

Unit study based on

Hello ocean

Book by Pam Munoz Ryan
Activities and printables
by Robin Diedrichs

Read and enjoy [Hello Ocean](#) together as you complete these educational objectives:

Counting by ones, fives, and/or tens depending on the child's developmental level.

Matching letters (uppercase to uppercase or uppercase to lowercase, depending on your child's level).

Explore the five different senses ("I'm here with the five of me again") and be able to give examples of each from [Hello Ocean](#).

Discover which type of liquid an egg would float in – fresh water or salt water using scientific investigation.

Learn ocean/beach words beginning with the letter O.

Enjoy ocean/beach poems and songs.

Identify circles, triangles, squares, rectangles, and stars when using them to “build” a sandcastle.

Explore and discover seagulls, shells, and tide pools.

Hello Ocean Pre-reading Ideas

1. **Feel Bag:** Put some beach objects in a bag or empty tissue box one at a time – starfish, shells, sea sponge, sunglasses, or other appropriate items. Have your child feel reach into the bag/box for each item and predict what is in there without looking.

2. **Sensory Walk:** Fill three dishpans or tubs with water, sand, and canned spinach. The spinach is to represent seaweed. Have your child step into each of the tubs with their bare feet. Small shells could be added in the tub with sand that your child could dig up with their toes.

3. Have child predict what he/she thinks you will be reading about based on the “Feel Bag” and “Sensory Walk”.

Additional Activities:

Art -

1. Fish: Make a fish by taking a paper plate and cutting a triangle out of the paper plate to form the mouth of the fish. Attach the triangle on the opposite side of the paper plate to form the fish's tail. To decorate the fish have your child tear different colored pieces of paper and glue to the paper plate.

2. Starfish: Using the star fish in the lapbook components, apply glue to the inside of the starfish shape and then sprinkle with dry oatmeal. Let dry and remove excess oatmeal.

3. Sea Scented Play-doh Recipe:

3 cups of flour

1.5 ounces cream of tartar

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup salt

3 tbsp. cooking oil

3 cups water

1 tbsp. coconut extract

Yellow food coloring

Gold glitter

Combine the first five ingredients in a large pot. Whisk together until free of lumps. Stir in the coconut extract and yellow food coloring. Stir the mixture constantly over medium heat until it pulls away from the sides of the pot and forms a large ball. Knead the ball lightly on a flour board until the dough is smooth. (Be careful it is hot.) Knead in the desired amount of glitter. After cooled, store in airtight container.

Science:

1. Wave bottle: Fill a small water bottle with a little more than half water and add two or three drops of blue food coloring. Mix well and then fill the rest with mineral oil all the way to the top. Put the lid on tightly not gluing it in place. When the bottle is held sideways and tipped back and forth it will form “waves”. If desired, add a small amount of sand, shells, and sequins before adding the oil and water.

Food –

1. Fun Fish Snack: Put some softened cream cheese which has been tinted blue with a few drops of food colored on Melba toast. Add a few goldfish to the top.

2. Edible Aquarium: Make blue Jell-O following the directions on the box. Pour the Jell-O into clear plastic cups and let them partially set – approximately one hour. Then use gummy fish, Swedish fish-Aqua Life, or fruit snack sharks to push into the Jell-O. Refrigerate for the remaining time and then enjoy!

Bible – Teach the days of creation by reading the creation story to your child. Talk about when oceans were created (day 2), the beach (day 3), the plants and trees (day 3), sun (day 4), fish and birds (day 5), animals (day 6), and people (day 6).

Relate this to the book Hello, Ocean as a follow-up by looking through the book and having your child tell which day the different things in the book were created. For example, on the first two pages you have people, the beach, the ocean, shrubs, and seagulls pictured.

Just for Fun

Spy Jar – Fill a 2 liter empty plastic bottle with sand. Drop small objects in the bottle that relate to the ocean/beach. Glue the lid on the bottle. The child will be able to see different objects as he/she turns the bottle. Have the child name the objects that he/she sees or give clues for a certain object and have the child find it. You could make up a check-off sheet for the child to check as they find the items. For children not reading, put a picture clue next to each word on the check-off list.

Library List

[The Underwater Alphabet Book](#) by Jerry Pallotta

[The Seashore Book](#) by Charlotte Zolotow

[The Deep](#) by Tim Winton

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Directions: Cut out the cover (on this page). Cut out each rectangle (solid black lines). Fold like a hotdog on center gray line. Cut dotted lines. Repeat steps with other rectangle.

Stack rectangles together (with the cover on top) and staple on the left side where indicated. You will be able to lift the flaps of each strip up. You should also be able to flip in your book from strip to strip.

Floating Egg Experiment: It is easier to float in the ocean than a lake or swimming pool because of the salt. Salt water is denser than fresh water. Therefore, an egg will sink in fresh water because the egg is heavier than the fresh water. However, in salt water the egg will float because the egg is lighter than the salt water. For this experiment have the child predict what will happen when you put the egg in the glass of fresh water. Explain that fresh water is like the water in a lake, river, or swimming pool. To make the salt water add $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of salt to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cup of warm water. Stir until all the salt is gone. Once again have the child predict what will happen to the egg in salt water. Explain that salt water is like the water in the ocean. You might want to let the child taste the water before adding the egg. Explain why the egg floated in the salt water but not in the fresh water. At the end slowly pour the fresh water into the glass with the salt water and floating egg, the egg should be floating in the middle of the cup. The fresh water is lighter than the salt water so it should float on top of the salt water. The egg sinks down through the fresh water but floats on top of the salt water.

Use the lapbook component to go along with this experiment.



Does an Egg Float in Water or Saltwater?

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	Did the egg float in water?	Why Not?
--	-----------------------------------	----------

--	--

	Did the egg float in saltwater?	Why?
--	---------------------------------------	------

The egg

because the egg is

than the water.

The egg

because the egg is

than the water.

sunk

heavier

floated

lighter

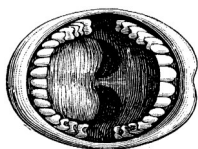
NO

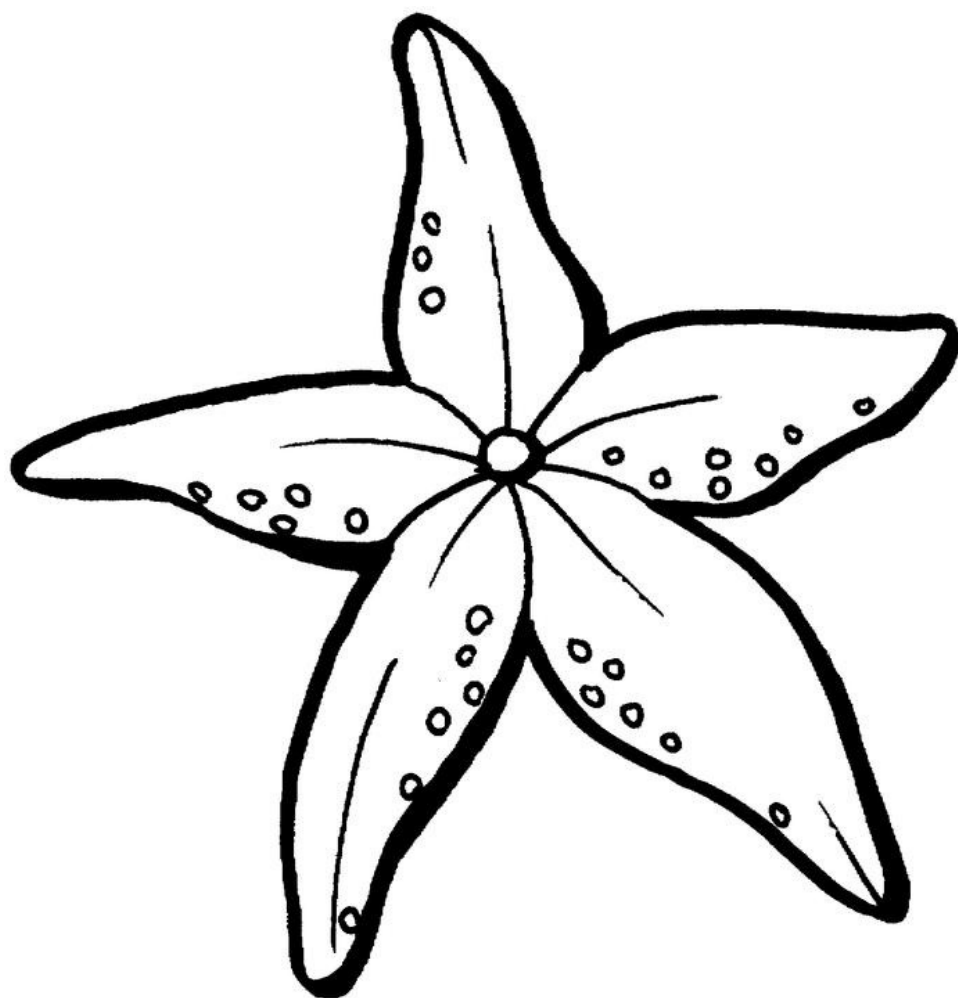
YES

Cut out book (next page) as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Fold top down. Paste cover page (this page) on top. Page song on one of the blank flaps, if desired. Discuss the five senses. Does your child remember any examples from the book? Read the story again together. Record one example for each sense on the appropriate page of your mini-book. An example for smell would be the "reeky fish" mentioned by the girl in the story.



(sing to: Where is Thumbkin?)
Five senses, five senses.
We have them.
We have them.
Seeing, hearing, touching,
tasting, and smelling.
There are five.
There are five.





Apply glue to the inside and sprinkle with a thin layer of sand or dry oatmeal.
Let dry and remove excess.

Cut each piece out on the solid black lines. There will be ten pieces in all. Attach with brass fastener where indicated. Match pictures to living things and discuss each using accompanying fact sheet.

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○ **Who Lives in a Tide Pool ?**

○ **starfish**

○ **sea
anemone**

○ **urchin**

○ **barnacles**

Cut each piece out on the solid black lines. There will be five pieces in all. Attach with brass fastener where indicated. If you need more than five pieces, print another page of templates.

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☐ **crab**

☐ **kelp**

☐ **mussels**

☐ **whelk**

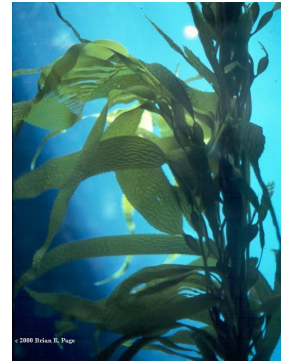
☐ **snail**



crab



urchin



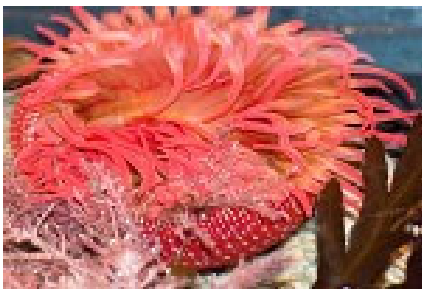
kelp



starfish



snail



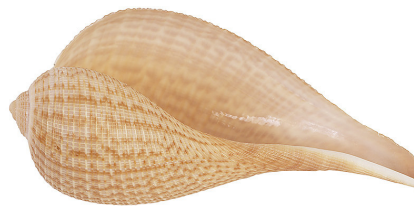
anemone



mussels



barnacles



whelk

Tide Pool Fact Sheet

Starfish—Starfish have tube feet on their arms which enable them to move. Starfish have five arms and they are able to generate a new arm if one is broken off. Starfish hunt and eat oysters and clams.

Sea anemone— Sea anemones are predatory animals which live in the ocean. Anemones look like a plants in the ocean but are not. They have a foot which they use to attach themselves to a rock or other structure. They have a mouth in the middle with tentacle like arms surrounding it.

Sea urchin—Urchins are spiny sea creatures found in the ocean in many colors such as black, green, olive, brown, purple, and red. They move using hundreds of tiny “tube feet”. Their sharp spines serve to protect them predators. If a human steps on an urchin, it will leave a painful wound but will not seriously harm him. They eat mostly algae as well as mussels, sponges, and brittle stars. Sea urchins one of the favorite animals of sea otters.

Barnacles—Barnacles are crustaceans that attach themselves to rocks, ship bottoms, pilings, and other hard bottoms and sometimes even whales. They basically live in shallow and tidewater. Barnacles can look shell-like and the never leave their home. They wait for food to wash by them.

Crabs—Crabs are found in oceans throughout the world. They have 10 legs and walk sideways. Two of their legs have pinchers on them The pinchers are used for fighting and feeding. Crabs are crustaceans. They are covered with a thick exoskeleton which protects and supports the crabs body.

