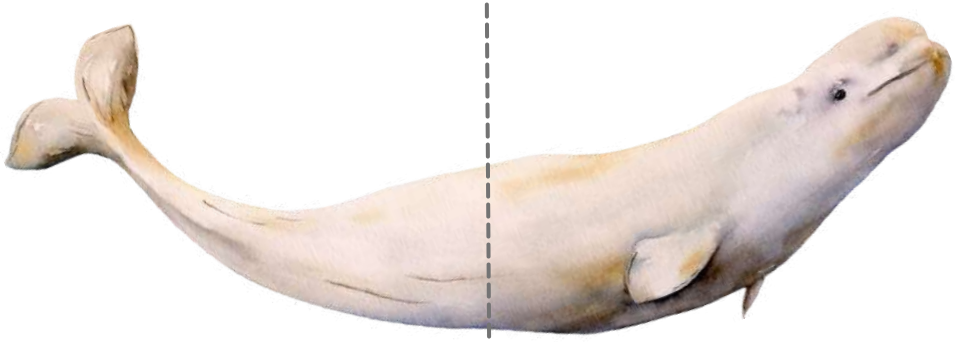
Whale

Blue



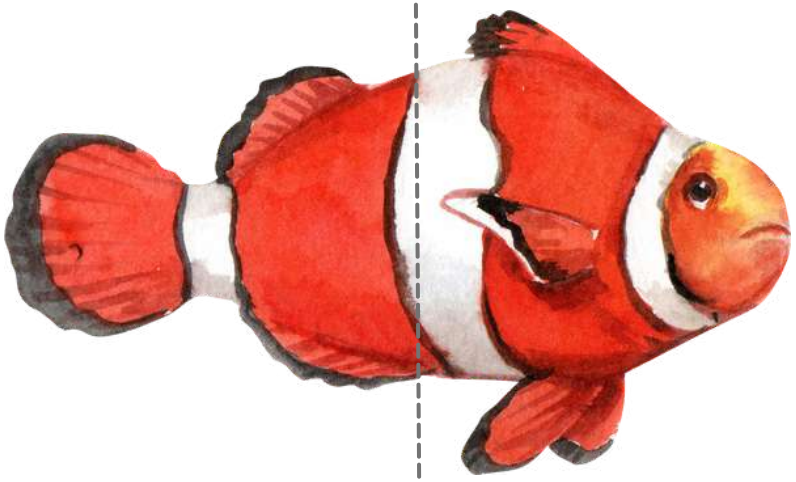
Whale

Beluga



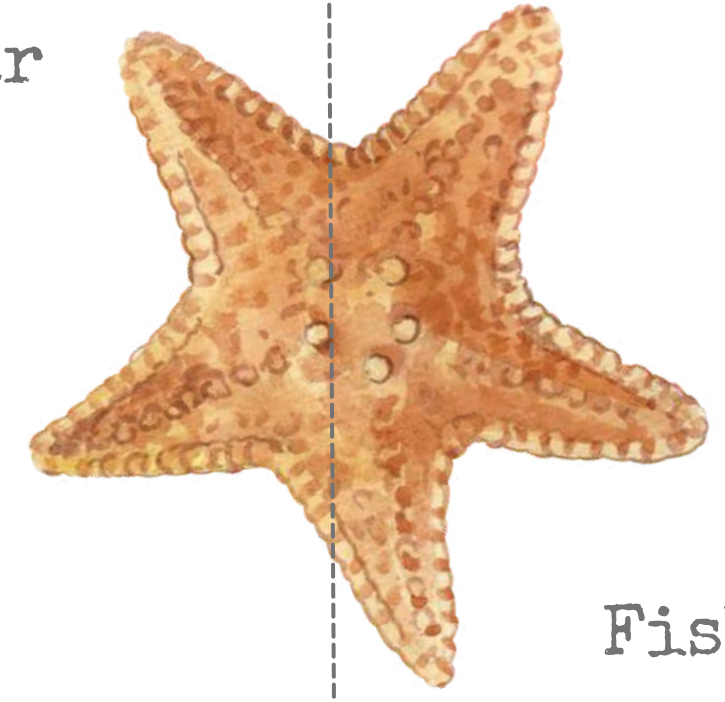
Whale

Clown



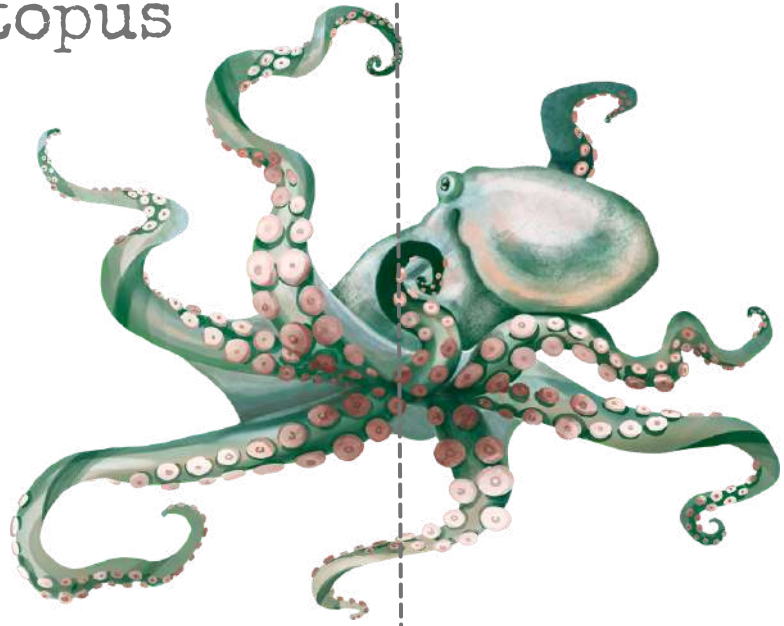
Fish

Star

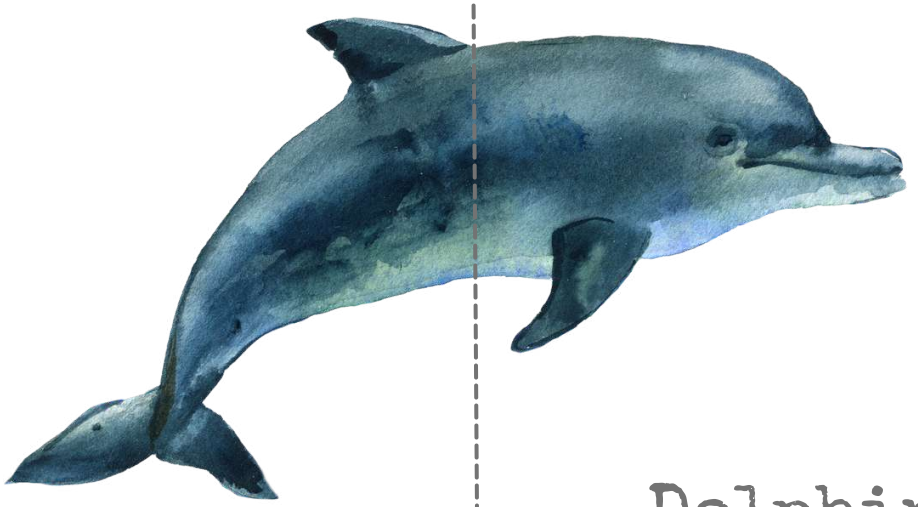


Fish

Octopus

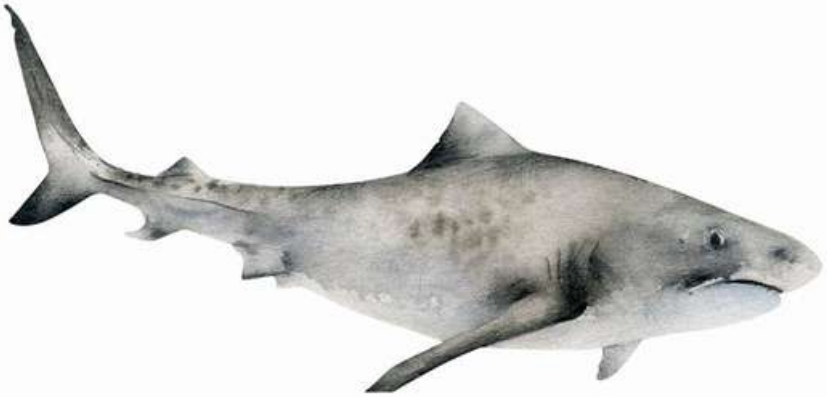


Bottle nose



Dolphin

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border



Shark

C S W H

Jellyfish

Y G F J

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border

Dolphin

P A D H

Starfish

C W T S

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border

Coral

K O R C

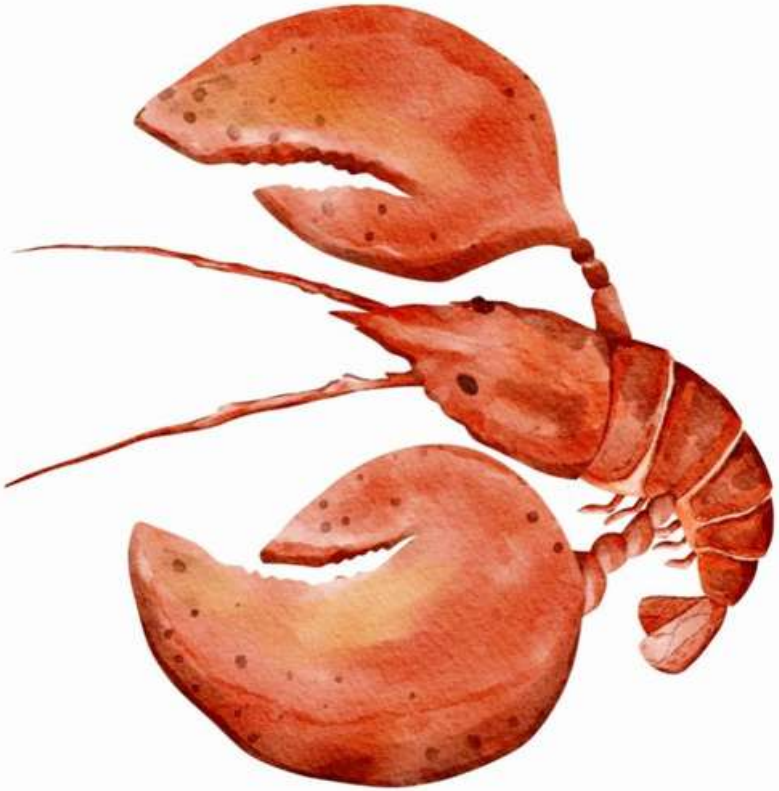
Seahorse

C S K E

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border

Seagull

S C G V



Lobster

I O L S

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border

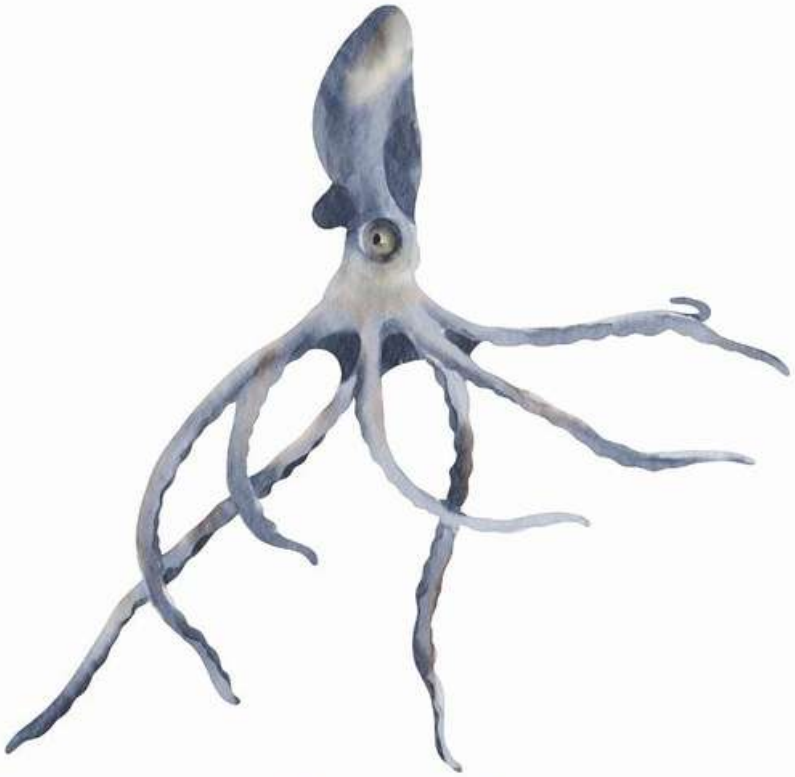
Crab

K R C Q

Shell

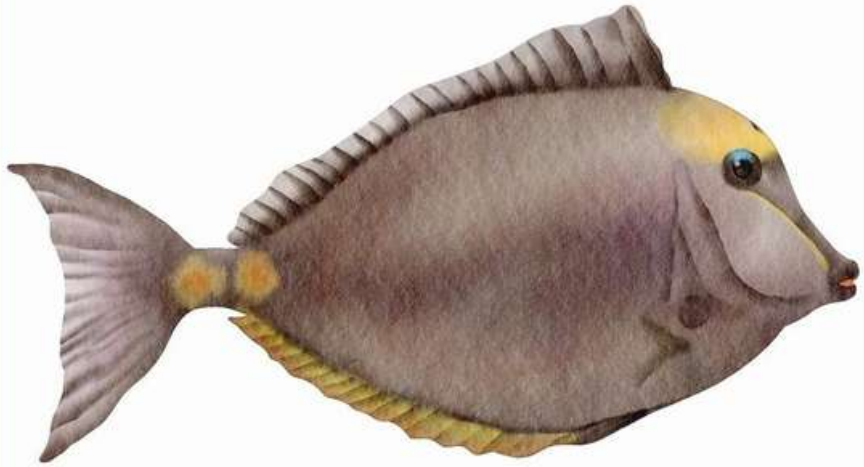
S C X A

cut out each clip the correct letter flash cards around the white border



Squid

S C I D



Fish

T M F S

Name _____

Can you draw a Shark ?

tell me 3 words on how you would describe a Shark

write each answer in the boxes below

tell me in a few words how you will feel if you ever encounter a shark out in the ocean.

Name _____

Can you draw a Crab ?

tell me 3 words on how you would describe a Crab

write each answer in the boxes below

tell me in a few words have you ever held a crab? If so tell me about your experience

Name _____

Can you draw a Whale ?

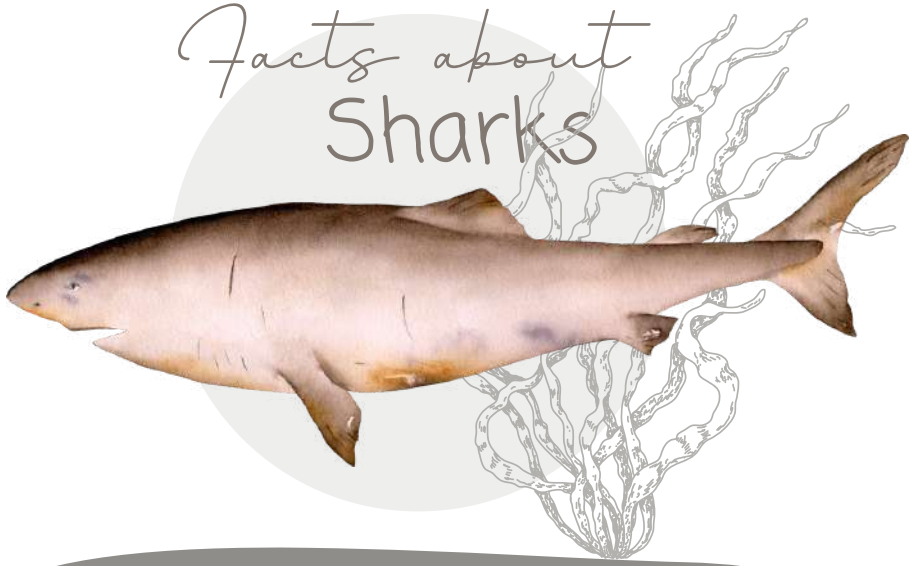
tell me 3 words on how you would describe a *Whale*

write each answer in the boxes below

Can you name any species of whale? write down below as many different whale species you can think of.

cut out flash cards

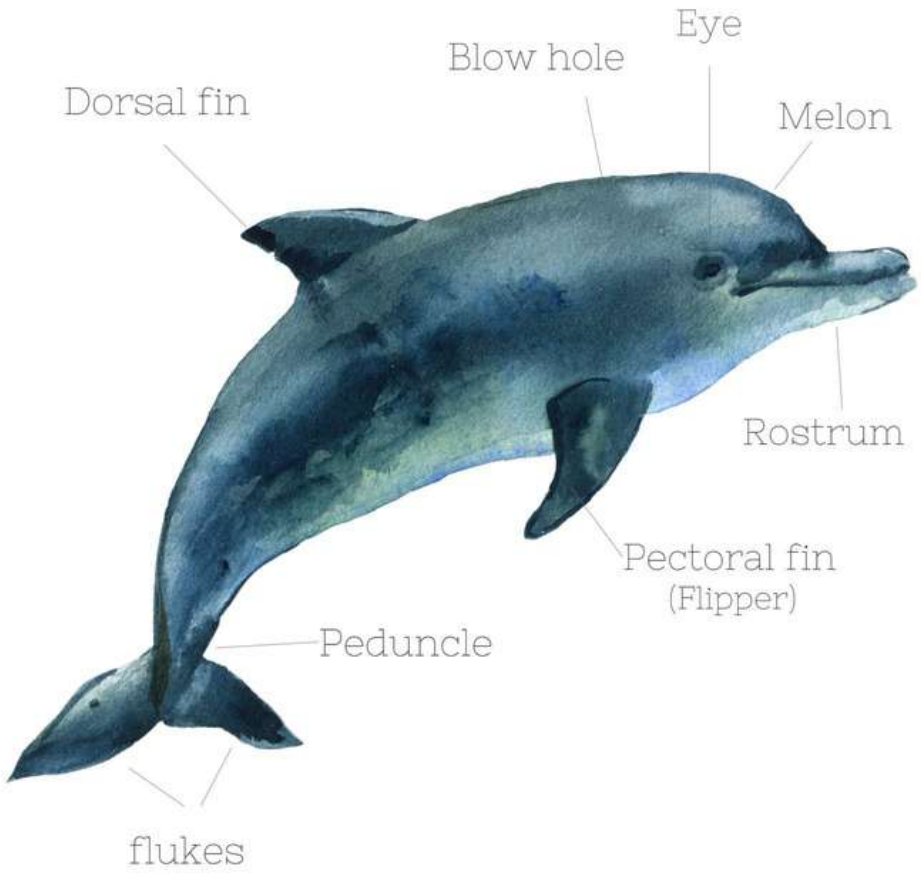
Facts about Sharks



Female sharks are usually larger then male sharks.

- Sharks don't need to reach the surface to breathe like some marine mammals. Like any other fish, they rely upon their gills to allow them to breathe while underwater. Instead of surfacing to breathe, they use their gills to get oxygen from the water.
- There is over 500 different species of sharks
- When a shark looses a tooth another one replaces it -sharks can grow a whopping 30,000 teeth in their lifetime
- Sharks have very good eye sight
- When flipped on their back sharks go into a trance like state-this is called tonic immobility, they also have a 6th sense and can feel when other sea creatures are nearby
- Sharks are cold bloodied, they lay eggs and have no bones-instead are made up of hard cartilage.They are under the fish group family
- The great white shark is known as the deadliest species of the shark family. The great white shark is the only shark that is warm-blooded.

