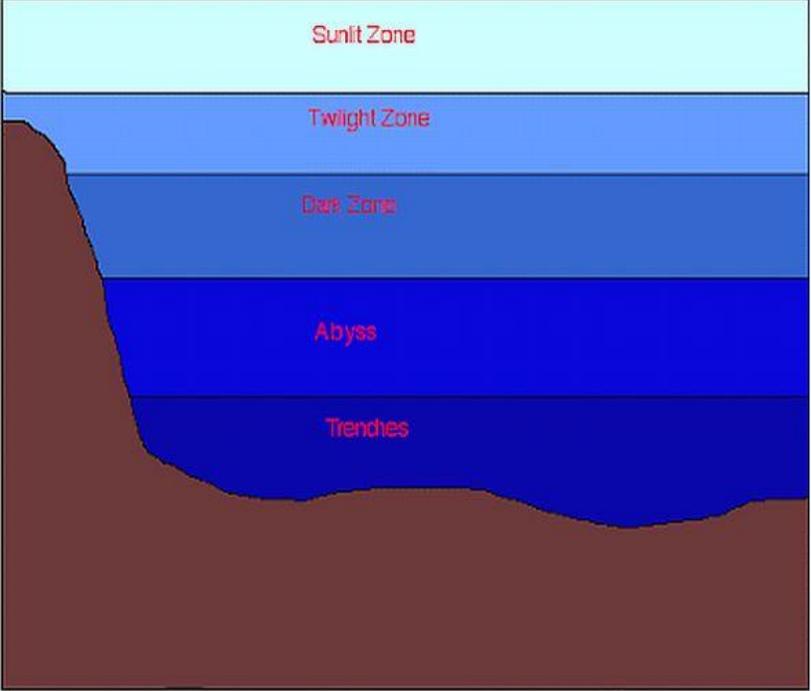


Topic – Blue Abyss

A topic that allows children to learn about the oceans in our world, the inhabitants it has and the environmental threats to the sea.

Oceans and seas	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Just over two thirds of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Most of this water is found in oceans. There are five oceans called the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern Oceans. Each ocean has its own climate, depending on its location in the world. Seas are smaller than oceans and can be surrounded by land.</p>	Abyss	A layer of the ocean between 4000-6000m deep.
	Adaption	A change in an organism that allows it to better suit its environment
	Algae	A simple, plant-like organism that does not have ordinary roots, stems or leaves and grows in water
Food Chains	Aquatic	Living in, growing in, or happening in water
<p>All living things need energy to survive. Food chains show where living things get their energy and how all species living in an environment depend on each other.</p> <p>Producers: Are found at the beginning of a food chain. They are usually green plants. They use energy from the Sun to make their own food in a process called photosynthesis.</p> <p>Consumers: Get energy from eating plants or animals</p> <p>Prey: Are animals that are eaten by other animals.</p> <p>Predators: Are animals that hunt, kill and eat other animals to get their food.</p>	Coral	A hard, rock-like substance made by polyps as an external skeleton. Large coral islands or reefs can form in warm seas.
	Current	The continuous flow of water in a particular direction.
	Habitat	A natural environment where animals and plants live.
	Invertebrate	An animal with no backbone.
	Marine	Of or relating to the sea.
	Oceanography	The scientific study of the oceans and everything in them.
	Pollution	The damage caused to an environment when toxic or harmful substances are introduced.
	Reef	A long line of rocks, coral or sand that form just below the ocean's surface.
	Shell	An explosive bomb/projectile
	Species	A group of animals or plants that share the same characteristics and can breed with each other.

Ocean Layers	Submarines
 <p>The diagram illustrates the vertical layers of the ocean. From top to bottom, they are: Sunlit Zone (lightest blue), Twilight Zone (medium blue), Dark Zone (darker blue), Abyss (darkest blue), and Trenches (bottom-most, dark blue). The ocean floor is shown as a brown, uneven surface.</p>	<p>In 1620, Cornelis Drebbel built the first submarine. He tested it in the River Thames up to depths of around 4.5m for up to three hours. Today, submarines are used for exploring the deep oceans. They are built to withstand the extreme pressure and have robotic arms to collect marine creatures and samples from the bottom of the ocean.</p>
	<p>Oceanography</p>
	<p>Between 1872 and 1876, The Royal Navy ship HMS Challenger took part in a four year expedition around the world. The crew collected information and carried out investigations into the world's oceans. The results were published in The Challenger Report and became the basis of modern oceanography.</p>