Kelp—Kelp, an ocean plant growing in shallow water, is large seaweed. It gives protection for sea creatures and also offers food to some. It grows very fast and can even grow underwater kelp forests. Kelp also contains many vitamins that can be good for people.

Tide Pool Fact Sheet

Mussels—Mussels are a type of clam that can live in both saltwater or fresh water depending on the type. They are bivalve which mean they have a two-part shell. They live in the area of the ocean that gets uncovered at low tide and then covered up at high tide. Mussels bury themselves in the sand.

Whelk—Refers to an array of large sea snails that reside in large shells. The shells are usually light grey or tan and coil in a clockwise motion. The shape of the shell and coloring is different according to the type. Whelks mainly eat clams.

Snails—There are many different types of sea snails. They come in many sizes are called gastropods. Smaller type sea snails can live in tide pools. Most snails have one shell that is coiled or spiraled.



Worm Shell



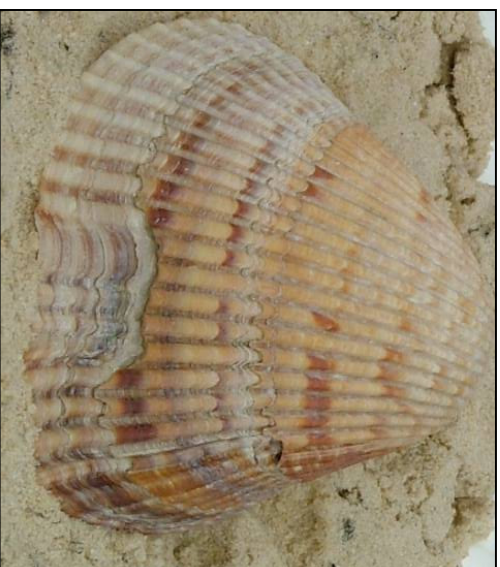
Shark's Tooth



Nutmegs



Cockle



Cockle Shell

Shell Memory

Print two copies of the cards on cardstock. For durability you may want to laminate or cover with clear contact paper. Attach a Ziplock bag in the lapbook to store the cards in. Use the cards to play memory. To learn more about these shells check out the following website: <http://www.pensacolasgreatest.com/SeaShells.html> . I found all of these shells at my sister's beach house on Pensacola Beach and photographed them myself.



Sundial



**Lightning
Whelks**



Barnacle



Olives



Sand Dollar



**Fighting
Conchs**



**Scotch
Bonnets**



Shark's Eyes



**Alphabet
Cone**



Scallops



Augers



**Cabrit's
Murexes**



Natica



**Imperial
Venus Clam**



Baby's Ears



Jewel Boxes



Jingle Shells



Coral

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

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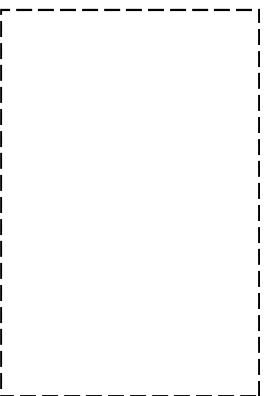
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Sea Shell Memory

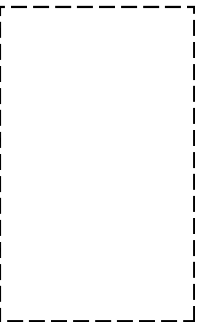


f
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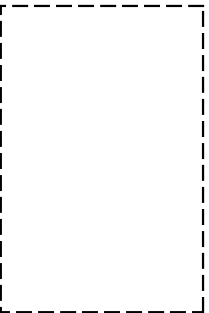
Sea Gulls



Seagulls can drink fresh water and salt water. Most other animals cannot do this but seagulls are specially made to do so. Special glands above their eyes help them get rid of the salt.



Seagulls eat crabs, small fish, or other meats. They will also eat food that people give them like bread and French fries. They are known as scavengers.



What do seagulls eat and drink?

title
one
two
three

Seagulls are large white headed birds with white under parts.

Their backs can be gray to black in color with white wing tips. The seagulls' beaks are yellow with red spots. They have webbed feet.

Seagulls are considered medium to large birds. The boy and girl seagulls look just alike except that the boy is a little larger than the girl.



What do seagulls look like?

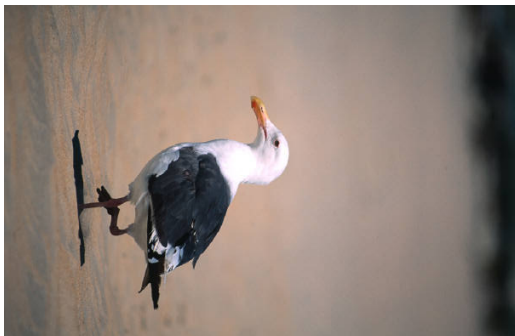
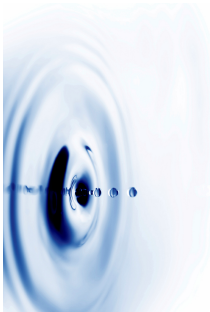
Print pages 1-3 on regular paper and print page 4 on sticker paper if desired. Cut out the rectangle on each page of pages 1-3. Stack together with the smallest on top and the largest on the bottom. Staple at the top. Read the book together and have the child determine where the pictures go based on the text as well as the shape of the pictures matched to the boxes on each page.

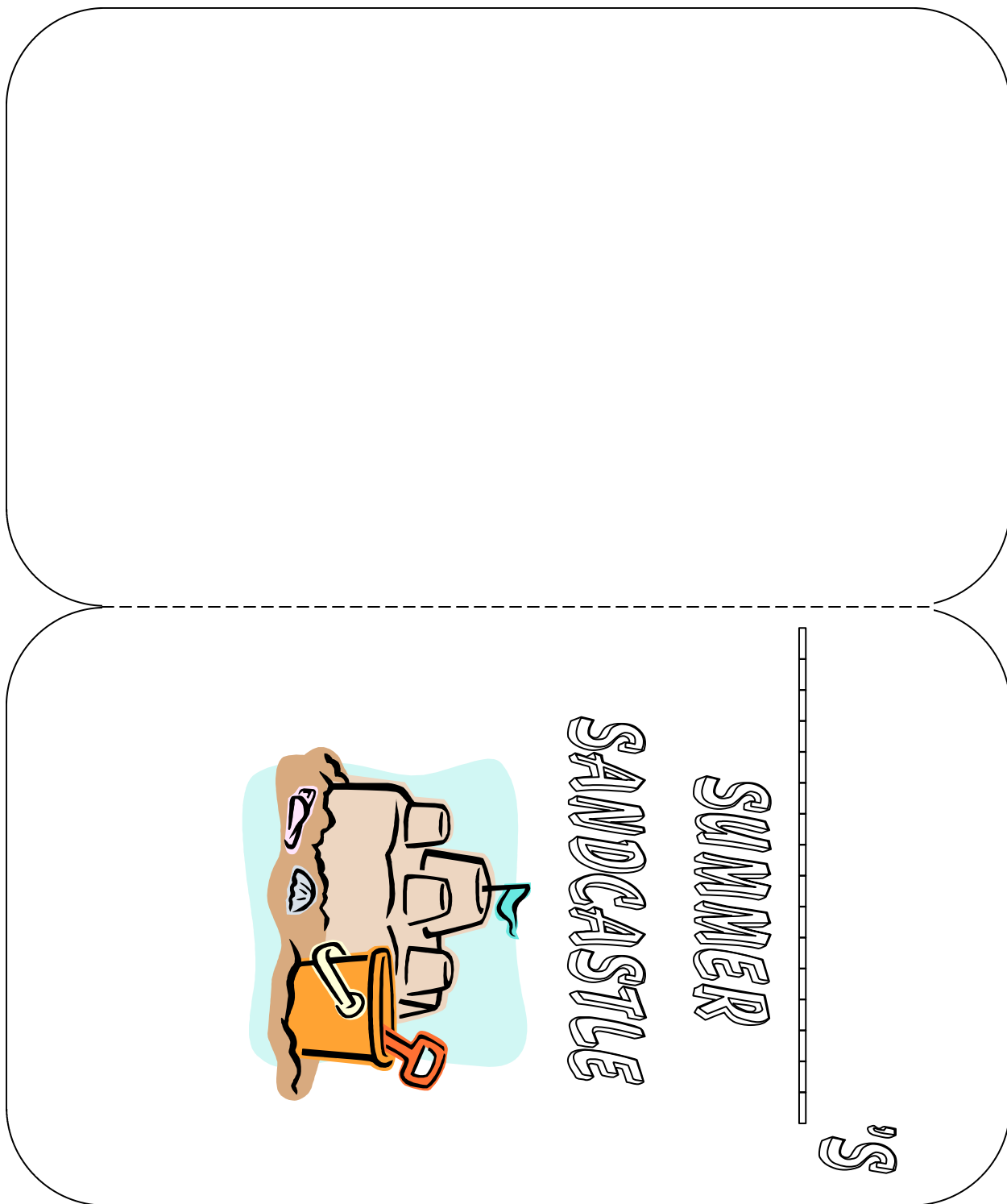
Seagulls make their nests on the ground often on uninhabited islands or remote areas. They usually nest miles from where they are seen during the day. Their babies stay in the nest for the first six months of their lives.

Seagulls can be found along the shorelines of oceans, seas, lakes, and large rivers. There are different types of gulls that live throughout the world.

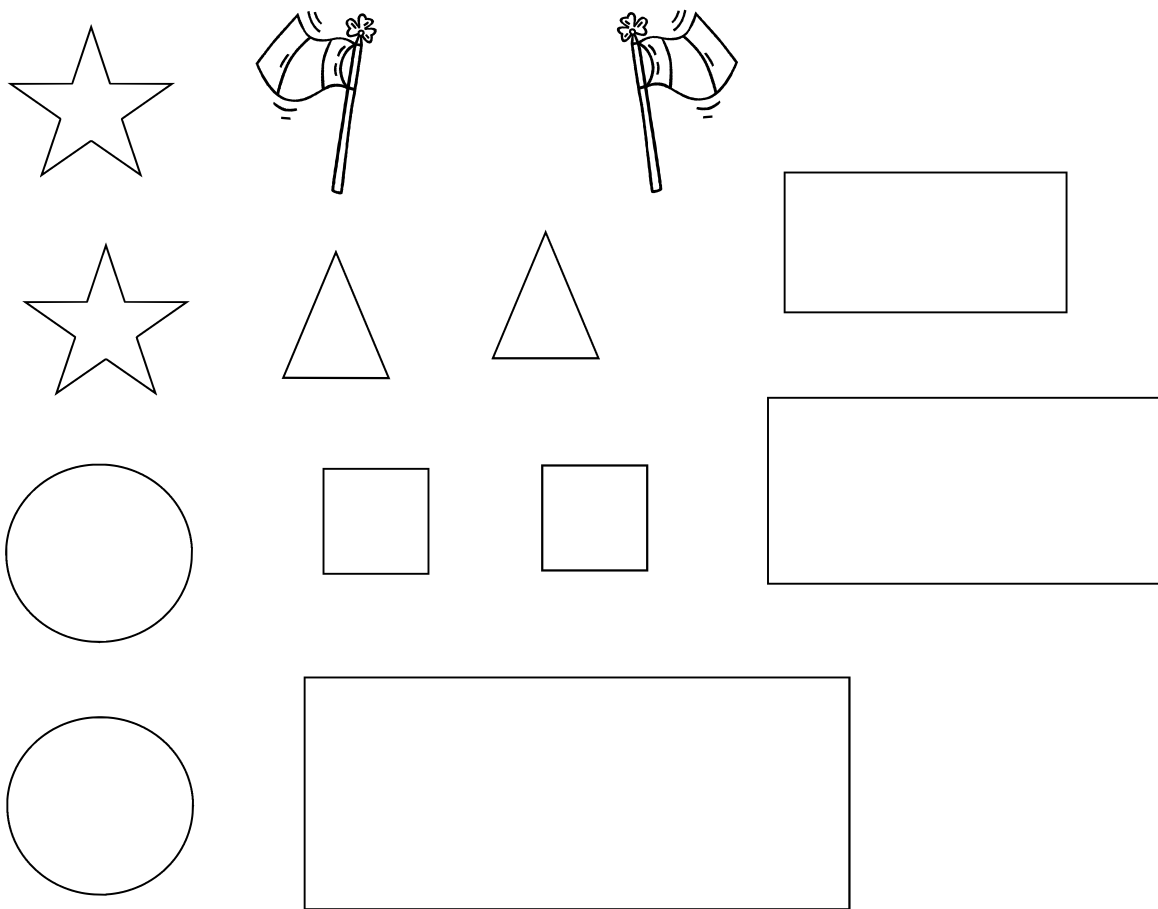


Where do seagulls live and sleep?





Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.



Print both pages on cardstock. Cut out first book and fold on dotted line to form a simple book. Talk about the different shapes on the page—rectangle, square, circle, triangle, star, and flag. Cut out the shapes and move them around to make a sandcastle. Glue them to the inside of the book. Cover the shapes with glue and sprinkle with sand (aside from the circles, stars, and flags). These could be colored with crayons or marker and attached after the sand is glued on.

Ocean Poems & Songs



Five Little Sea Shells

Five little sea shells lying on the shore;
Swish! Went the waves, and then there were four.

Four little sea shells cozy as could be;
Swish! Went the waves, and then there were three.

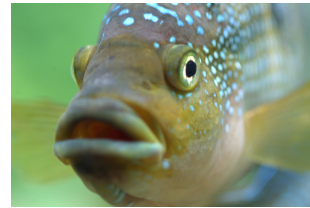
Three little sea shells all pearly new;
Swish! Went the waves, and then there were two.

Two little sea shells sleeping in the sun;
Swish! Went the waves and then there was one.

One little sea shell left alone
Whispered, "Shhhhhhhhhh" as I took it home.

Five Little Sea Shells

1,2,3,4,5
I caught a fish alive
6,7,8,9,10
I threw him back again
Why did you let him go?
Because he bit my finger so!
Which one did he bite?
The little one on the right!



Fish Alive

Sea Shell

Sea shell, sea shell,
Sing a song for me;
Sing about the ocean,
Tell me about the sea.

Sea shell, sea shell,
When I hold you near,
I can hear the ocean
Whispering in my ear.



Sea Shell

To The Beach

Sung to tune of "London Bridge"

We are going to the beach,
to the beach, to the beach,
We are going to the beach,
in our bathing suits.

We will find there rocks and shells,
Rocks and shells, rocks and shells.
We will find there rocks and shells,
to gather by the water.

We will build a sand castle,
sand castle, sand castle,
we will build a sand castle,
with bridges and a tower.

We will have a picnic too,
picnic too, picnic too,
We will have a picnic too,
with sandwiches and oranges.

Home we head with sunburned
cheeks,
sunburned cheeks, sunburned
cheeks,
Home we head with sunburned
cheeks,
and treasures from our visit.

To The Beach

My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean

My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
My Bonnie lies over the sea.
My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
Please bring back my Bonnie to
me.

Bring back, Bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me,
to me.

Bring back, Bring back,
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.



**My Bonnie Lies Over
the Ocean**

Sea Gull Song

Sung to "Frere Jacques"

I see sea gulls
I see sea gulls,
At the beach,
At the beach,

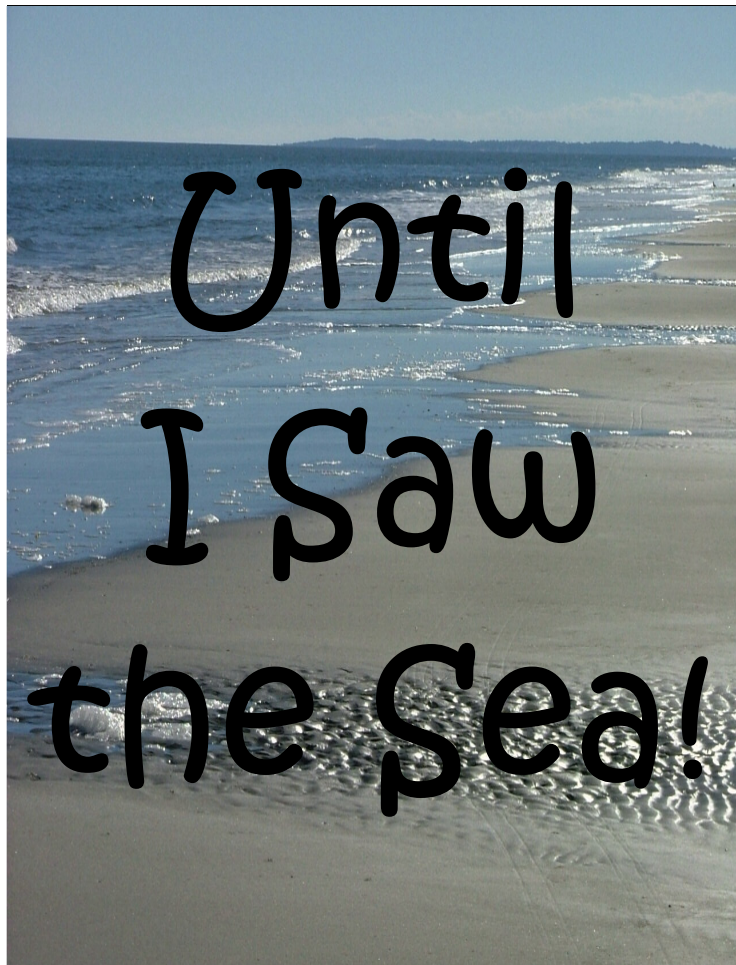
Soaring, diving, fishing,
Soaring, diving, fishing,
At the beach,
At the beach.

Other verses:
I hear the ocean,
I hear the ocean,
At the beach,
At the beach,

Crashing, splashing, foaming
Crashing, splashing, foaming,
At the beach,
At the beach.



Sea Gull Song



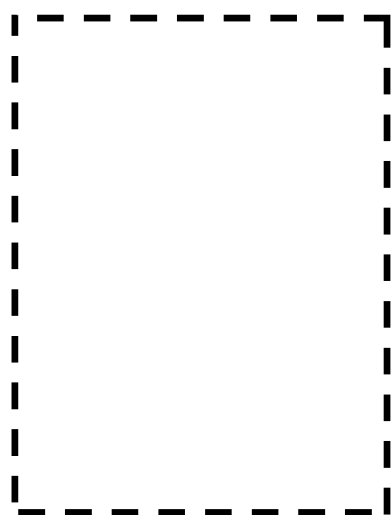
Directions

Cut out cover and pieces on this page. Cut apart the four pages on the next page. Help your student match the pictures to the corresponding pages. Using a blank sheet of colored paper, cut it in half horizontally. Then fold each piece in half vertically. Glue the back of one page (of one piece) to the front page of the other piece. Glue the cover on the front and glue one piece onto each page of the book. Paste the back page into the lapbook or notebook page. Read book and enjoy the pictures!

Until I saw the sea
I did not know
that wind
could wrinkle
water so.



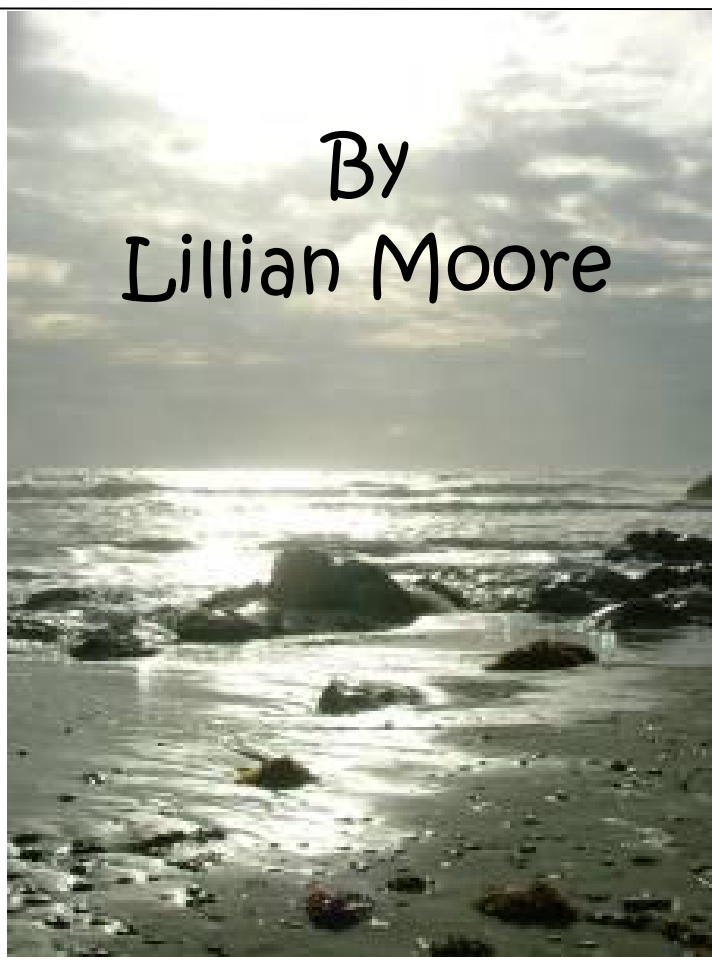
I never knew
that sun could
splinter a whole
sea of blue.



Nor did
I know before,
a sea breathes in
and out upon a
shore.

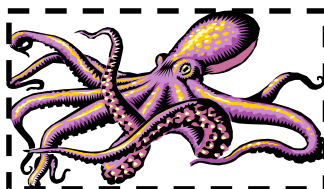
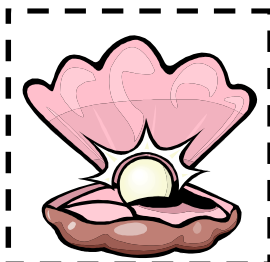
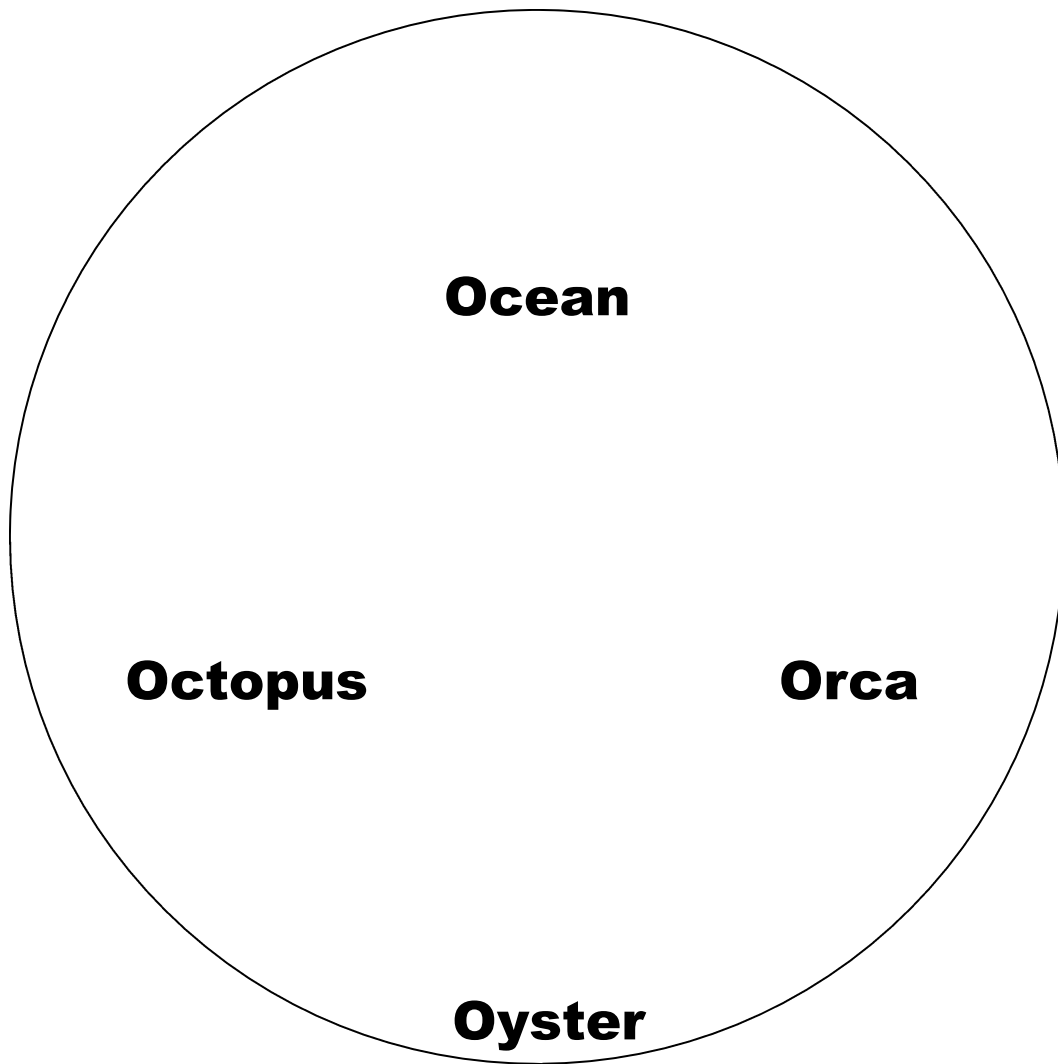


By
Lillian Moore





Cut out wheels. Cut away the extra area on the cover wheel (where indicated). Let your student cut/paste the pictures into the right sequence. Attach wheels together using a brass fastener.