Anatomy of a Dolphin



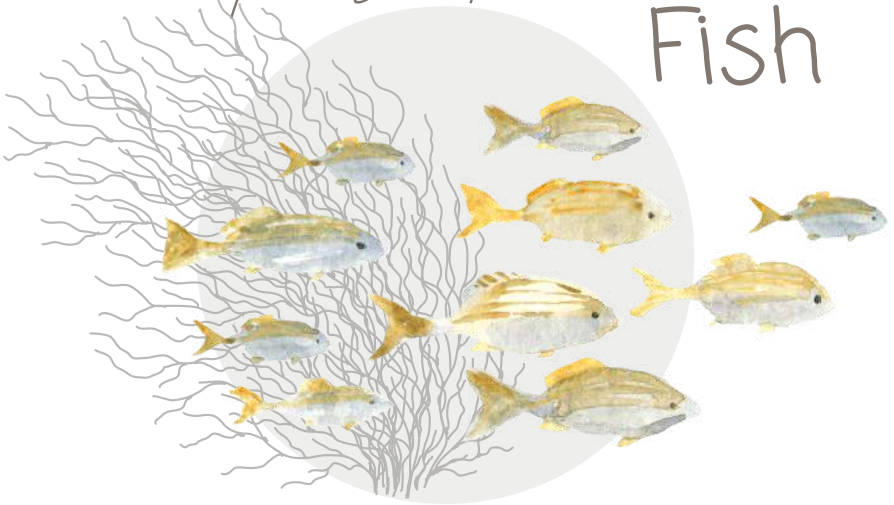
cut out flash cards

Facts about Octopus's

Octopus can squeeze itself into ridiculously small cracks and crevices. This mainly because they have a soft body and lack an internal skeleton.-like into a bottle

- Octopus has blood that is coloured blue,they have 3 hearts and 8 legs which they can grow back if they loose one,they are intellegent and have a large brain which helps then learn quickly,-from other octopus's
- Octopuses are fast swimmers, but they usually prefer to crawl than swim
- Octopuses have very good camouflage – they can change their body colour to matching their surroundings just in milliseconds.They shoot out ink like stuff when they are in danger
- Octopuses have a very short life span. Some species live only for six months. The giant octopus can live as long as five or six years. According to some research, octopuses mate and they die in a few months.
- Octopuses are an egg-laying species. A female octopus lay 200,000 to 400,000 eggs at a time and guards the eggs without eating until they hatch.

Facts about Fish



Fossil records show that fishes have been around for over 500 million years, beginning with the Cambrian Explosion — way before the dinosaurs ever existed.

- As of 2020, there were 34,000 known fish species around world.
- Fish mouths point in the direction of their food. Bass use their upward-facing mouths to creep up to their prey. Catfish have downward-facing mouths to feed on the sea floor. Barracudas use their forward-facing mouths to hunt everywhere.
- Fish can be found in almost all bodies of water, even in high mountain streams-salt and fresh water.
- Fish are like sea knights that grow their own armors. Their scales protect fish from predators and parasites. These also prevent injuries like cuts
- Many species of fish have a powerful sense organ called the lateral line running across their body. It can detect motion in the water, allowing them to hunt prey, avoid predators, and navigate in the dark.

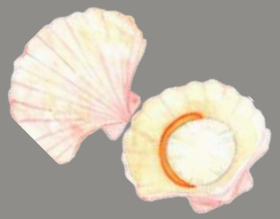
Most fish breathe through gills, which are thin sheets of tissue with a network of blood vessels. These absorb dissolved oxygen from the water into the blood and expel carbon dioxide as waste

cut out flash cards

What is A Octopus

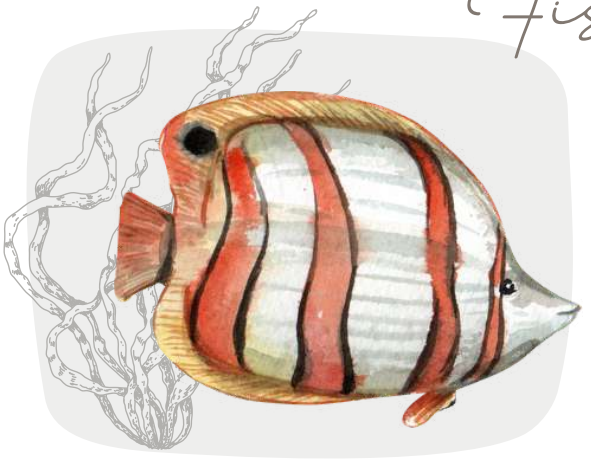
SCIENTIFIC NAME:
Octopus vulgaris

An octopus is a soft-bodied, sea creature with a bulbous head and eight arms, hence it is named as the octopus. The name octopus was originally derived from a Greek word meaning number eight. These sea creatures lack a skeletal system (non bones!). According to the World Animal Foundation, there are around 289 to 300 species of octopus.They are in the mollusk family group.



