Use your Fact Files to determine which antonym is correct. Circle the correct one.

1. Killer whales live in (small large) family groups.
2. The manta ray leaps (up down) in the air when it plays.
3. When threatened, the octopus uses a cloud of (black white) ink to escape.
4. Dolphins can be (noisy quiet) when they communicate.
5. The blue whale is the (smallest largest) mammal.
6. The blue whale is (bigger smaller) than the largest dinosaur.
7. Sea lions are (horrible great) swimmers.
8. The great white shark lives in (warm cool) oceans.
9. If the polar bear stays on land in the summer, it gets (hot cold).
10. Walking on land for the penguin is (slower faster) than swimming.
11. Very (few many) of the swordfish’s offspring survive.
12. Manatees are (nice mean) creatures.
Write a rhyming word in the blank next to the following words.

pool ____________________ sea ____________________

sea star ____________________ whale ____________________

reef ____________________ ocean ____________________

shark ____________________ crab ____________________

squid ____________________ fish ____________________
Combine the words in the word box to create compound words of things that are found in or near the ocean.

Using each word shown, write 3 or more compound words. The word shown can be in the front or the back of the word.
List 3 words that rhyme with the last word of the sentence in the space to the right. Then on the lines write a second sentence using one of those words to finish the rhyme.

1. The whale was swimming in a great big group.

2. Manatees like to keep things slow.

3. The leatherback is a turtle that’s big.

4. The male seahorse is quite a Dad.

5. To stun its prey is the swordfish’s way.
Change the verb to its correct tense for the sentence. Using the information in your Fact Files, determine if the sentence could be true or not. Circle T for true and F for false.

1. The salmon (swim) ________ up the river last night. T F
2. The sperm whale (dive) ________ deep when it chases the giant squid. T F
3. Yesterday, the sea lions (play) ________ in the sun all day. T F
4. The polar bear (eat) ________ ________ when the penguin startled it. T F
5. The manatee (swim) ________ very quickly. T F
6. Hopefully, we (know) ________ ________ more about the whale shark in the future. T F
7. The man-of-war (catch) ________ its prey with its tentacles. T F
8. The walrus (need) ________ to lose weight to keep warm. T F
9. A true helper, the male seahorse (carry) ________ the female’s eggs in his brood pouch. T F
10. When the elephant seal thought it was in danger, it (make) ________ a loud noise with its flippers. T F
Write the correct vowels to make the long o sound: o, o--e, oa, ow.

n__s__s
s_l___
c__v__
sh___
b___t
c__n__
j__k__
rainb___
p___tat__
fl___t
c____stlines__cean
tag__
foll___
__val__h__l__
c___t
thr___
Write the correct vowels to make the long a sound: 
a, ai, a_e, ay.

wh ___ l ___
invertebr ___ t ___
d ___ ___
fem ___ l ___
cr ___ ___ fish
m ___ ___
m ___ l ___
esc ___ p ___
pl ___ c ___

p — ___
pl — ___
insul ___ t ___
communic ___ t ___
vertebr___ t ___
m___ d ___
br ___ ___ n
tr ___ ___ l
p — — nt
Write the correct vowels to make the long $u$ sound:
$u, ue, u_e, ew$.

___ s ___
h ___ g ___
bl ___ ___
c ___ t ___
h ___ man
f ___ ___
c ___ be
t ___ n ___
m ___ sic

f ___ ture
ref ___ s ___
ch ___ ___
am ___ s ___
h ___ ___
m ___ l ___
h ___ mid
cl ___ ___
purs ___ ___
Write the correct vowels to make the long *i* sound: *i, i_e, y, igh.*

- rept __ l __
- wh __ t __
- worldw __ d __
- coastl __ n __
- s __ ____ t
- sh __
- m __ ld
- l __ f __ span
- __ cy

- r __ ____ t
- prov __ d __
- t __ m __
- fl __
- surv __ v __
- wr __ t __
- inv __ t __
- d __ v __
- h __ ____
Write the correct vowels to make the long e sound:

\[ee, \ ea, \ ey, \ e\]

---

\[\_\_\_\_ \ t\]

\[m\_\_\_\_ \ t\]

\[\text{monk} \_\_ \_\_\]

\[s\_\_\_\_ \ \text{horse}\]

\[y\_\_\_\_ \ \text{rs}\]

\[f\_\_\_\_ \ \text{der}\]

\[l\_\_\_\_ \ \text{ve}\]

\[b\_\_\_\_\_\_\]

\[b\_\_\_\_\_\_\]

---

\[\text{fr} \_\_\_ \ \text{ze}\]

\[f\_\_\_\_ \ \text{t}\]

\[s\_\_\_\_ \ \text{stars}\]

\[k\_\_\_ \ \text{p}\]

\[s\_\_\_\_ \ \text{w}\_\_\_ \ \text{d}\]

\[\text{overh} \_\_\_\_ \ \text{t}\]

\[k\_\_\_\_\]

\[s\_\_\_\_ \ \text{ls}\]

\[\text{turk} \_\_\_\_\]
Sentences must have a predicate part and a subject part. If a sentence is missing one of these parts it is called a fragment. Read the following fragments. Add words to each fragment to make a complete sentence. Use your Fact Files for ideas.