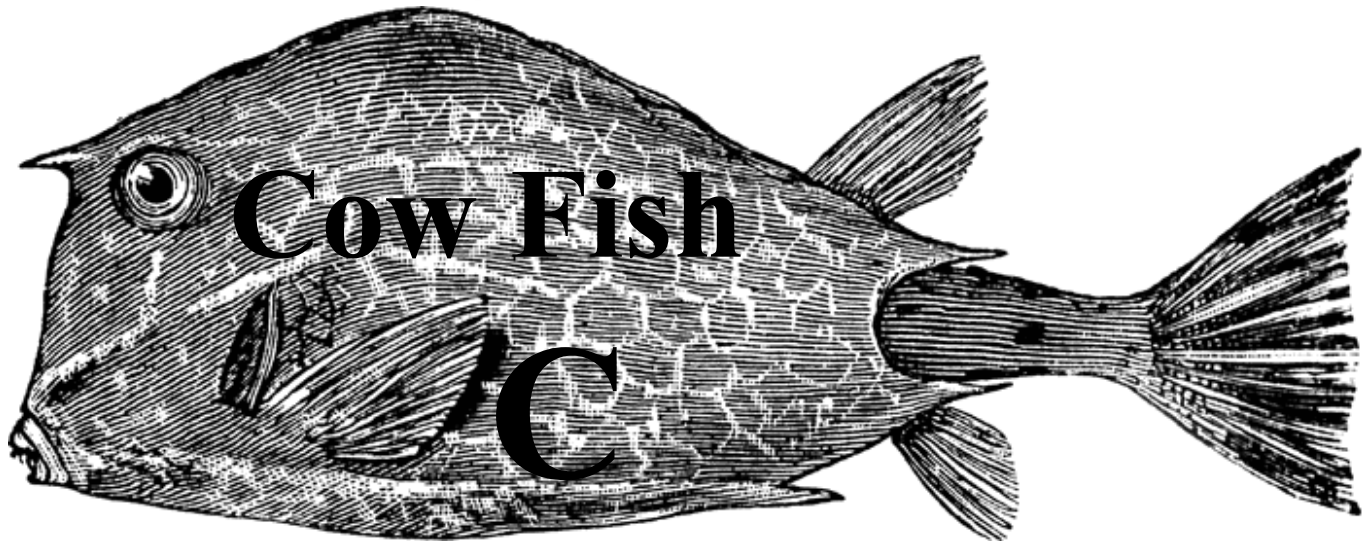
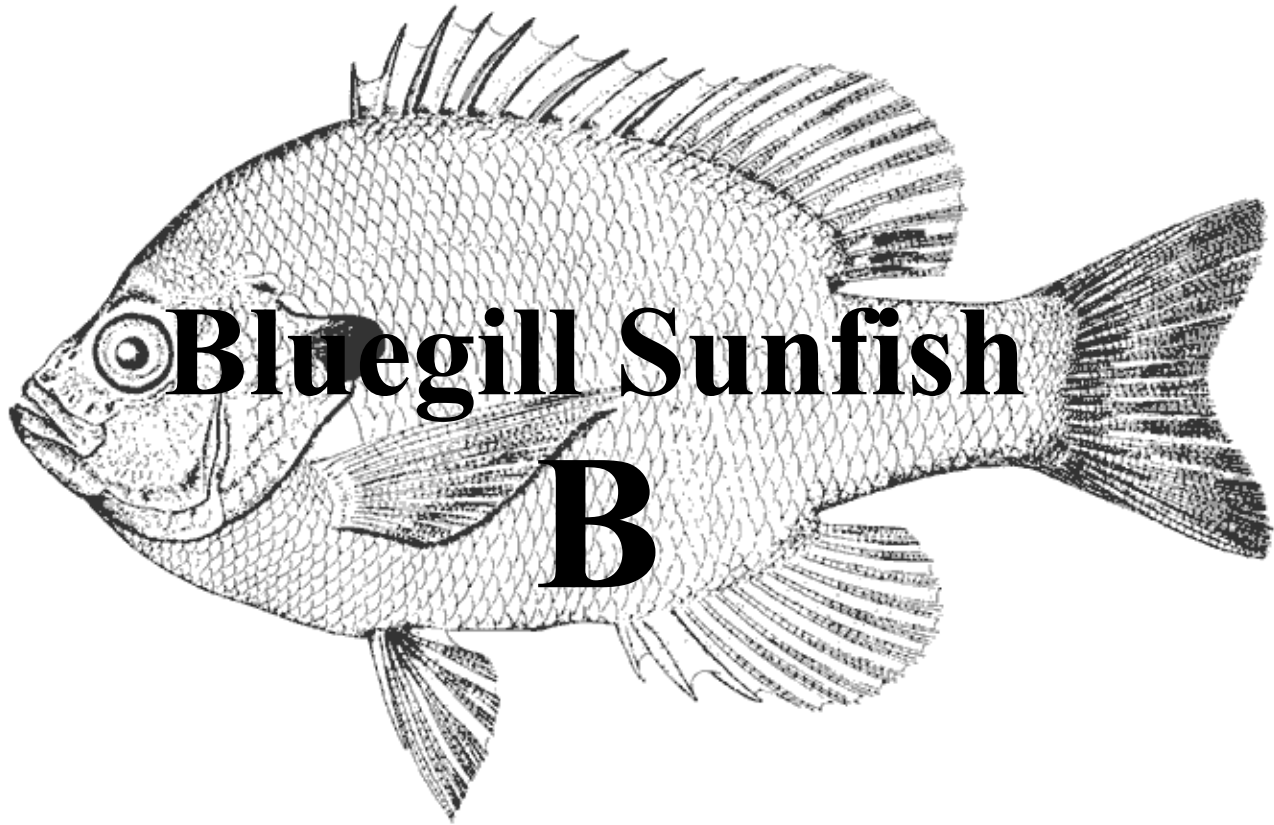


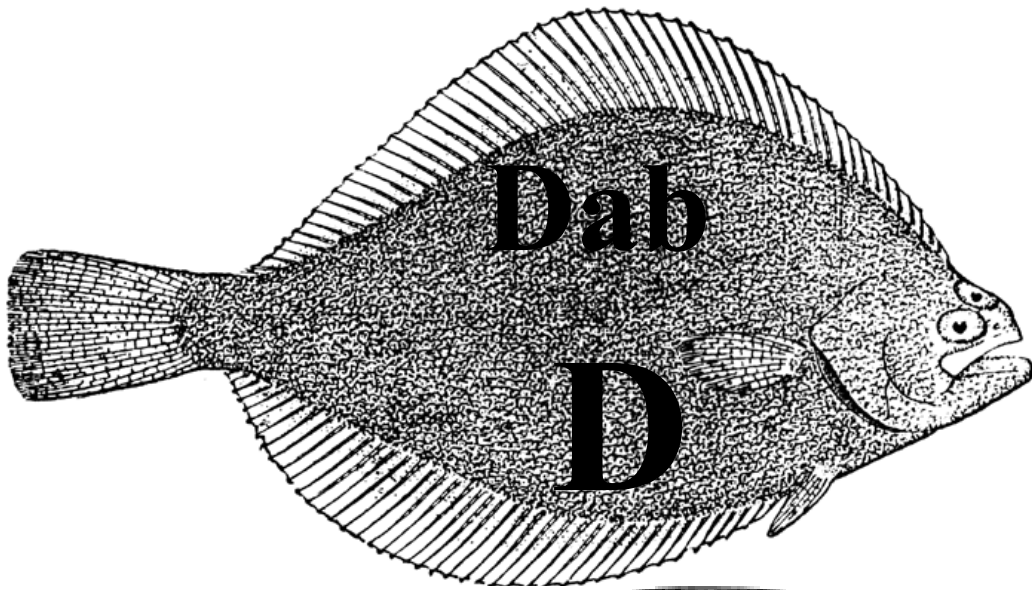
Ocean Fishing Bingo ABC

Make a magnetized fishing pole by attaching a string to a wooden dowel and then attach the string to a magnet. A horseshoe type of magnet works very well. Print out the fish on cardstock and laminate if so desired. Attach a large paper clip to each fish. Print the Bingo cards and choose which version to play – matching capital letters to capital letters for beginners or capital letters to lowercase letters for more advanced. Place the fish in a laundry basket or other type tub. The object of the game is to get five in a row - BINGO. Each time a fish is caught, the fisherman will put a penny or other type marker on the corresponding letter of his/her Bingo card. The fish is then thrown back into the ocean. If ocean garbage is caught – inner tube or umbrella – the player gets a free play where they can choose any letter to put their marker on. This rewards him/her for cleaning up the ocean. In addition, **everyone** puts a marker on the corresponding letter for the garbage – I or U. The garbage is not thrown back in the ocean so there will only be two free plays per game. The first person to get five in a row yells BINGO and is the winner.

Almost all of the fish clipart was taken from the following website:

