

Orientation

Ensure that you have read about using the plan in the Program Guide.

Book summary

Read the following summary to the student.

In this book, you'll meet a variety of interesting marine creatures, some of them endangered.

Introduction

Foster interest and activate the student's background knowledge. Be concise – focus on motivating and involving the student. Encourage prediction by using the text and illustrations on the cover of the book. Discuss new vocabulary and remind the student to use the glossary (when applicable). Also remind the student to ask him/herself questions before, during and after the reading.

Discuss the title and explain that the author of this book is sharing with the reader some of the creatures she meets when she scuba-dives all over the world. Look through the book together and tell the student the names of the animals that they might not be familiar with, for example mantra ray, dugong, and potato cod.

Conferencing

Check how well the student reads

When you are conferencing, the student reads all or part of the book to you. Then:

- praise, pause, and prompt appropriately;
- check for accuracy (by counting mistakes) and fluency;
- check for understanding by using one or more of the following methods:
 - asking the comprehension questions provided and any others that seem necessary;
 - asking the student to retell the story in their own words;
 - asking questions about and discussing aspects of the story, such as the theme, plot, main ideas, sequence and characters;
 - encouraging the student to confirm the predictions they made during the orientation.

Decide what the student does next

Next recommend that the student:

- practices some more on the same book, with or without the audio;
- completes one of the activities provided that is related to the book;
- practices with another book from the same level; or
- is assessed for promotion to the next level.

Comprehension questions

1. Why do the yellow fish stay with the grouper in the book?
2. When do moray eels eat?
3. How do sea cucumbers feed?
4. Why should people not feed creatures in the wild?
5. What is the author's attitude towards sea creatures?

Answers to the Comprehension questions

1. They eat the food left-over by the grouper.
2. They feed at night?
3. They use their tentacles to sweep up tiny creatures from the sea bed.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.

Supporting English Language Learners

The following are suggestions for optional lessons to take with your English language learners. See the overview chart in the Program Guide for a summary of the text features of this book.

Purpose

Reading texts aloud with correct pacing, intonation, and expression

Introduce the concept and practice

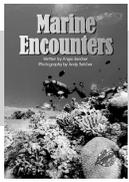
Reading aloud gives a good indication of the student's fluency. Their expression and tone should vary as they read.

Once the student is familiar with the book, discuss the author's enthusiasm for the topic and how she would sound if she was reading the book aloud.

Discuss the techniques used when reading aloud (expression, changing pace, pausing, and reading the punctuation and text for clues about how it should be read).

Direct the student to page 7 and explain how the last sentence would need to be read to convey the idea that the dugong doesn't really look like a mermaid.





Name: Date:

Introduction: In this book, you'll meet a variety of interesting marine creatures, some of them endangered.

Errors M S

I'm a scuba diver. When I dive, I _____ the most interesting creatures. _____ me introduce you to _____ of my favorite underwater acquaintances. _____ large turtle uses her _____ , parrot-like beak to graze _____ sea grass. It has _____ her 50 years to _____ adulthood. It is not _____ how long sea turtles _____ in the wild, but _____ could be as long _____ 100 years. She will _____ all the way back _____ the beach she was born _____ , to lay a clutch _____ 200 or 300 eggs. _____ could be a journey _____ 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometres). _____ is a long swim. _____ is not known how _____ navigate and find their _____ back to the beach _____ they were born. This grouper _____ in Vanuatu. It weighs 440 _____ (200 kilograms) – about the weight of two large men.

Accuracy Chart (Exact word replacement only)

Words Entered	Score	Level
More than 11 correct		Independent
10 or 11 correct		Instructional
Fewer than 10 correct		Frustration

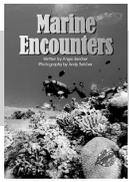
Errors

M = Meaning (makes sense) ____ S = Syntax (sounds right) ____

Heard Seen Unseen

Comments:





I'm a scuba diver. When I dive, I meet the most interesting creatures. One of these is a large turtle, which grazes on sea grass. She will swim all the way back to the beach she was born on, to lay a clutch of eggs. This could be a journey of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometres).