Octopuses are carnivores, which feed on other creatures available in their area including clams, shellfish, shrimp, lobsters, fish, sharks, and even birds. These sea creatures are found in all oceans and usually live on the ocean floor, within shells, crevices, and reefs.

What is A Fish



SCIENTIFIC NAME:
Vertebrata

Fish are cold-blooded vertebrates that live wholly in water. They have no limbs. Instead, they live, move (swim), and breathe thanks to the unique combination of their tail, fins, gills, and scales fitted to their elongated and limbless bodies.
Fish comes in all sizes, shapes, and forms. They can also be found in different bodies of water like the ocean, rivers, lakes, and ponds. Whatever differences there are that may exist, however, there are general features that define them and make them who they are.

Generally, fish need some form of meat in their diet. For smaller fish, this is often sourced from sea worms,smaller fish, or insects found in or on top of the water. For larger fish, other fish smaller than itself, smaller mammals, and even birds may become primary food sources

cut out flash cards

Facts about Dolphins

Dolphins can recognize themselves in the mirror, and they love to admire themselves

- Dolphins have 2 stomachs. One is used for storage of food, and the other is used for digestion
- Dolphins have the longest memory in the animal kingdom,
- Just one-half of a dolphin's brain goes to sleep at a time.Scientists believe that dolphins don't ever fall into a deep sleep; therefore, they probably don't dream
- Dolphins have names for each other and call out to each other specifically
- A female dolphin will assist in the birth of another's baby dolphin, and if it is a difficult birth, the "midwife" might help pull out the baby. Other dolphins, including bulls, will swim around the mother during birth to protect her,A baby dolphin is born tail-first to prevent drowning. After the mother breaks the umbilical cord by swiftly swimming away, she must immediately return to her baby and take it to the surface to breathe
- A dolphin's sonar or echolocation is rare in nature and is far superior to either the bat's sonar or human-made sonar.
- Dolphins get water from the foods they eat, so they don't drink

What is A Dolphin

SCIENTIFIC NAME:
Delphinus Delphis

Dolphins are warm-blooded marine mammals that breathe air that are found throughout the world's oceans and rivers. A dolphin gives birth to its young and their pregnancy can last between nine to 16 months.They feed their young milk. There are currently 42 species of dolphins. A group of dolphins is called a pod. Dolphins are social mammals that interact with one another, swim together, protect each other, and hunt for food as a team. Pod life plays a very important role in protecting dolphins from predators such as sharks. Most pods contain anywhere from 2 – 30 dolphins depending on the species and the situation, however there are occasions when pods gather with other pods to form superpods of 100 or even a few thousand dolphins-these super pods often only last for a short period of time!
Among the different species of dolphins, life spans range between 12 and 80 years

Dolphins eat fish, squid and crustaceans. They do not chew their food but may break it into smaller pieces before swallowing.