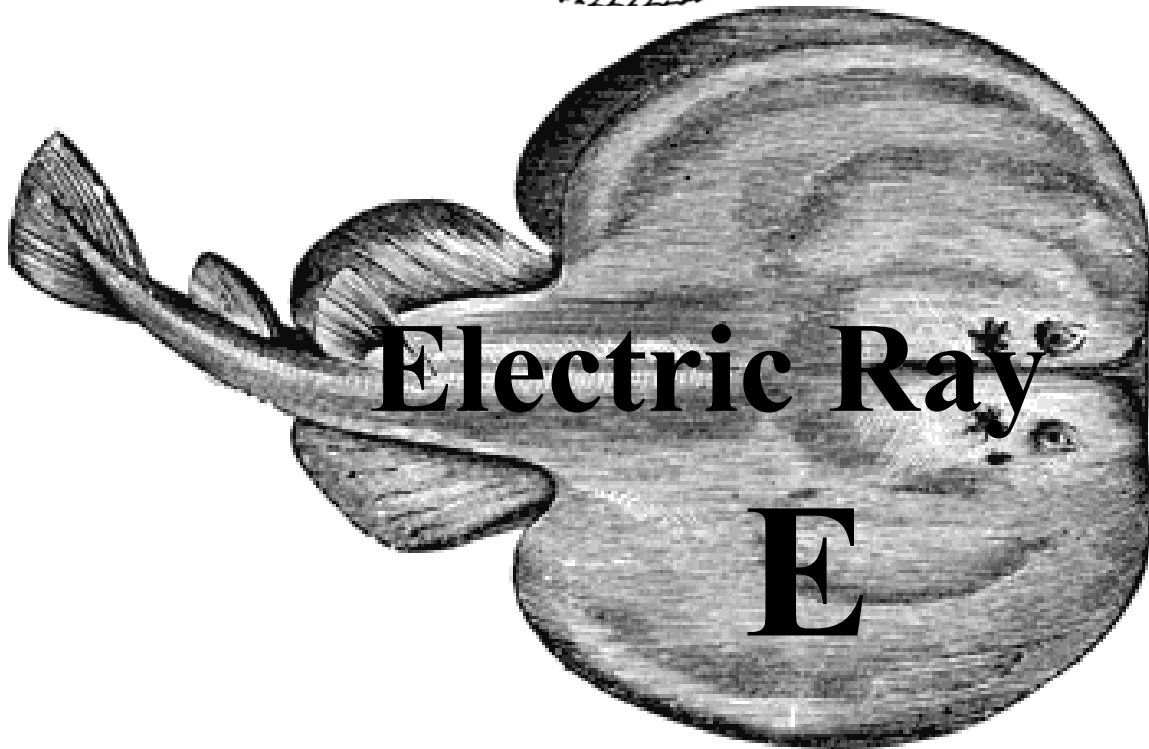
<http://etc.usf.edu/clipart>





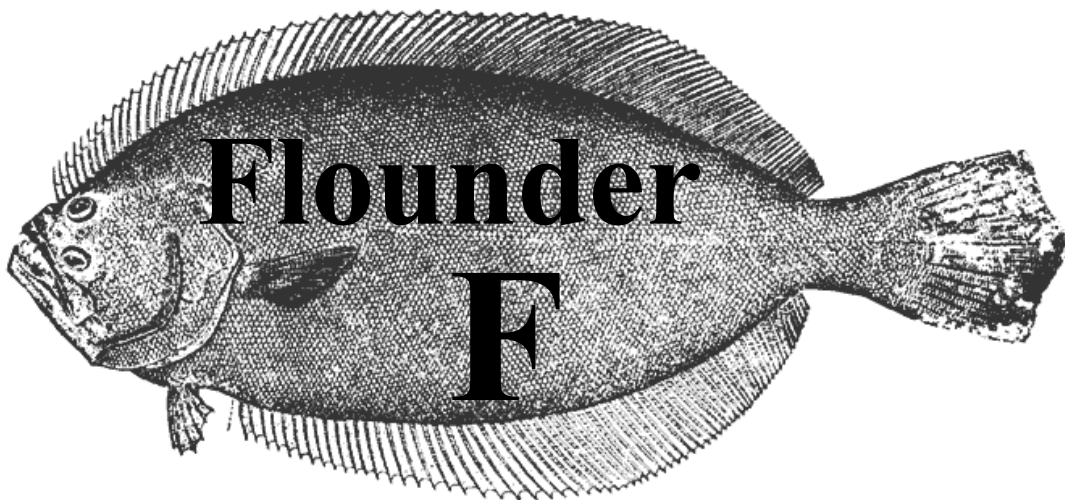
Dab

D



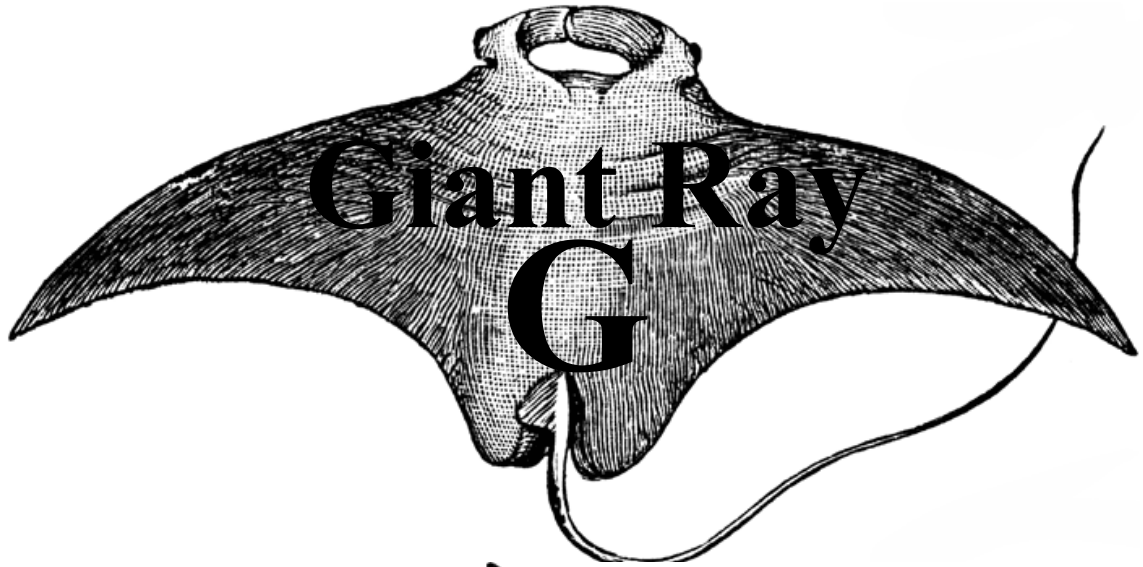
Electric Ray

E



Flounder

F



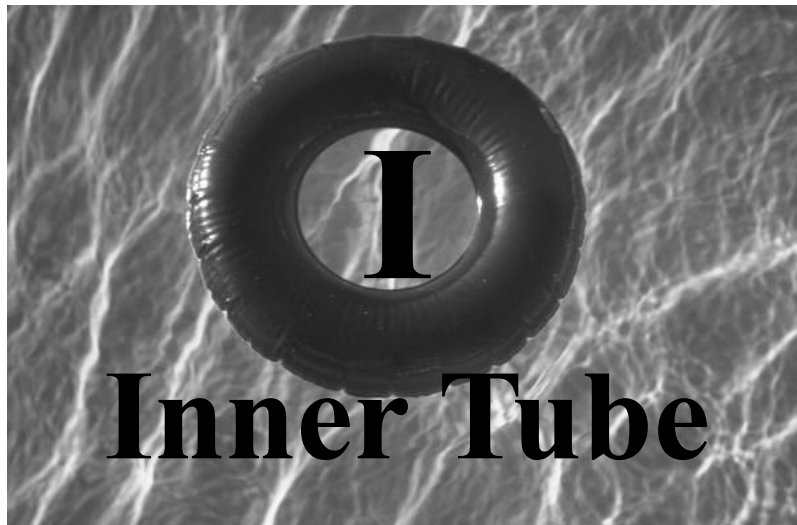
Giant Ray

G

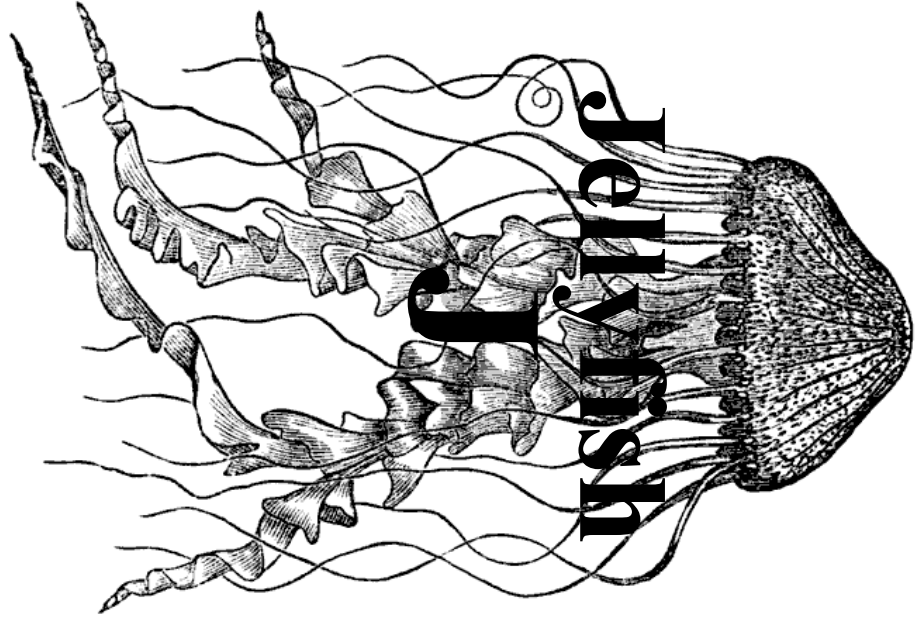


Halibut

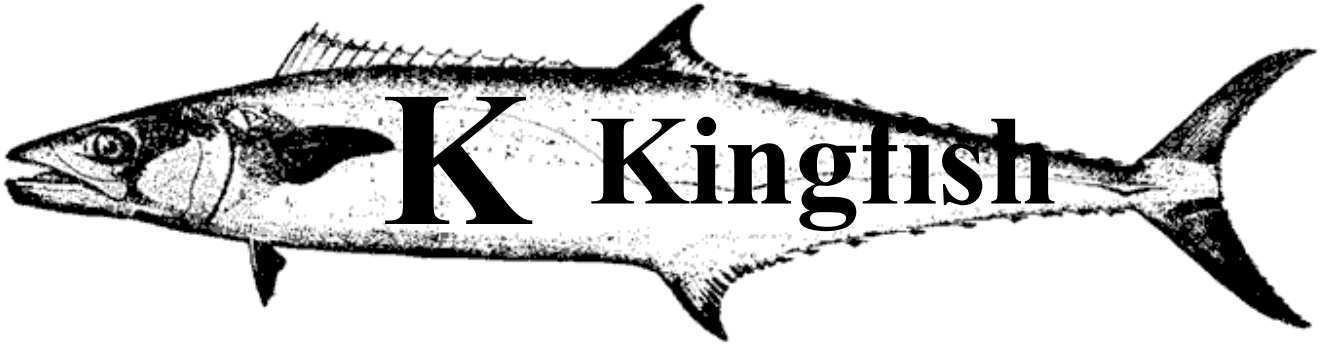
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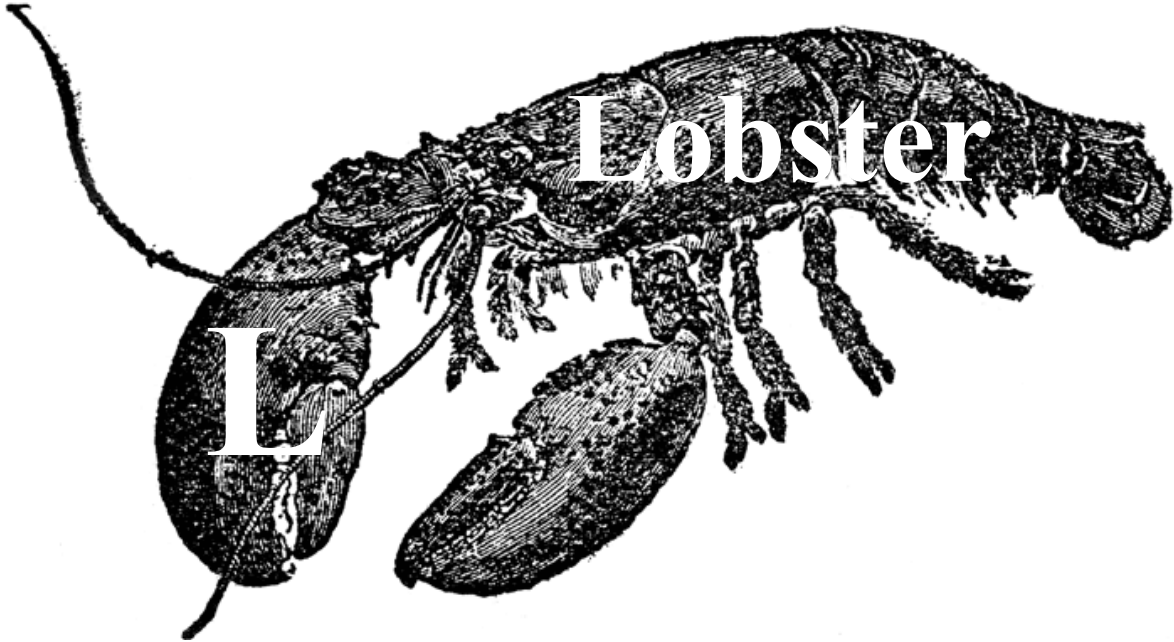
Inner Tube