1. The salmon ________________________________
   ________________________________

2. rests on rocks in the sun. _______________________
   ________________________________

3. lives in the Antarctic. _________________________
   ________________________________

4. Ocean mammals ____________________________
   ________________________________

5. eat plankton. _______________________________
   ________________________________

6. Vertebrates _______________________________
   ________________________________
Read each line. If the words make a complete sentence, write complete on the line. If the words do not make a complete sentence, add words to the fragment to make it a complete sentence.

1. Fish in the ocean. ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________

2. Dolphins are small whales. ____________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________

3. The manatee shallow water. ____________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________

4. Like to eat fish. ______________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
When you list three or more items in a sentence, you separate them with a comma. This is also true of three or more actions. Add commas to the following sentences.

1. The penguin, polar bear, and walrus live in cold regions.
2. The California sea lions are known to play, swim, and sunbathe.
3. The walrus, California sea lion, and northern elephant seal are all pinnipeds.
4. The male sea horse nurtures, protects, and carries the seahorse eggs.
5. The bottle-nosed dolphin swims, jumps, and plays in the ocean.
6. Killer whales, blue whales, and sperm whales are all mammals.
A possessive noun names who or what owns something.

Add ’s to make most singular nouns possessive.
Add ’ to make most plural nouns possessive.
Add ’s to plural nouns that don’t end in s.

Make the underlined words possessive.

1. The polar bears homes. _______________________
2. The fish mouth. _____________________________
3. The manatee food. ___________________________
4. The whales enemy. ___________________________
5. The sea lions babies. _________________________
6. The dolphin mate. ___________________________
7. The penguin rocks. __________________________
8. The seahorse pouch. _________________________
Imagine you are an ocean animal.

What ocean animal would you be?

I am a(n) __________________________________

This is what I look like: __________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

(Use a separate piece of paper to draw what you look like.)

This is a story about where I live. ____________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________

_________________________________________
A haiku poem has three lines. Each line contains a set number of syllables.

- Line 1: five syllables
- Line 2: seven syllables
- Line 3: five syllables

Example: In the ocean blue
swimming fishes jump and play
in their wonderland.

Write a haiku poem about the ocean.

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Draw a picture to illustrate your poem, using a separate sheet.
A cinquain poem has five lines. Each line contains a set number of syllables.

Example:

Line 1: two syllables Dolphins
Line 2: four syllables Bottle-noses
Line 3: six syllables Diving in the ocean
Line 4: eight syllables Whistling, clicking to each other
Line 5: two syllables Friendly

Write a cinquain poem about an ocean.

_________________________________________
_________________________________________
_________________________________________
_________________________________________
_________________________________________

Draw a picture to illustrate your poem, using a separate sheet.
An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives can describe how a person, place, or thing looks, feels, sounds, tastes, or smells.

- tall
- tree
- salty chips
- dry
- heat

Choose the best adjective from the list below to fill in the blanks. Use your Fact Files.

black  huge  hard  gentle  largest

1. The _____________ living fish is the whale shark.
2. The octopus released a cloud of _____________ ink and swam away.
3. The _____________ manatee swam through the water.
4. The _____________ walrus weighs up to 3,696 pounds.
5. The clam is protected by its _____________ shell.
Choose 3 adjectives from the list that describe a manatee. Use your Fact Files.
Choose 3 adjectives from the list that describe a dolphin. Use your Fact Files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>intelligent</th>
<th>gentle</th>
<th>quick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rare</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>playful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjectives that describe a manatee:


Write a sentence about a manatee using one of the adjectives.


Adjectives that describe a dolphin:


Write a sentence about a dolphin using one of the adjectives.


Sentences that ask a question end with a question mark (?). Write a question mark after the sentences that ask a question. If the sentence does not ask a question, write a period (.)

1. Do you want to look for seashells?
2. We saw dolphins playing in the water.
3. Where did the octopus hide?
4. How many oceans are there?
5. When dolphins communicate with each other they make clicking sounds.
6. When will we see the killer whale?
7. Who wants to build a sand castle?
8. A whale shark is the biggest living fish.
9. What do Atlantic salmon like to eat?