Ocean related 2 part Montessori cards- cut out

Crab

Penguin

Seal

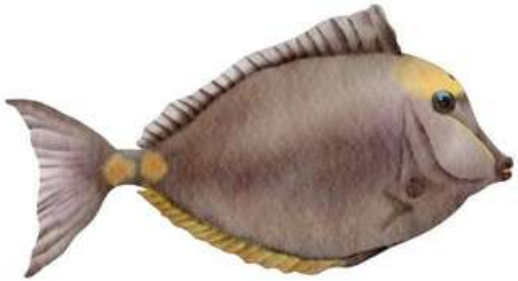
Walrus

Dolphin

Squid

Ocean related 2 part Montessori cards- cut out

Fish



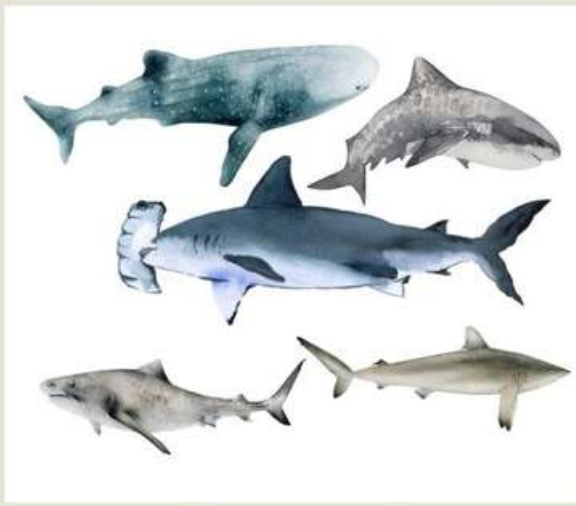
Whale

Ocean

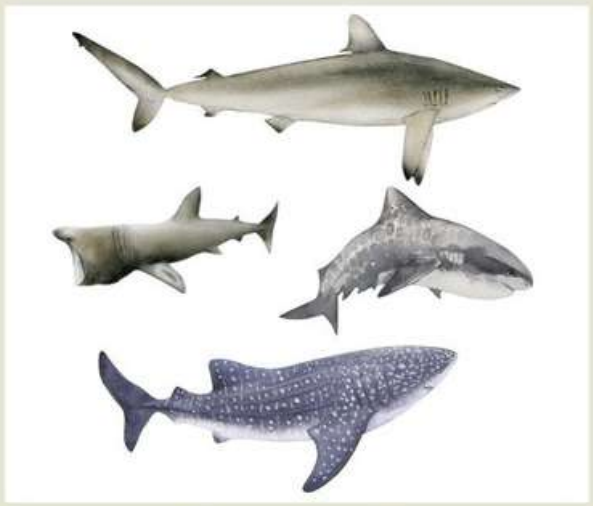
Shell

Shark

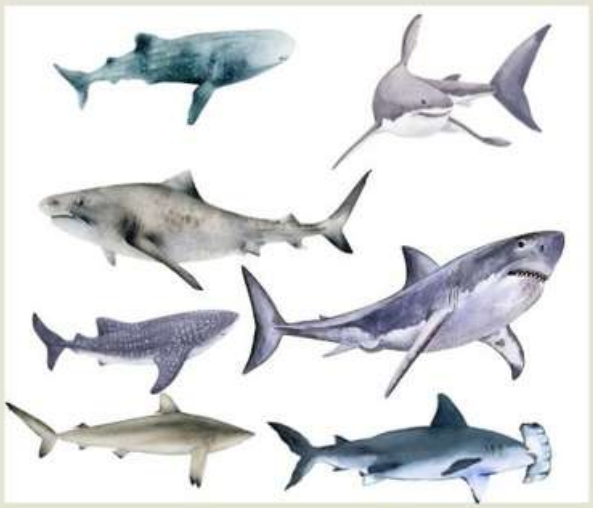
Octopus



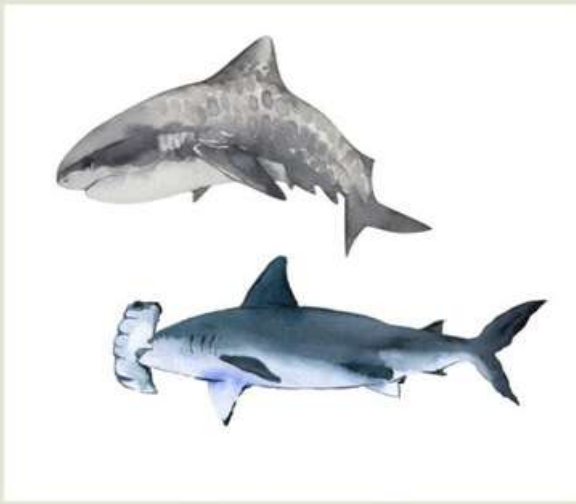
5 8 4



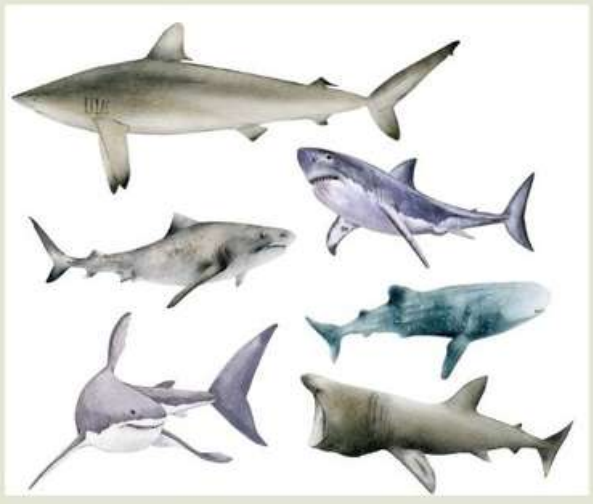
3 5 4



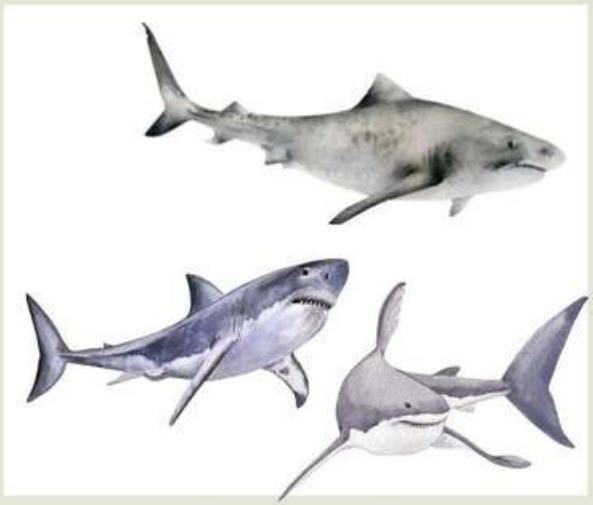
8 6 7



3 4 2

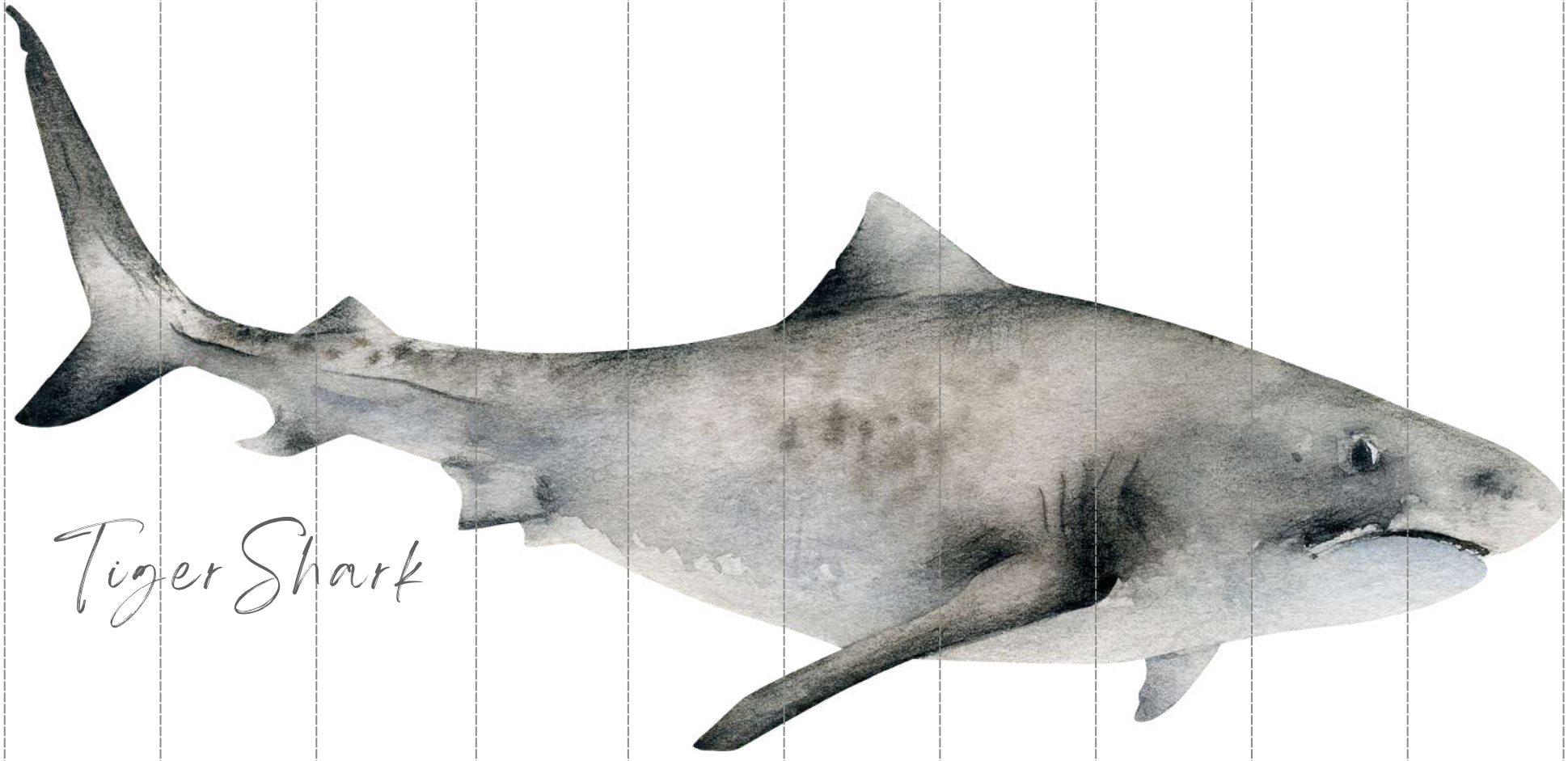


6 7 8

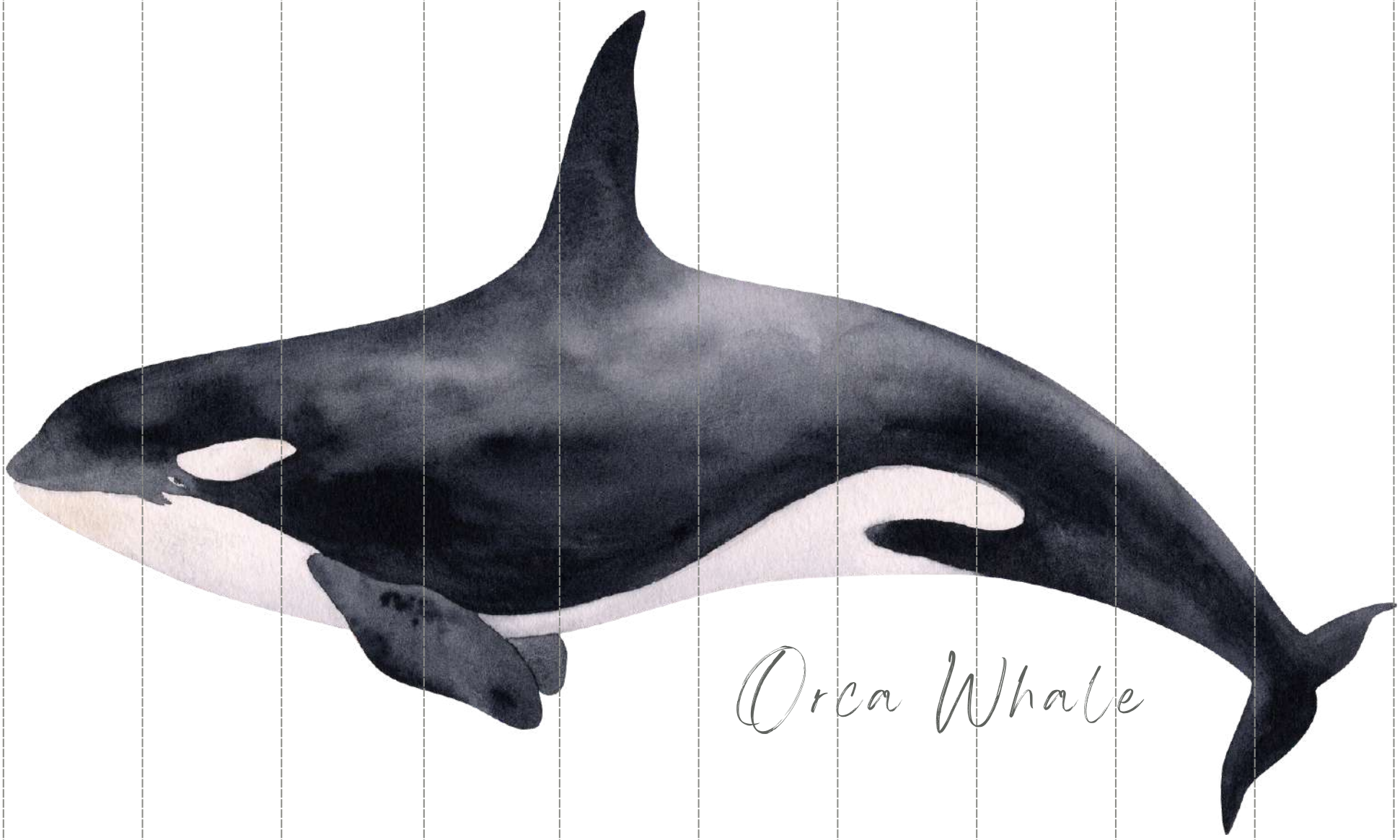


2 3 6

shark cut out peg counter flash cards



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



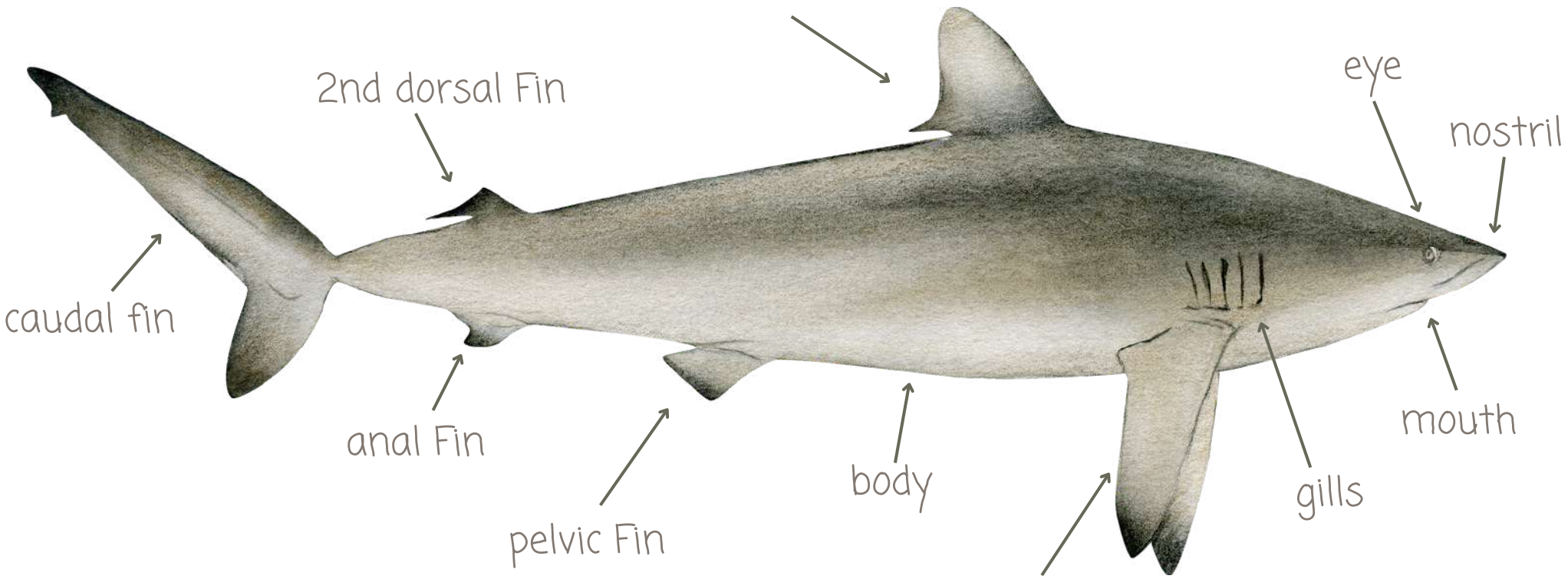
Orca Whale

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Bottlenose Dolphin

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

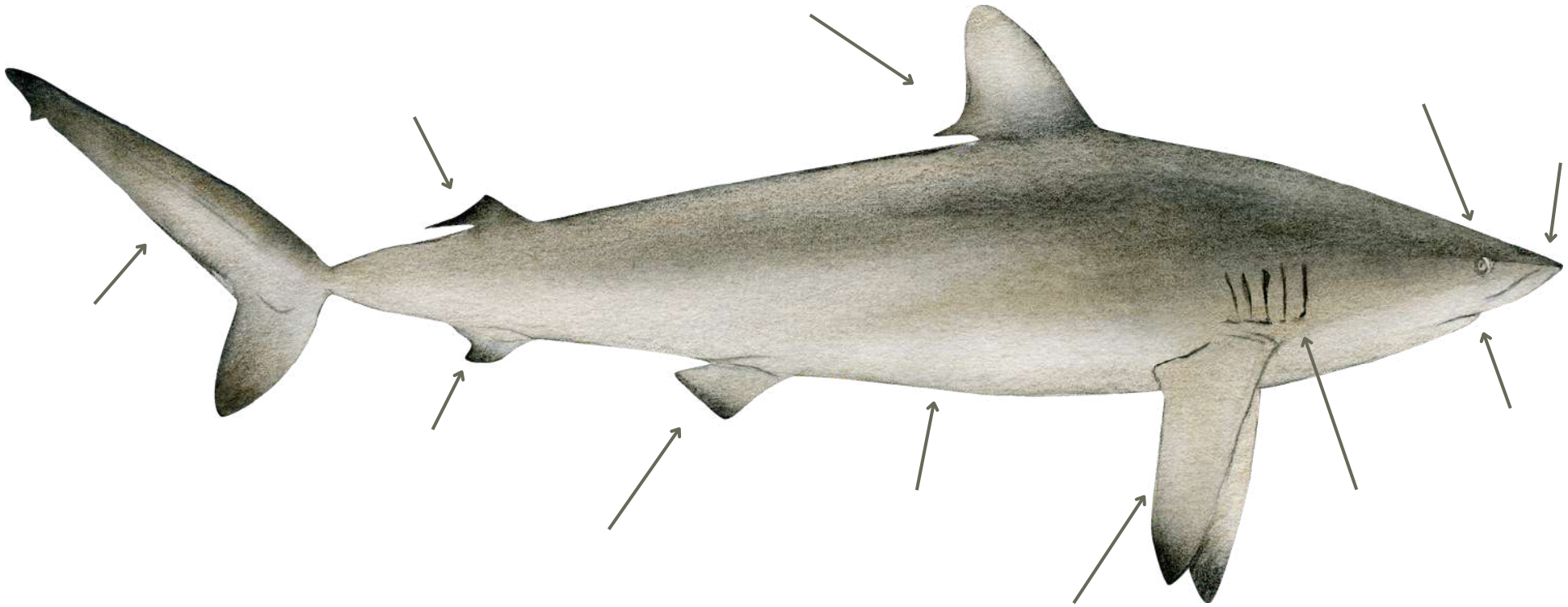
Anatomy of A Shark



Label the correct body parts of the shark

Name _____

Anatomy of A Shark



2nd dorsal Fin

pectoral Fin

body

pelvic Fin

caudal fin

mouth

1st dorsal Fin

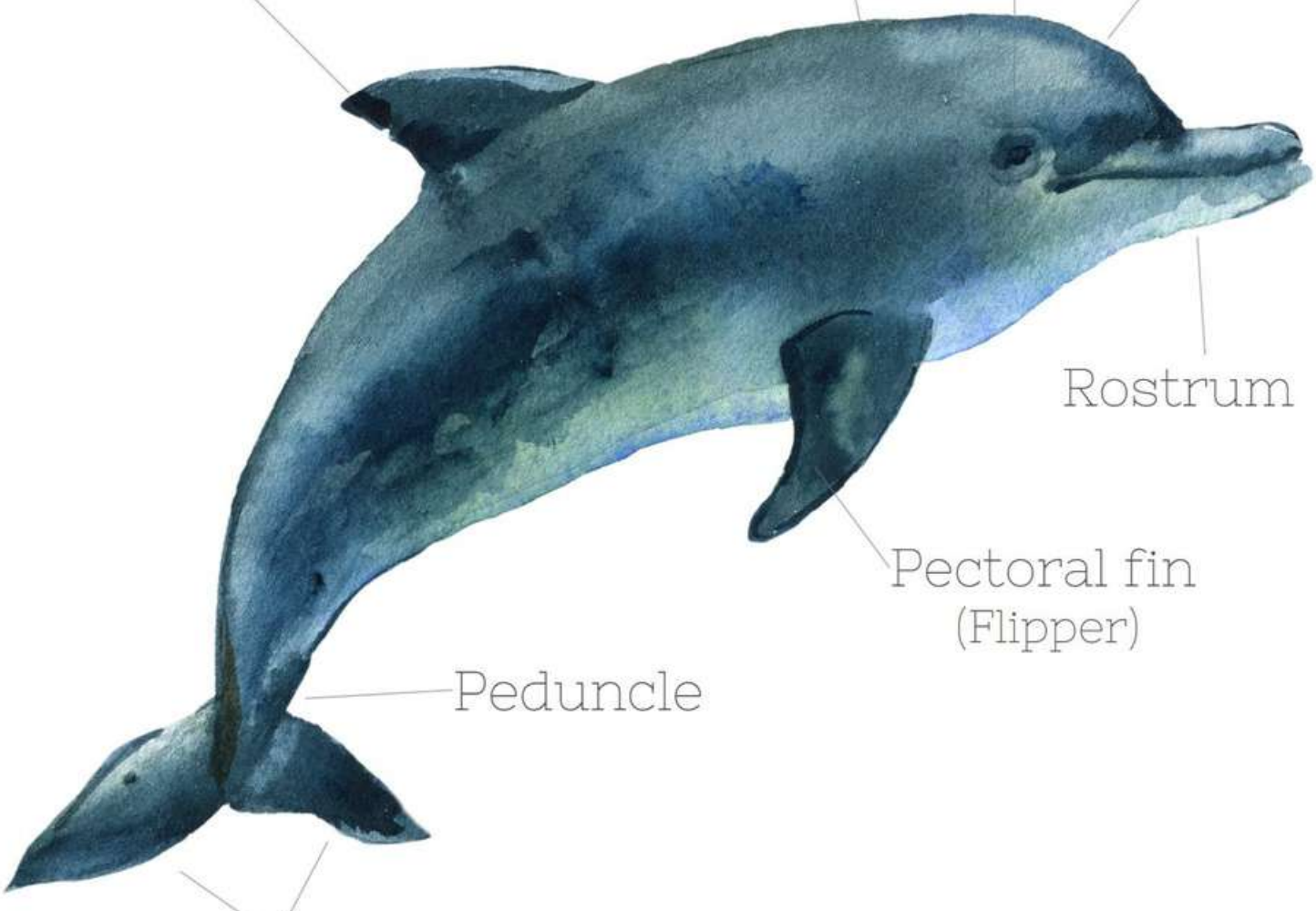
nostril

gills

eye

anal Fin

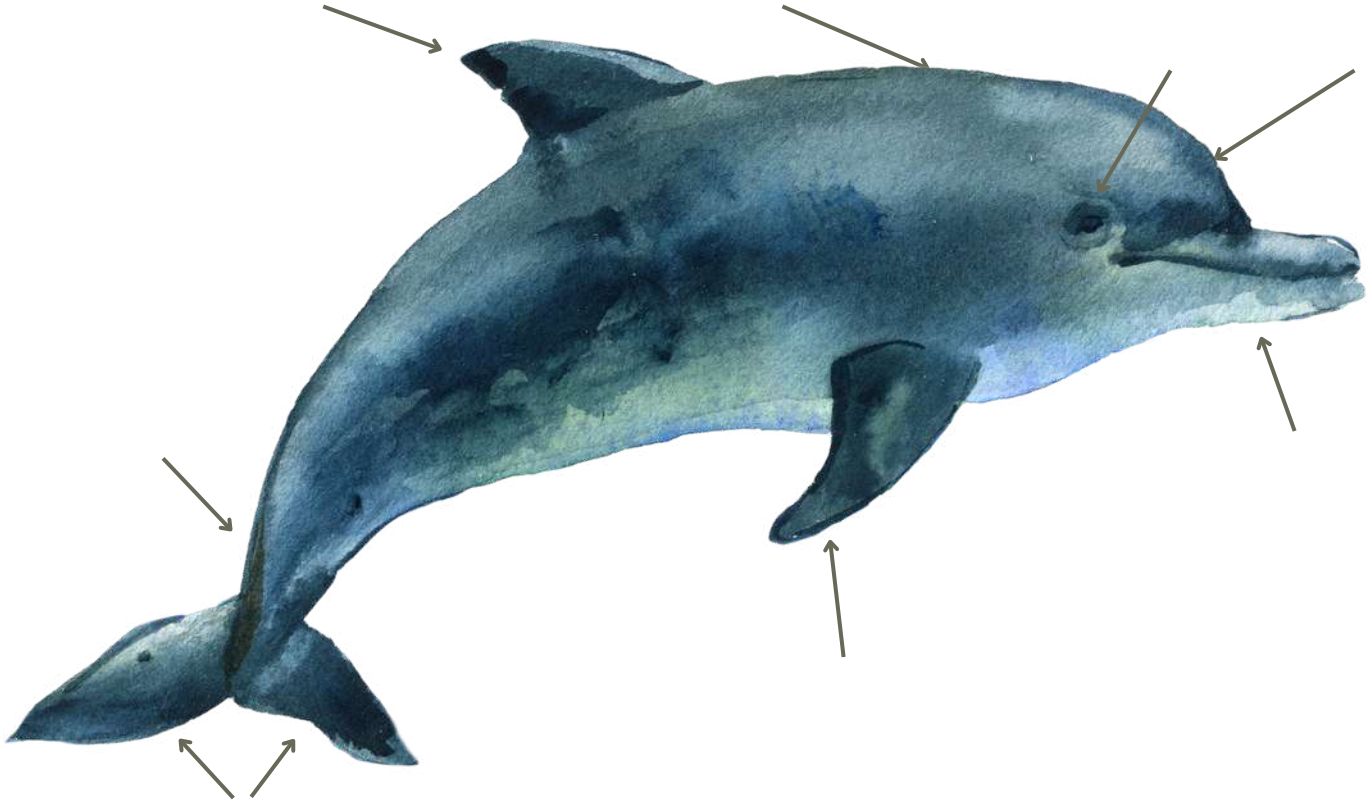