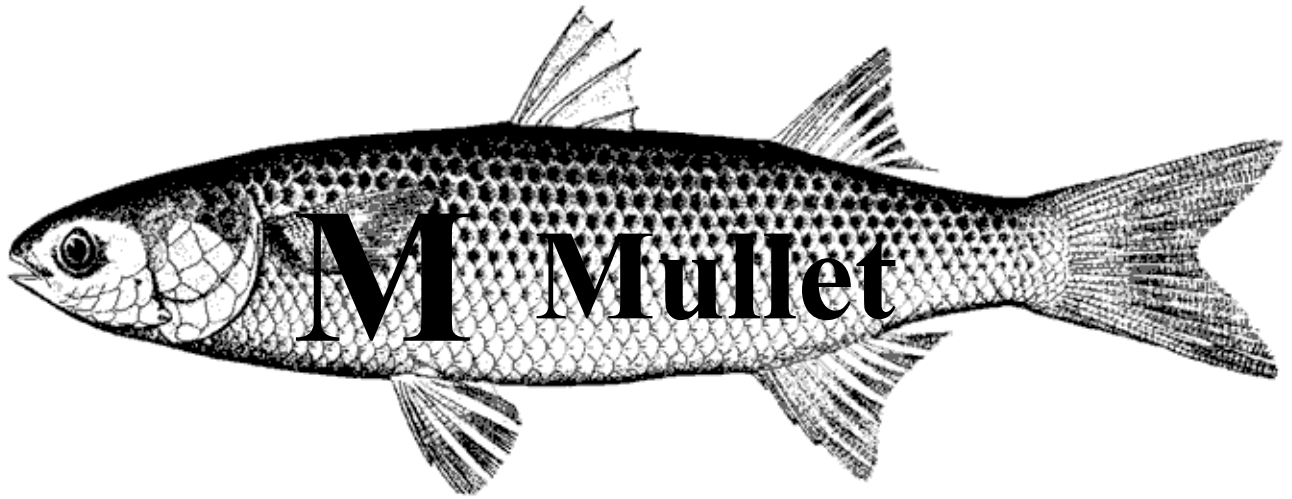
Jellyfish



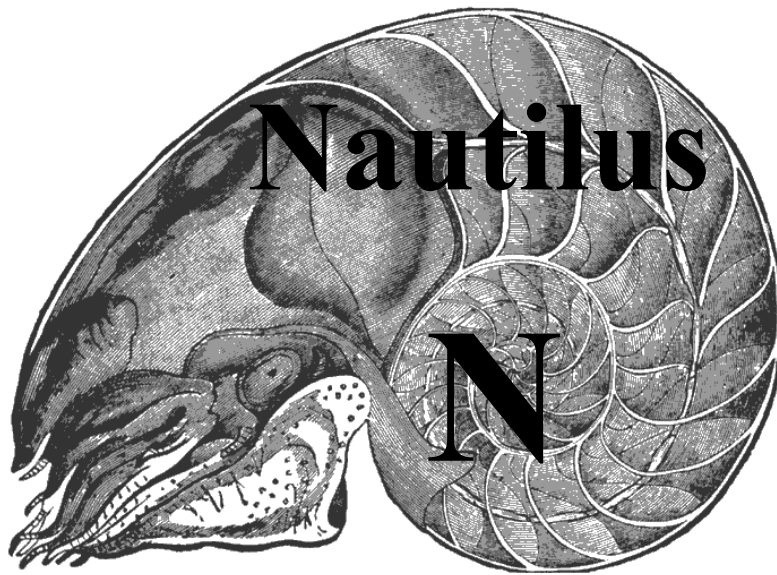
K Kingfish



L Lobster



M Mullet



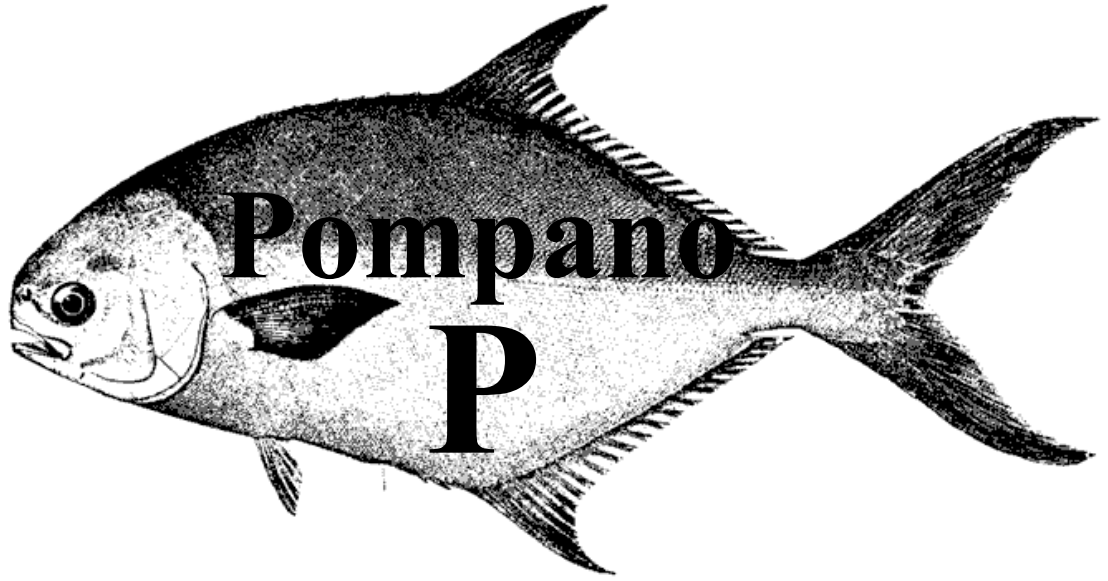
Nautilus

N

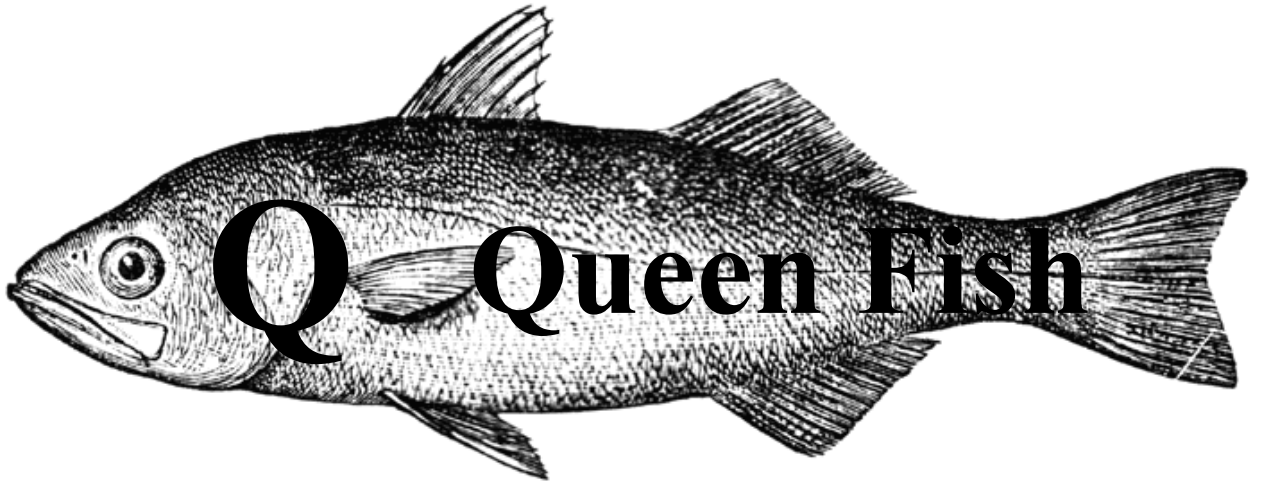


Oyster Crab

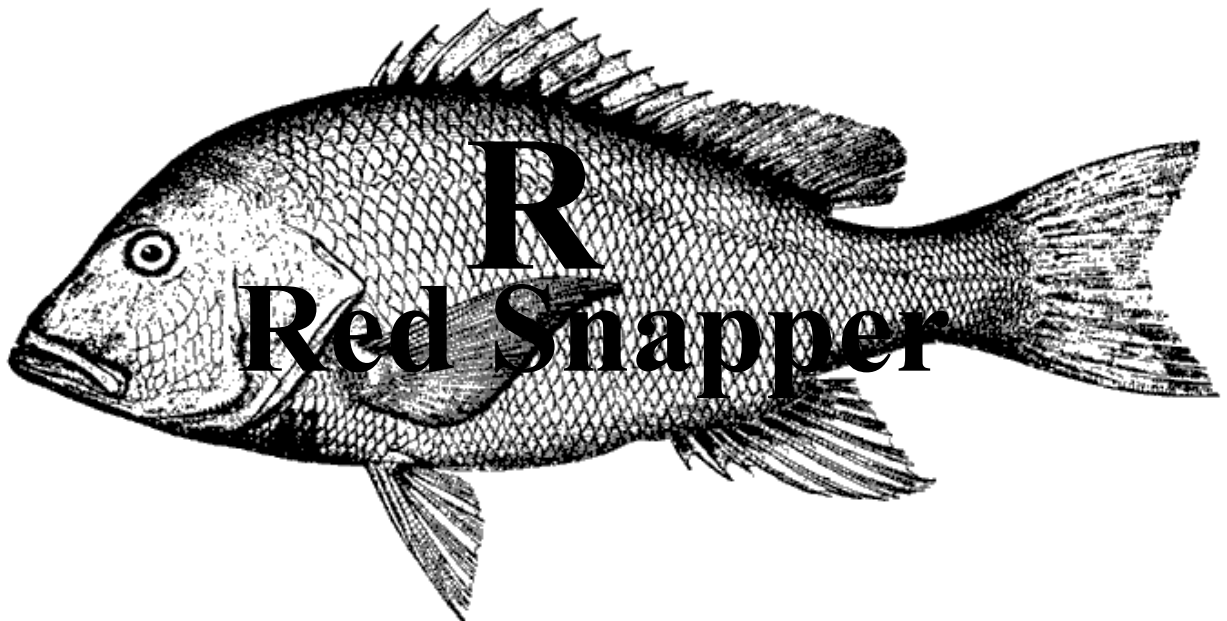
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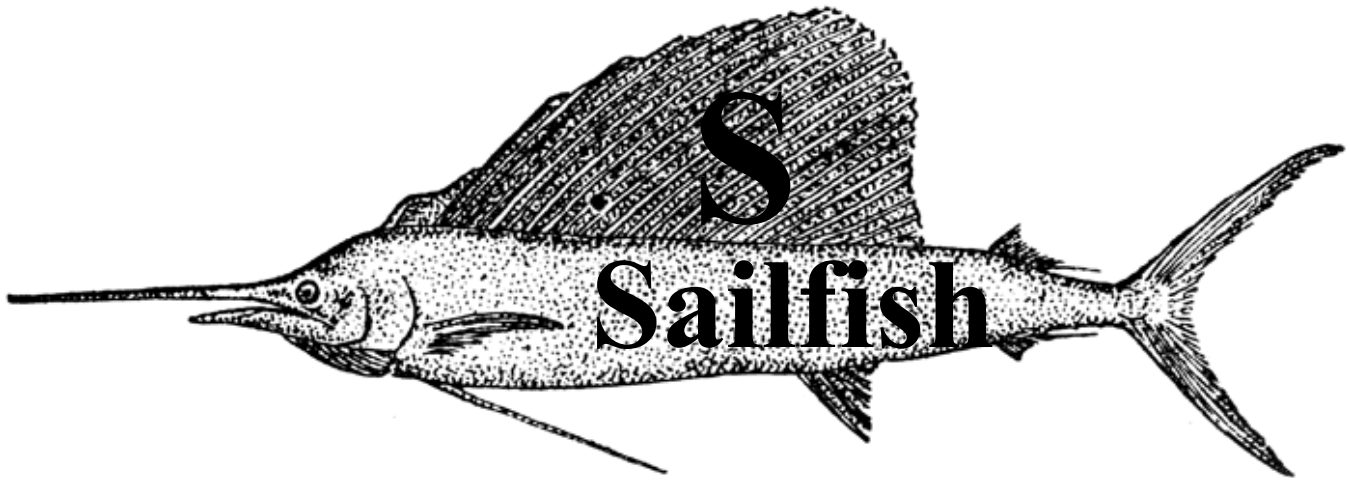
Pompano
P