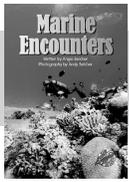
It is not known how turtles navigate and find their way back to the beach where they were born. Another creature I've met is a grouper in Vanuatu. It weighs 440 pounds (200 kilograms) – about the weight of two large men.

That's no surprise, considering how many fish it eats. This grouper loves to be stroked. Dugong are a rare and endangered species. They are very shy and harmless. Moray eels may look dangerous.

However, they generally don't attack people unless provoked. Typically, moray eels feed at night on other fish and molluscs. The Cod Hole, near Cairns, in Australia, is the home of a huge fish called the potato cod. Thousands of tourists have enjoyed feeding the potato cod.

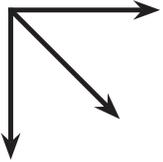
Marine biologists are now getting concerned that potato cod will forget how to catch their own food. Diving has allowed me to meet and observe a variety of fascinating creatures. I'm always very careful not to disturb them in any way.





Name: Date:

Words can be found in these directions:



The letter in each square can only be used in one word.

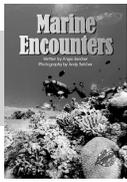
i	j	o	u	r	n	e	y	t	o	c	m	f
c	n	b	e	a	c	h	t	h	e	o	a	e
r	c	t	l	a	r	g	e	i	n	r	l	e
e	a	m	e	p	e	o	p	l	e	a	w	d
a	r	s	o	r	n	i	g	h	t	l	a	i
t	e	t	w	u	e	c	a	t	c	h	y	n
u	f	h	b	i	t	s	l	o	n	g	s	g
r	u	i	r	e	m	h	t	w	h	e	r	e
e	l	s	m	u	c	h	s	i	a	o	n	g
b	e	c	a	u	s	e	i	s	n	y	f	r
d	a	n	g	e	r	o	u	s	o	g	o	a
o	g	i	a	n	t	t	h	e	r	e	o	s
f	e	n	o	u	g	h	m	e	e	t	d	s

Words to find:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|
| always | be | beach | because | careful |
| coral | catch | creature | dangerous | enough |
| feeding | food | giant | grass | in |
| interesting | is | journey | large | long |
| meet | mouths | much | night | of |
| on | people | swim | the | there |
| this | to | where | | |

Use the letters that are left to make the word that tells the type of eel that is described in *Marine Encounters*.





- ★ Spin the numbered spinner.
- ★ The highest number starts.
- ★ You need to spin the exact number to move onto the END square.

START
 You're a scuba diver. When you dive, you meet the most interesting creatures.

1

2 You meet a large turtle, which is about to swim back to the beach she was born on. Go on to 7.

3

19

20

21 You can't tell the front from the back of a sea cucumber. Spin again. Go back that number.

22

4

18 You watch a huge clam open wide to suck water through its siphon. Miss a turn.

END
 You're always very careful not to disturb marine creatures in any way.

23

5

17

30

24 You watch a sea cucumber moving very slowly. Spin again. If you spin an even number, go on to 28.

24

6 You stroke a grouper. Name two numbers. If you spin one of them, go on to 11.

16

29

25

25

7

15 Tourists are feeding the potato cod. Go back to 10.

28

27 You meet some fascinating creatures. Go on to 30.

26

8

14

13

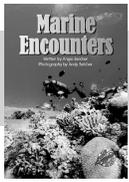
12 A moray eel comes out of its hole for food. Spin again. Go forward that number.

11

10

9 You meet a dugong, which is shy and harmless. Go back to 7.





Name: **Date:**

Make a “Did You Know?” sheet about two sea creatures from *Marine Encounters*.

Did You Know About:	
Did you know that ...	

Did You Know About:	
Did you know that ...	

Write on the back of this page if you need more space.

REMEMBER Remember to include: the creatures’ names, what they look like, what they eat, and where they live.