Anatomy of a *Dolphin*



Label the correct body parts of the dolphin

Name _____

Anatomy of A Dolphin



blow hole

rostrum

melon

eye

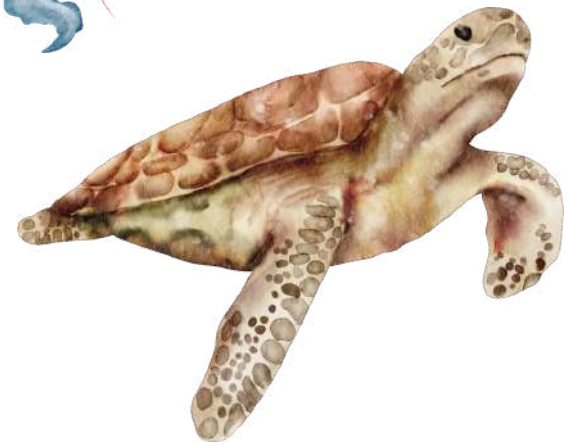
flukes

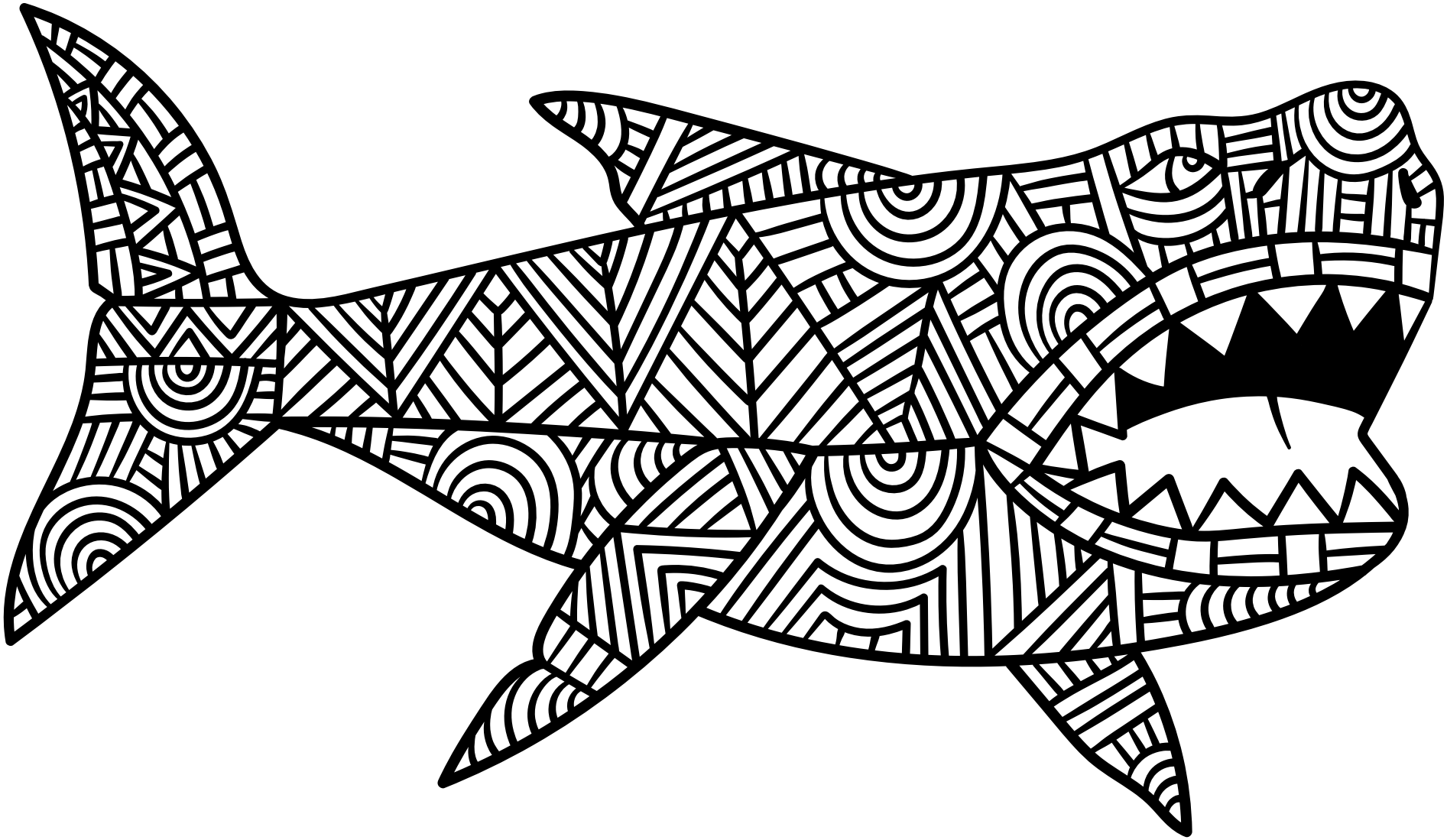
dorsal Fin

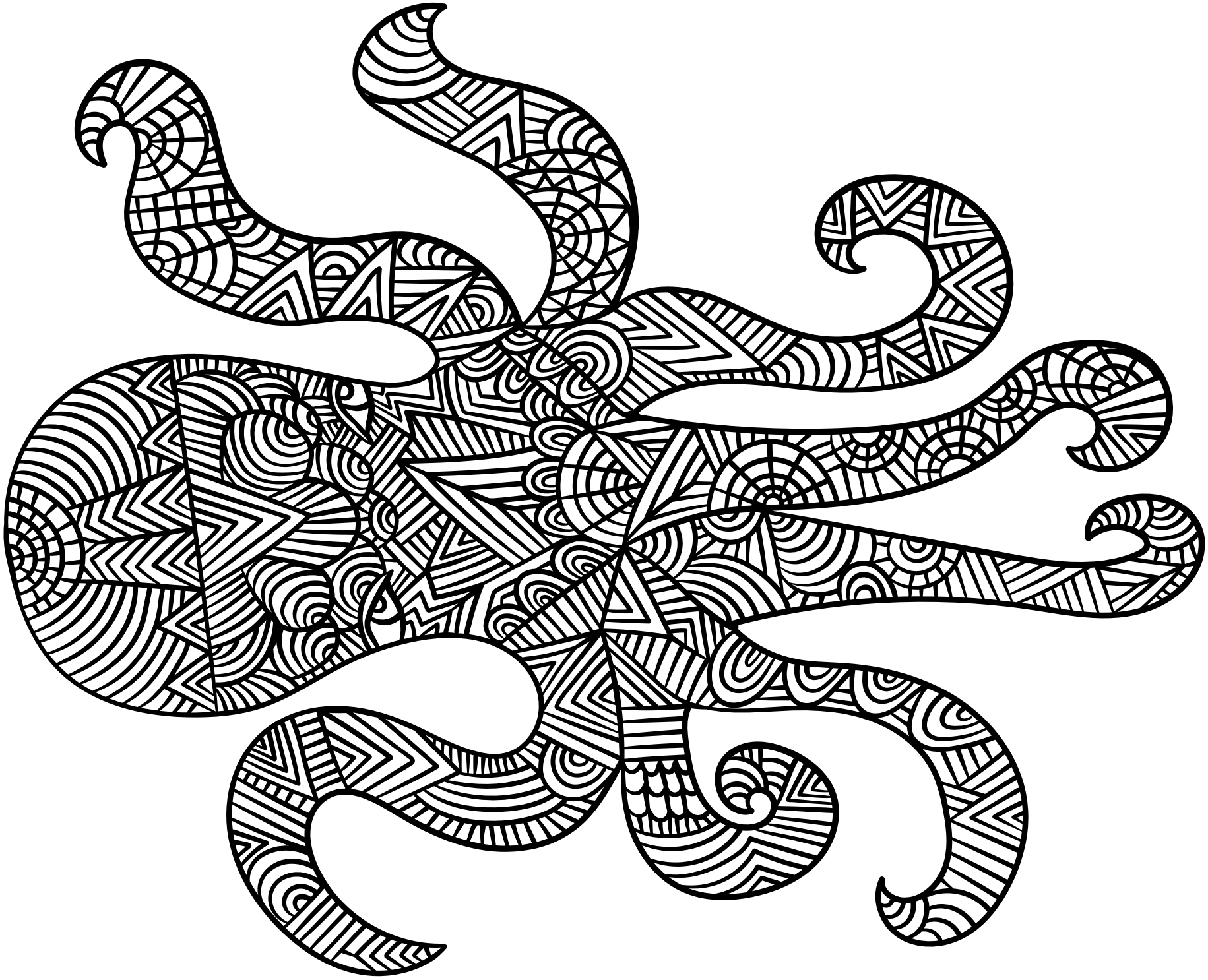
pectoral fin (flipper)

peduncle

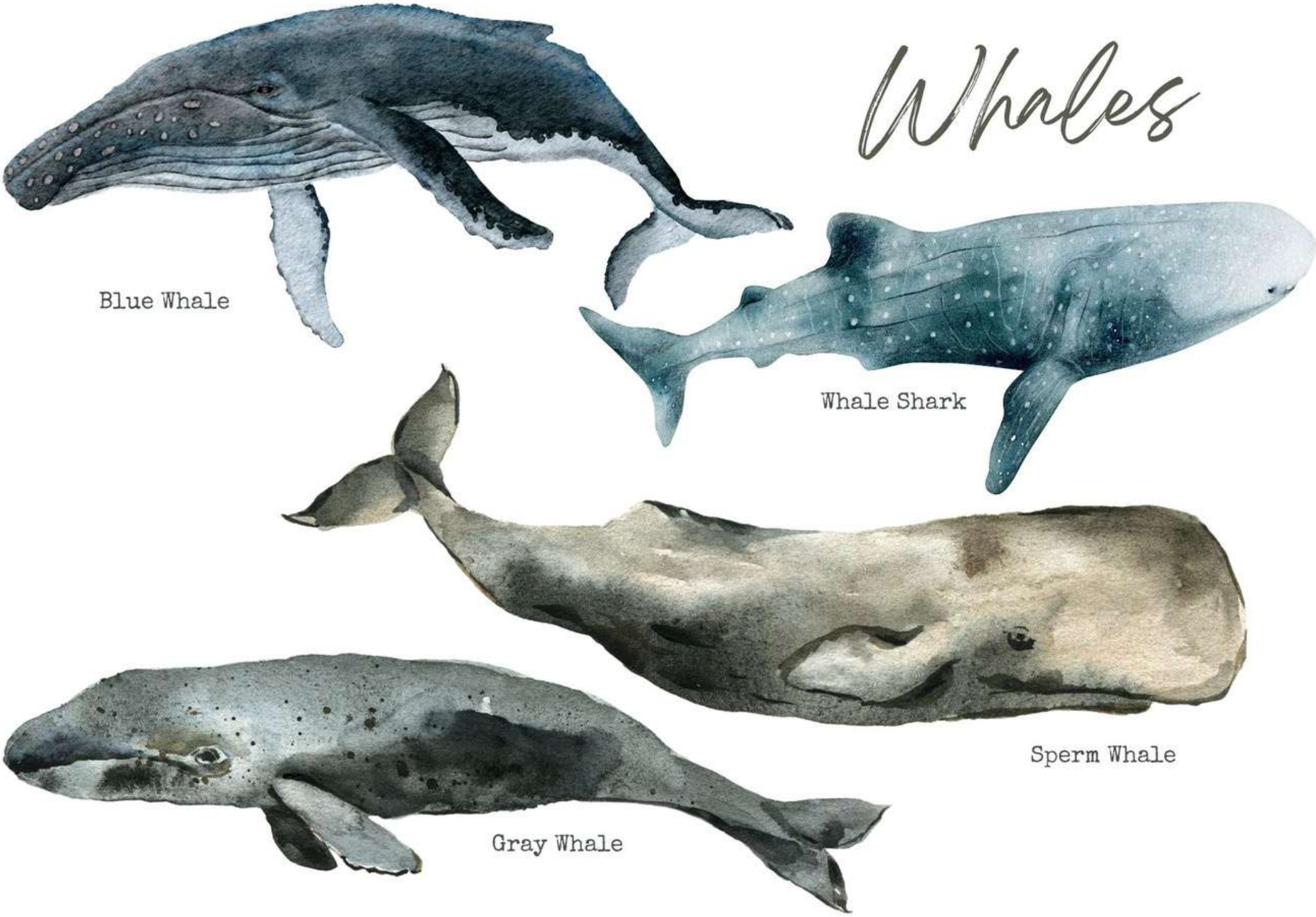
more sea animal cut out props







Whales



Name _____

look at each picture and list several things about that sea creature

DOLPHIN

OCTOPUS

CRAB

STARFISH

FISH

MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE

Directions:

1) print out the below writing page numerus times
2) find a glass bottle
3) Get your child to write a message for you and place it in a bottle, get them to check the bottle the next day and see what you have replied,

note: you can continue to get your child to send and receive messages in the bottle

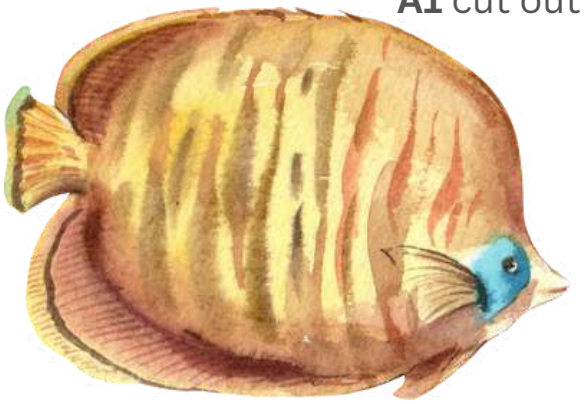
Sorting game

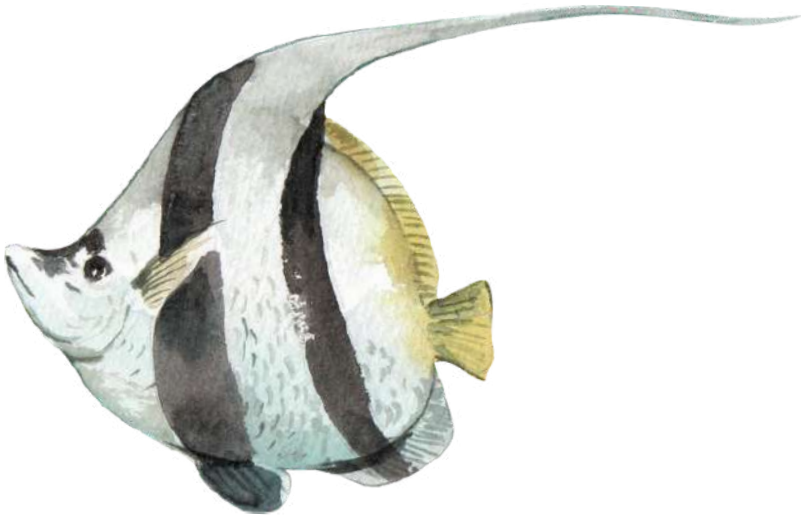
Directions: cut out around bottle, get your child to correctly place small or big fish on page A1 into the correct bottle

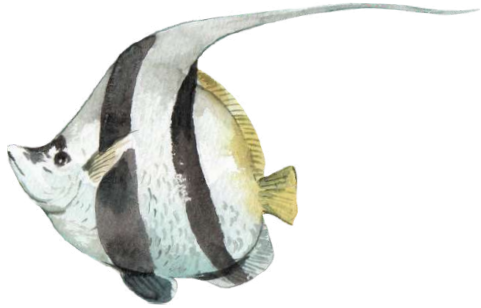
Sorting game