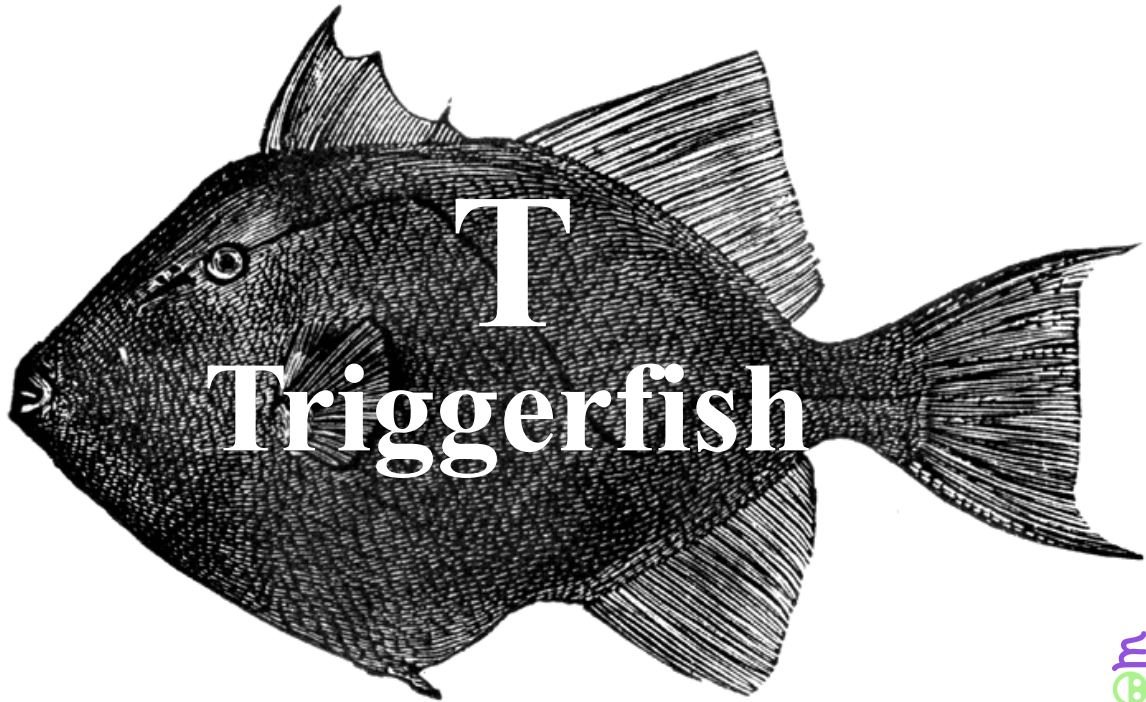
Q Queen Fish



R Red Snapper



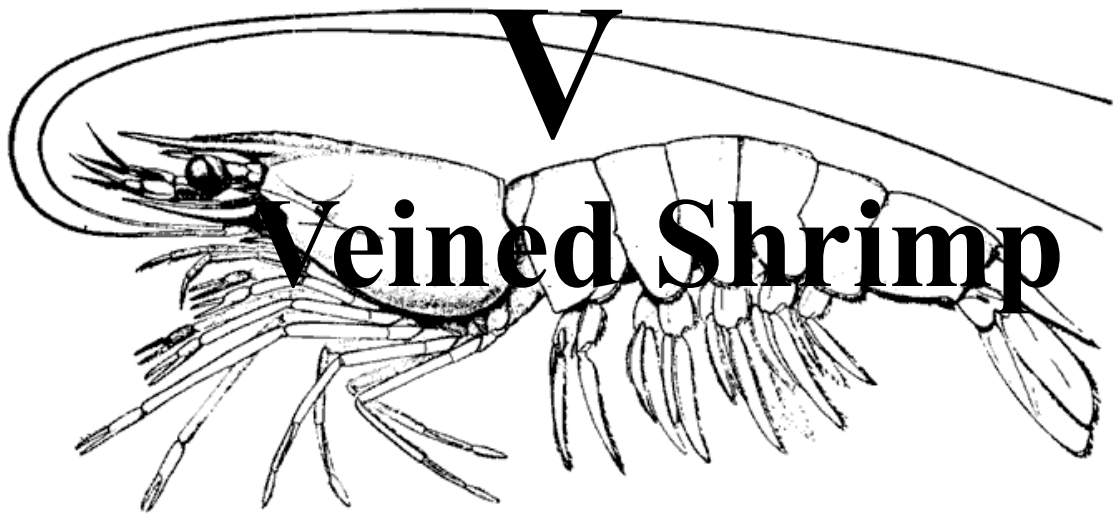
Sailfish



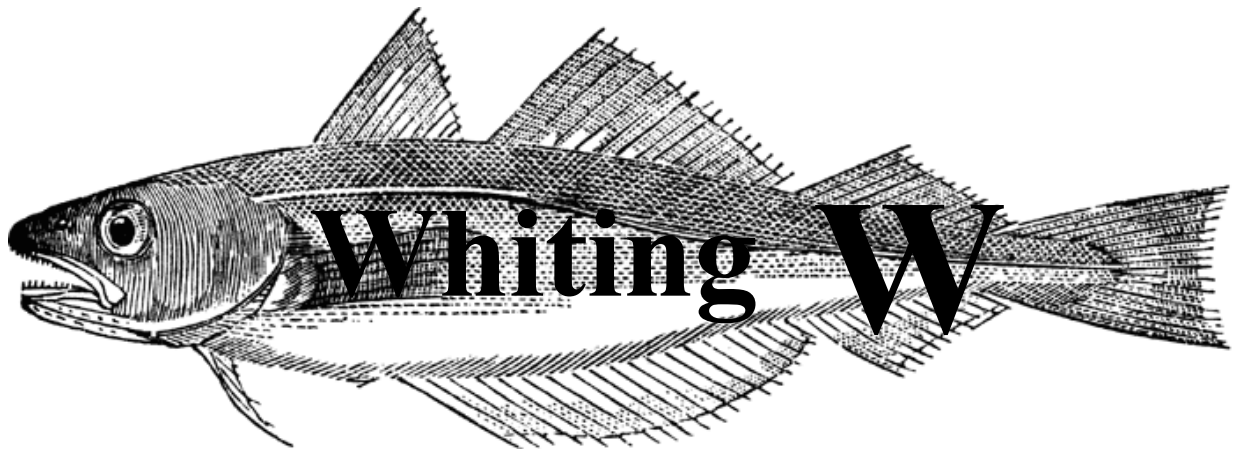
Triggerfish



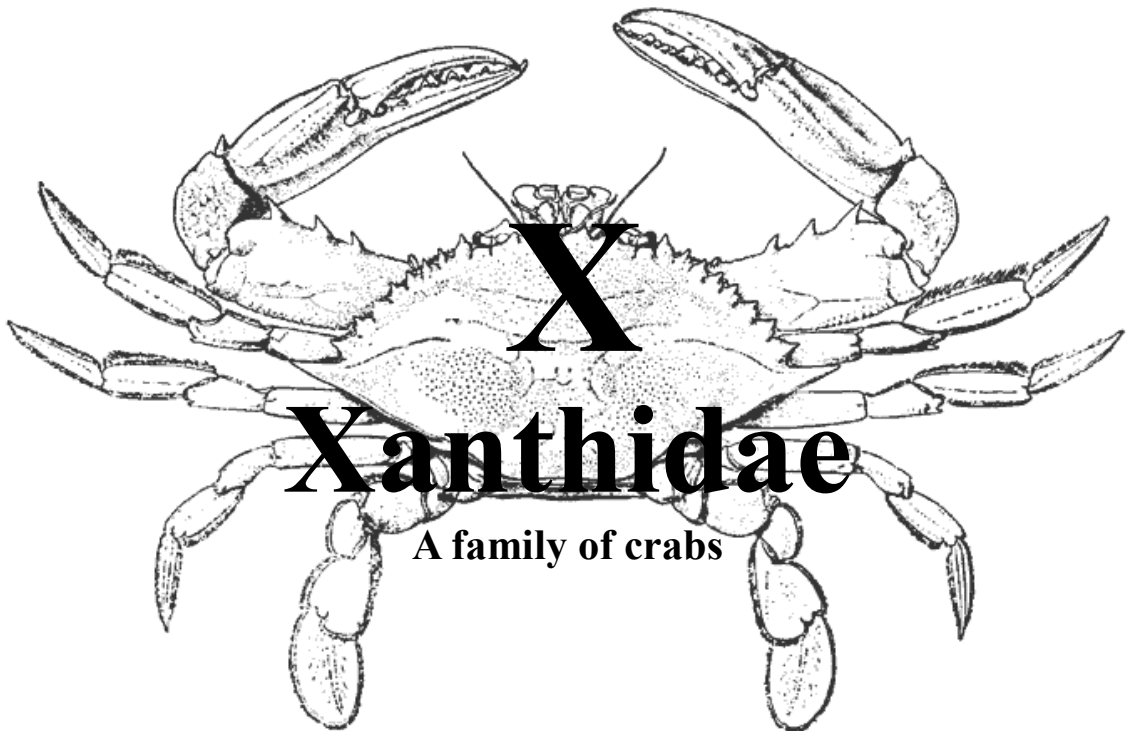
Umbrella



Veined Shrimp

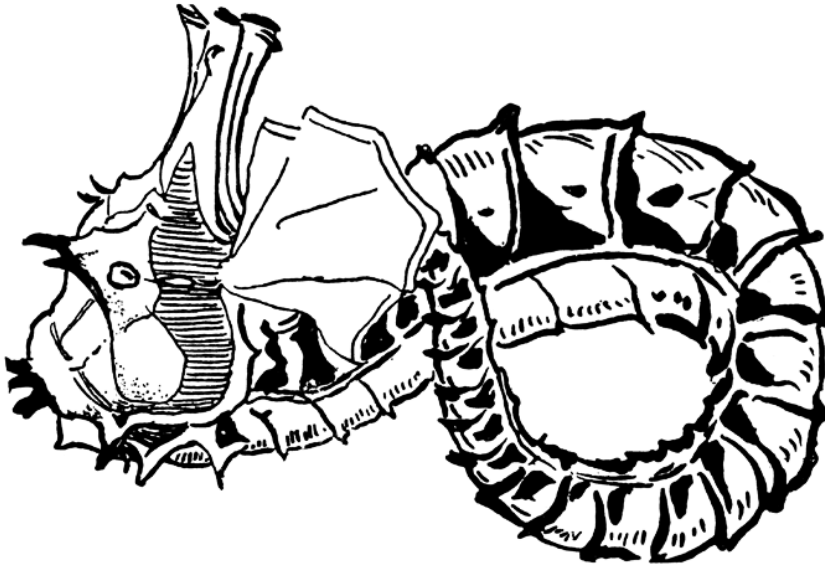


Whiting

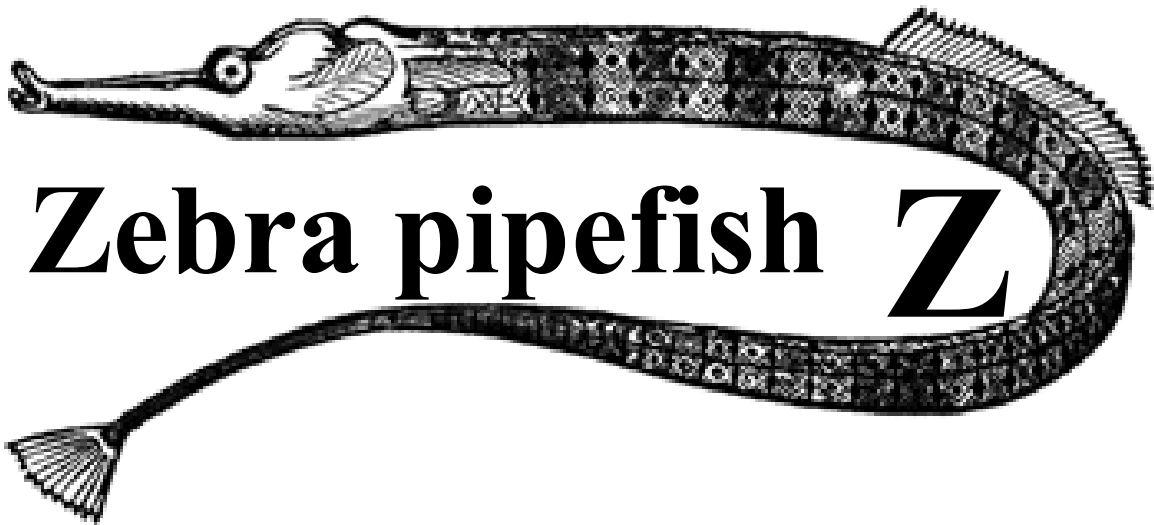


Xanthidae

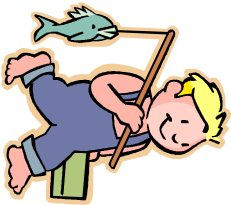
A family of crabs



Yellow Sea
Horse Y



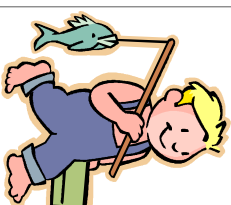
Zebra pipefish Z



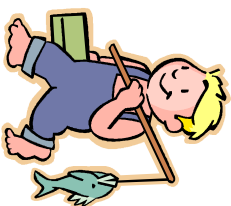
Fishing Bingo ABC



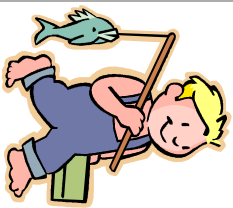
R	B	T	C	D
S	Z	Q	W	F
N	J	U	V	M
I	X	H	P	K
L	E	O	G	A



Fishing Bingo ABC



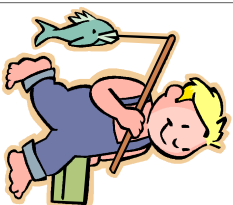
E	L	T	D	O
H	S	W	Z	I
Q	B	Y	J	R
N	V	P	F	X
C	K	U	M	G



Fishing Bingo ABC



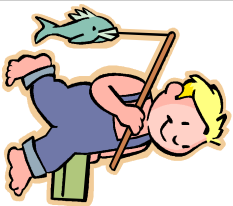
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J	W	O	E	Q
F	B	X	L	Y
P	V	R	T	G
C	N	I	K	A



Fishing Bingo ABC



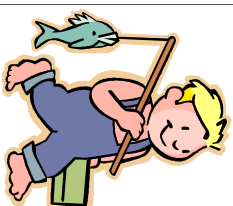
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J	Q	V	W	S
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B	P	I	N	E



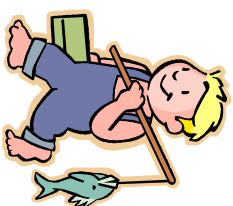
Fishing Bingo ABC



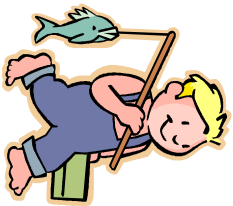
r	b	t	c	d
s	z	q	w	f
n	j	u	v	m
i	x	h	p	k
l	e	o	g	a



Fishing Bingo ABC



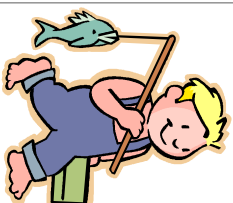
e	l	t	d	o
h	s	w	z	i
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c	k	u	m	g