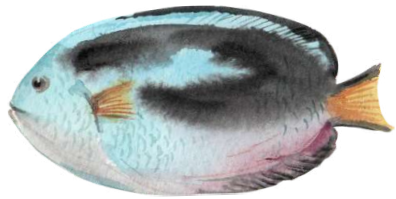
Directions: cut out around bottle, get your child to correctly place small or big fish on page A1 into the correct bottle

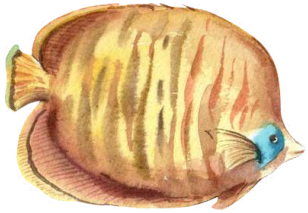
A1 cut out each fish and get your child to correctly place them in the correct big or small bottle











Ocean Animals

cut around each circle and glue each ocean animal in the correct ocean family group on the separate worksheets

turtle

whale

squid

octopus

fish

dolphin

crab

sea urchin

shark

lobster

crocodile

starfish

stingray

seal

Glue each of the ocean animal circles under the correct ocean animal family description groups. Can you think of any more animals for each group ? Draw them.

Name _____

Ocean Animal Families

Marine Mammals

Fish

Marine Reptiles

Glue each of the ocean animal circles under the correct ocean animal family description groups. Can you think of any more animals for each group ? Draw them.

Name _____

Ocean Animal Families

Crustaceans

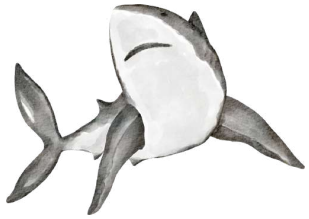
Molluscs

Echinoderms

Name _____

Smallest to Biggest Sequencing

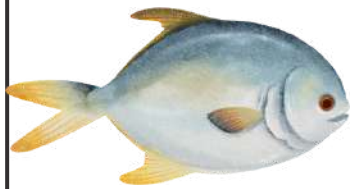
Cut the pictures and order them from smallest to biggest. In real life.

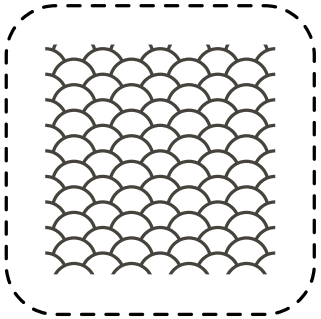


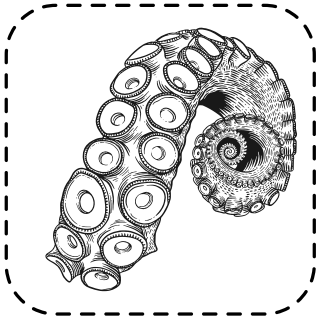
Name _____

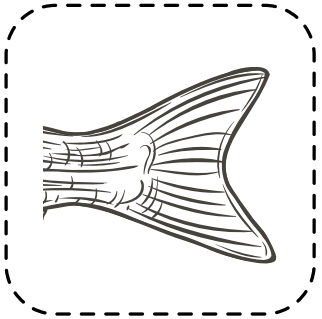
Sea Animals

Colour, cut and paste the sea animal body parts under the correct sea animal





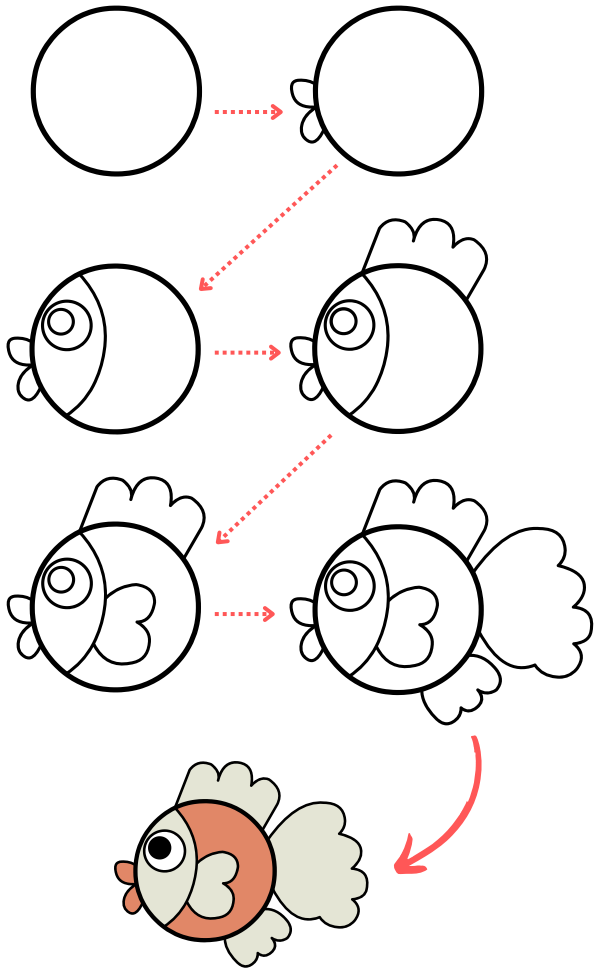




Draw a fish from the Circle

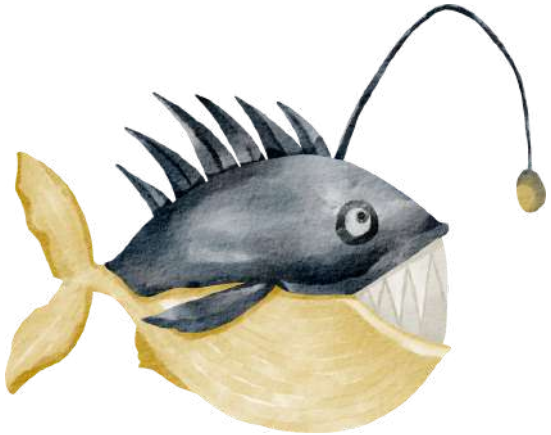
Name : .....

- Draw the fish by following the drawing steps on the left.Colour it in



LIFE SCIENCE | SEA ANIMAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Research the following three main sea animal groups, write a description about each and a list of some of the common sea creatures under that group.



NEKTON

BENTHOS

PLANKTON

INFORMATION REPORT Octopus

What is a octopus?

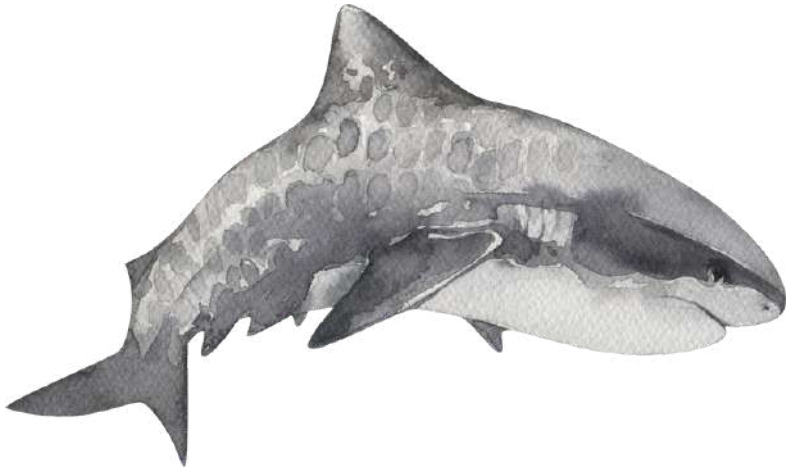
How many species of octopus are there?

Interesting facts about the octopus I have learnt

What ocean family group is the octopus in?

Is a octopus a nekton, plankton or benthos sea animal ?

INFORMATION REPORT Shark



What is a Shark ?

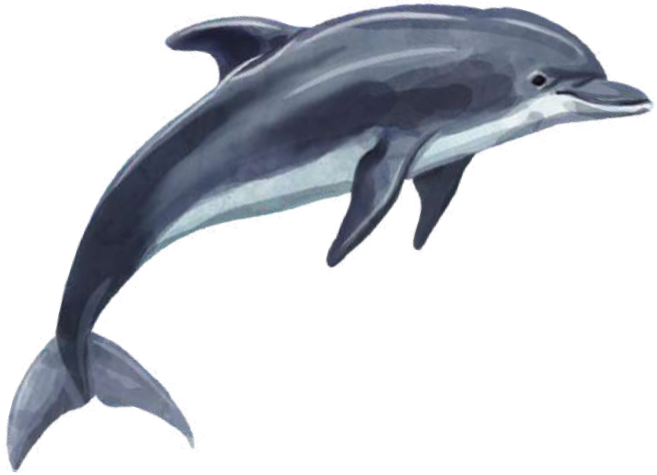
How many species of shark are there?

Interesting facts about the Shark I have learnt

What ocean family group is the shark in?

Is a shark a nekton, plankton or benthos sea animal ?

INFORMATION REPORT Dolphin



What is a dolphin ?

How many species of dolphin are there?

Interesting facts about the dolphin I have learnt

What ocean family group is the dolphin in?

Can you tell me

WHAT I HAVE LEARNT ! Questions sheet

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q:

A:

Q:

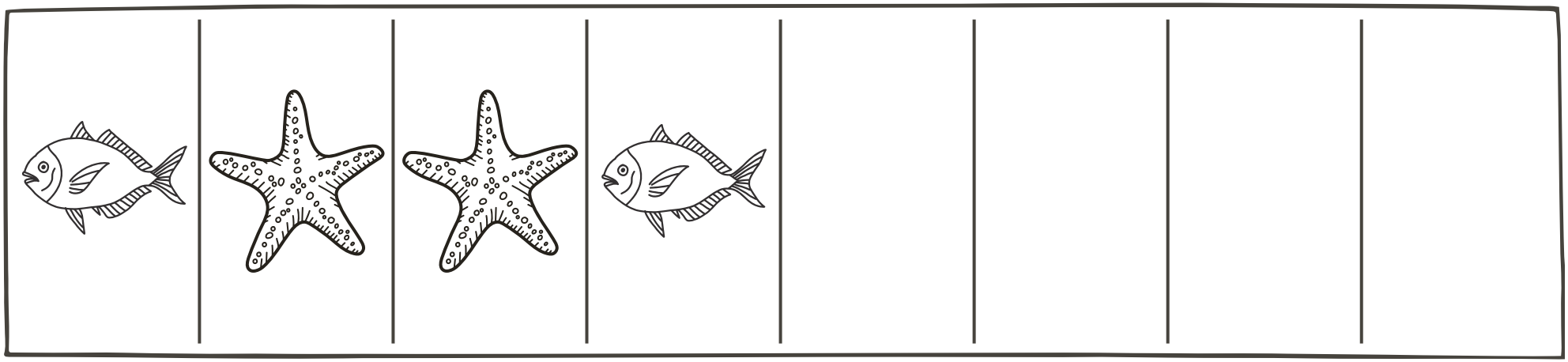
A:

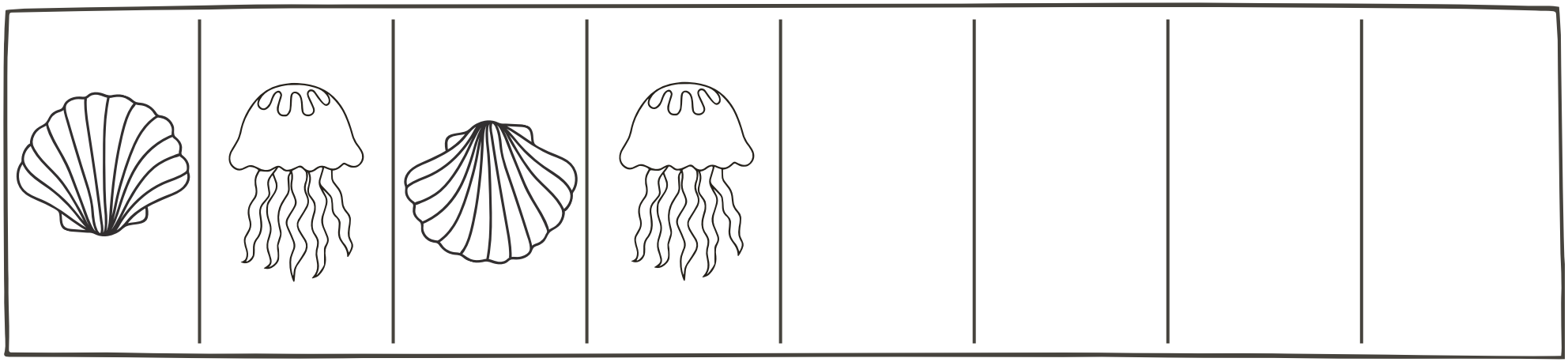
Q:

A:

Name: Date:

What's Next?