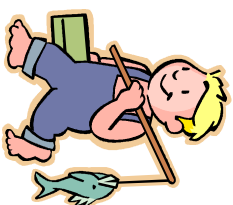
Fishing Bingo ABC



z	s	h	u	m
j	w	o	e	q
f	b	x	l	y
p	v	r	t	g
c	n	i	k	a

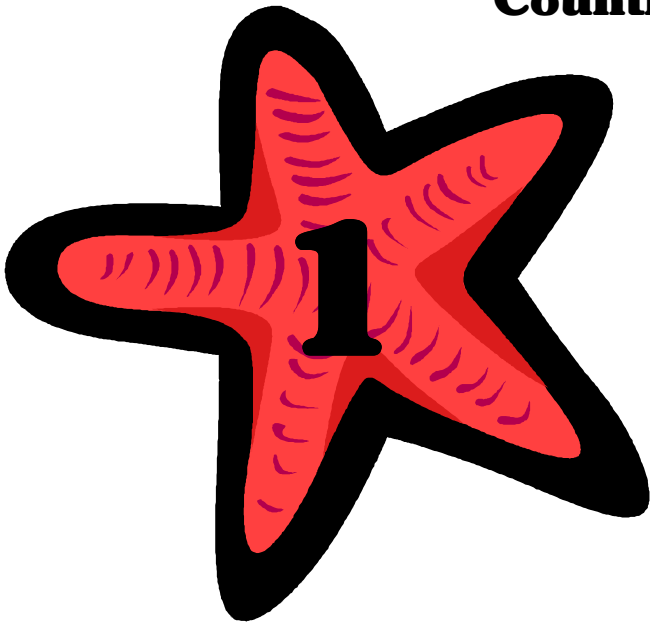


Fishing Bingo ABC

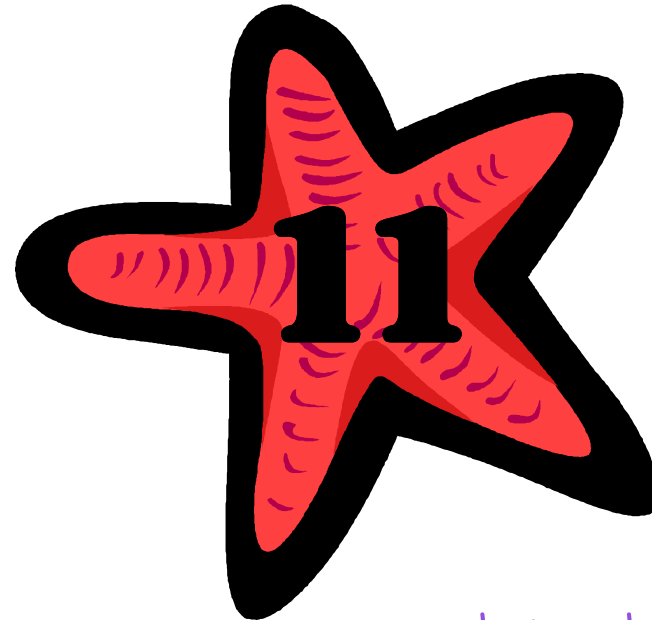


d	m	h	o	c
j	q	v	w	s
f	u	a	z	g
l	r	t	k	x
b	p	i	n	e

Counting by Ones

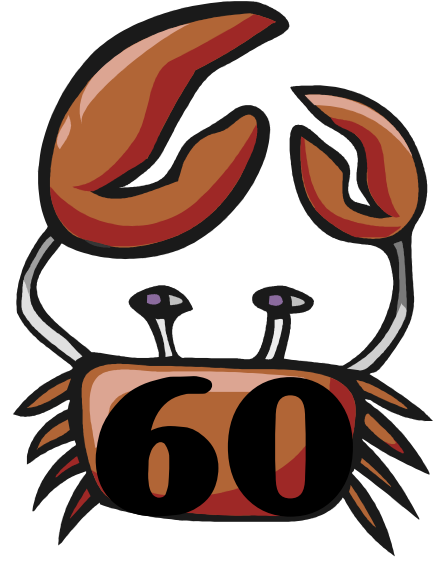


Counting by Ones



Counting by Fives



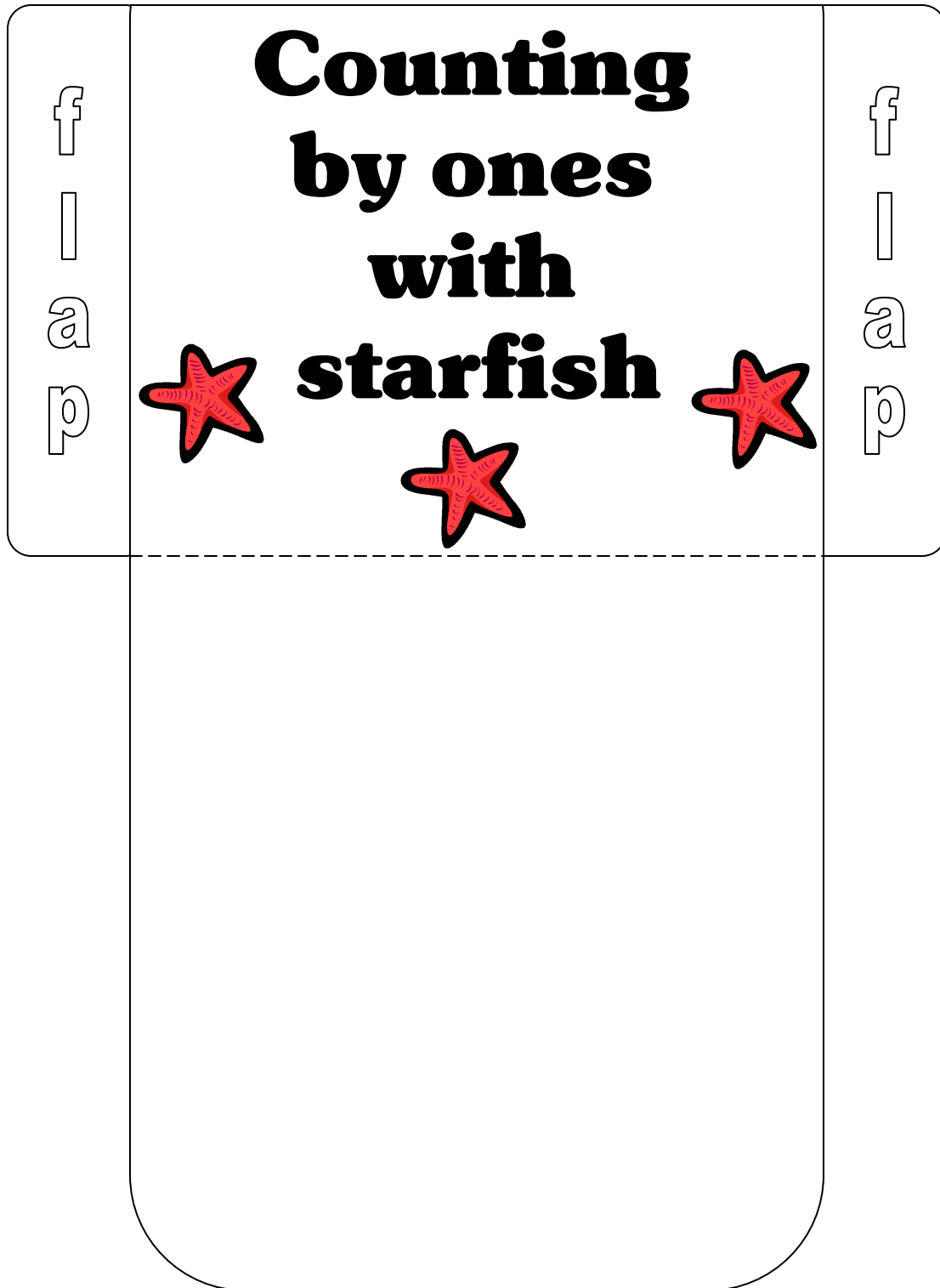


Counting by Tens

www.homeschoolshare.com

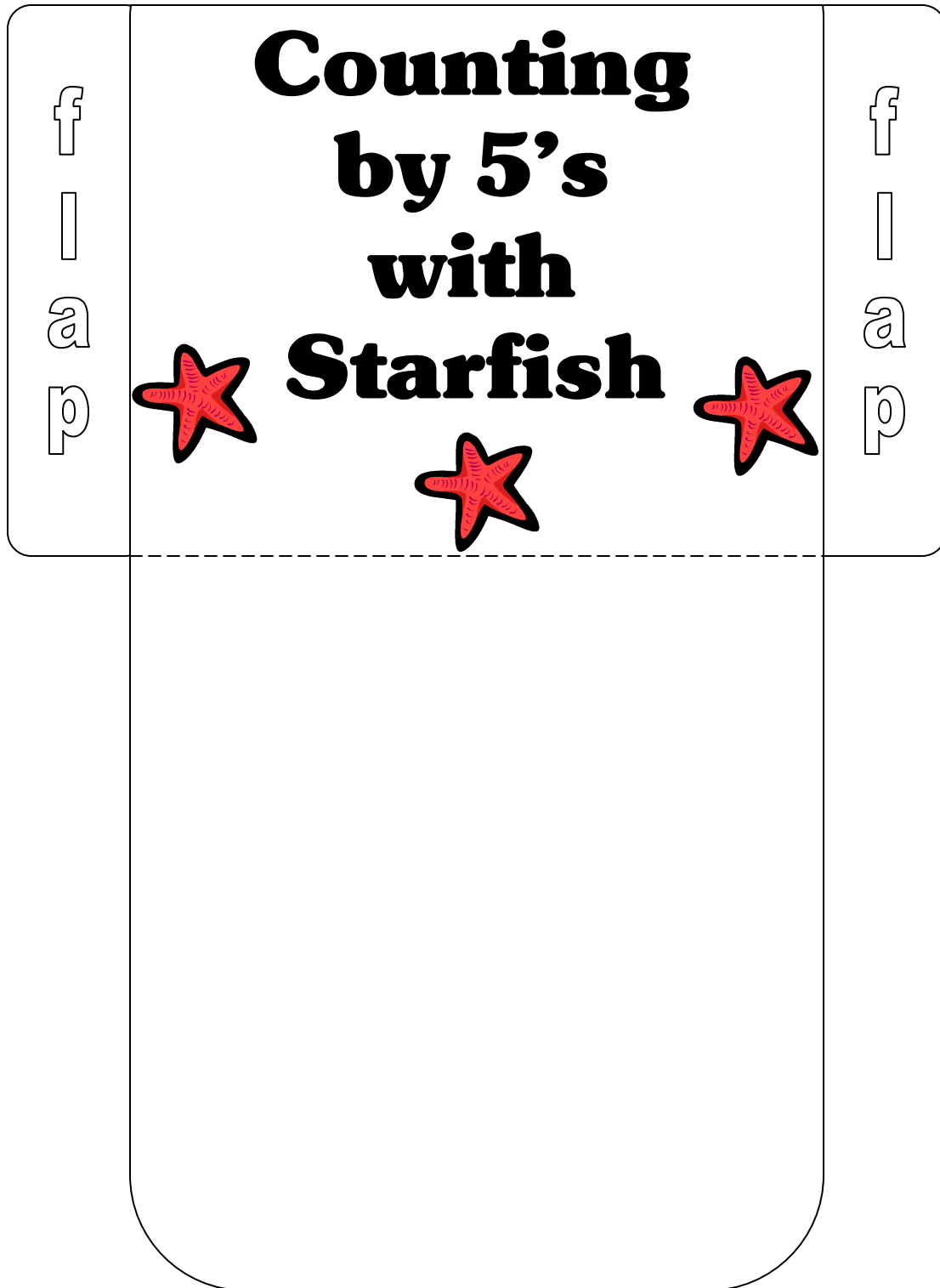
Depending on your child's developmental level choose the appropriate counting activity for your lapbook.
If the child is already counting by ones, you might want to explore counting by fives or tens.

Cut pockets out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down. Glue in lapbook. Cut out the "Starfish ones" cards. Laminate if desired. Store in the corresponding pocket.



Depending on your child's developmental level choose the appropriate counting activity for your lapbook.
If the child is already counting by ones, you might want to explore counting by fives or tens.

Cut pockets out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down. Glue in lapbook. Cut out the "Starfish 5's" cards. Laminate if desired. Store in the corresponding pocket.



Depending on your child's developmental level choose the appropriate counting activity for your lapbook.
If the child is already counting by ones, you might want to explore counting by fives or tens.

Cut pockets out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down. Glue in lapbook. Cut out the "Crab 10" cards. Laminate if desired. Store in the corresponding pocket.

f
l
a
p

Counting by 10's



with Crabs



f
l
a
p