Name _____

Draw and colour the missing half of the image

Learning Symmetry

Name _____

Draw and colour the missing half of the image

Learning Symmetry

LARGEST ANIMAL ON EARTH

Blue Whale

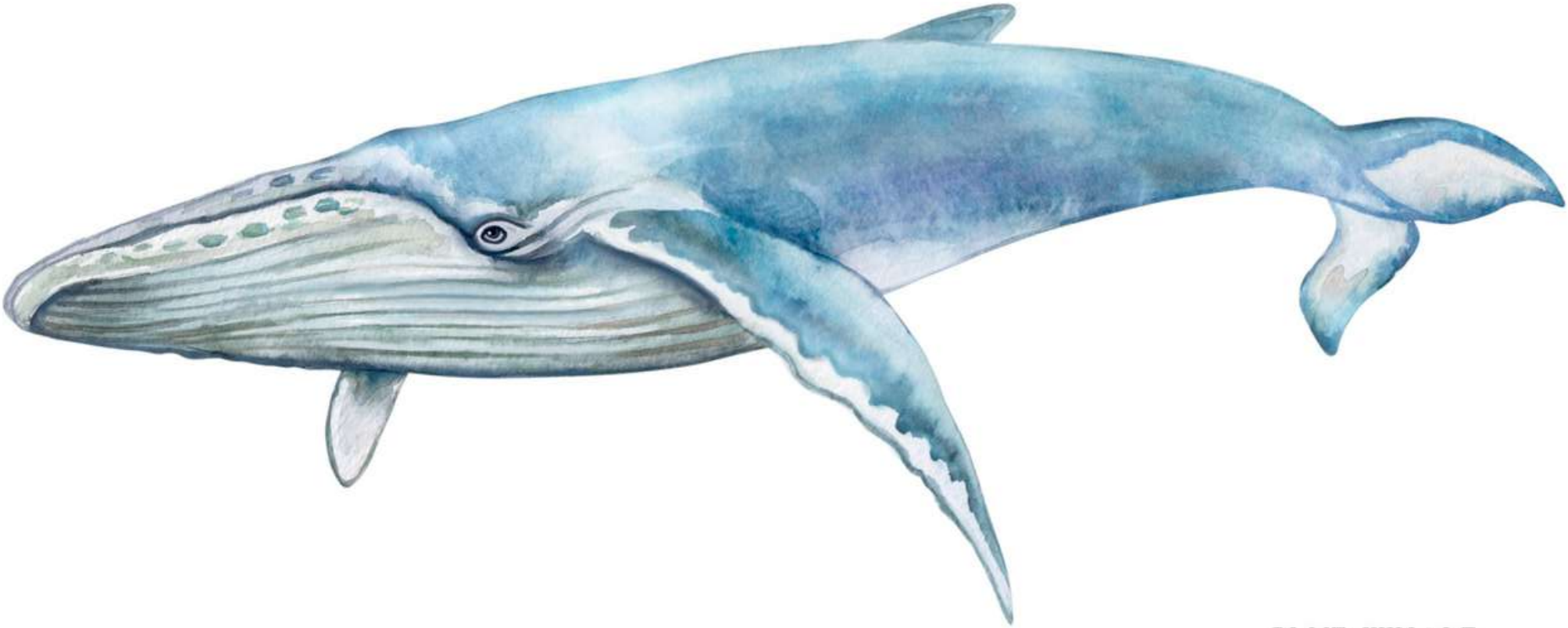
grow up to

100ft

40ft

Animals Tracing Lines

Help the animals to grab their food.



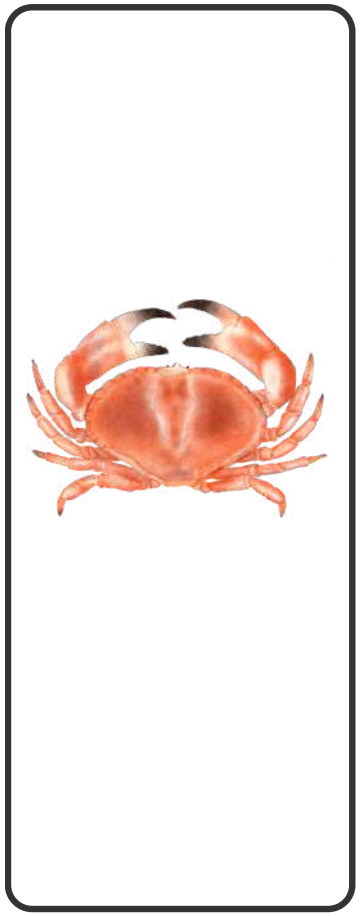
BLUE WHALE

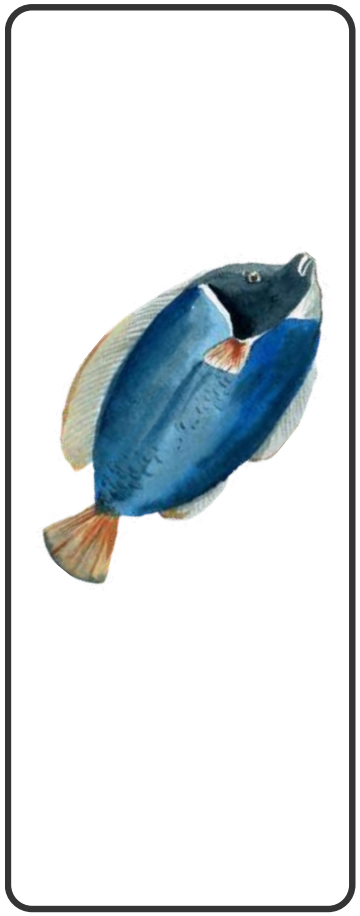
Measurement: Length

Cut out and arrange in order from shortest to longest.

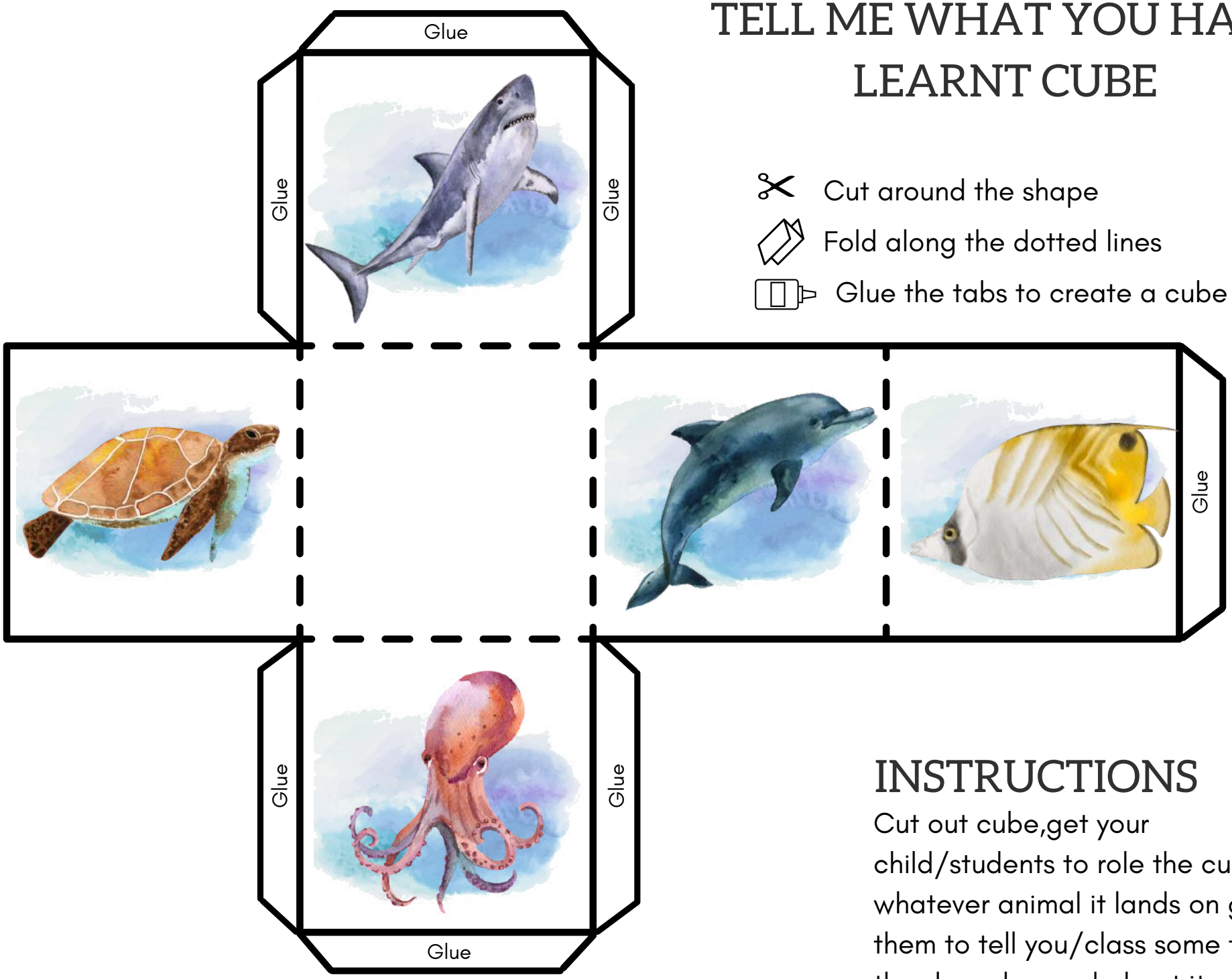
Measurement: Length

Cut out and arrange in order from smallest to biggest in real life.





TELL ME WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT CUBE



Cut around the shape

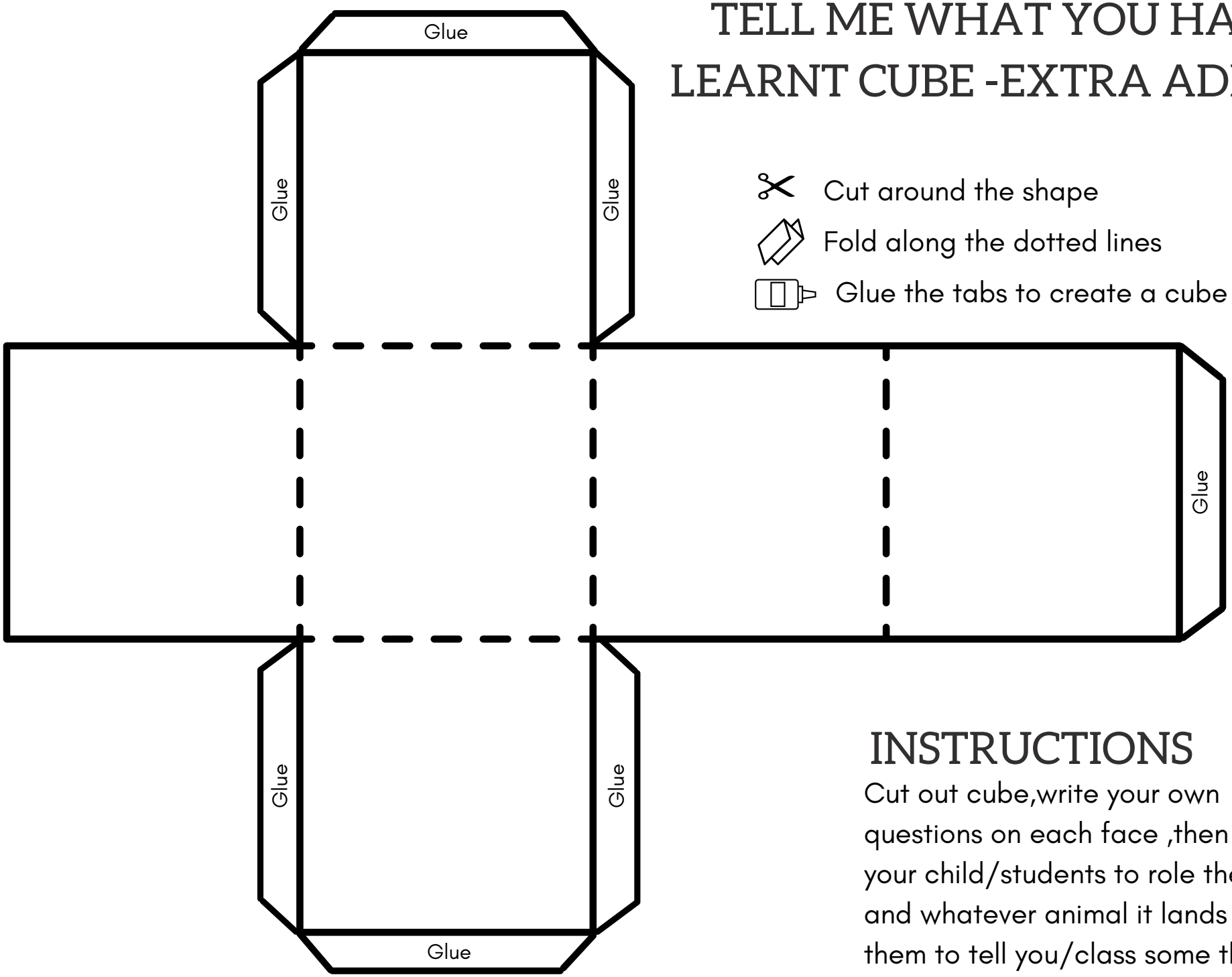
Fold along the dotted lines

Glue the tabs to create a cube

INSTRUCTIONS

Cut out cube,get your child/students to role the cube and whatever animal it lands on get them to tell you/class some things they have learned about it

TELL ME WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT CUBE -EXTRA ADD ON



Cut around the shape

Fold along the dotted lines

Glue the tabs to create a cube

INSTRUCTIONS

Cut out cube,write your own questions on each face ,then get your child/students to role the cube and whatever animal it lands on get them to tell you/class some things they have learned about it