



Total Words

By Achieve Psychology For Learning

Pre-Teach

Sentence Study Activities



■ Challenge Readers: 300 - 600 Total Words

Under the Sea

1. Squid vs Sperm Whale: The Battle of the Ocean Giants

4. Fill in the gaps in sentences

1. These huge eyes make them able to see sperm _____ up to 100 metres away, which gives them time to swim away.
2. Squid have _____ hard beaks which can rip through flesh, making deep gaping _____.
3. These _____ are like having ten strong, flexible arms. They are used to catch fish and to defend themselves from hunting whales.
4. They use echolocation. They make clicking sounds and then _____ as some of the sounds echo back to them.

5. Matching beginnings and endings of sentences

(copy and cut each section of the sentences)



1. In battle, a whale grabs a squid in its mouth,	with 10 long tentacles that are covered with strong suckers.
2. They have long bodies	crushing and swallowing the squid.
3. They can dive to depths of over two kilometres	the sound bounces back to the whale.
4. When a clicking sound meets a squid,	and stay under the water for up to an hour and half.

6. Put the sentences in the correct sequence

1. Sperm whales often win. The next sentence is:
2. Sperm whales also have an advantage. The next sentence is:
3. Each eye is bigger than a human head. The next sentence is:
4. They can't chew squid; they swallow them whole. The sentence before is:
5. The sperm whale knows it is on target and moves in for the kill. The sentence before is:

2. Treasure Under the Sea: The Wreck of the Atocha

4. Fill in the gaps in sentences

1. The _____ cargo of the Atocha was finally being delivered from the seabed.
2. A _____ is like a metal detector that can be used underwater.
3. For the next 363 years, the _____ of the Atocha lay hidden on the seabed off the _____ of Florida.
4. Coins, _____, chains, ingots were scooped up by the handful and brought to the surface by the divers.

5. Matching beginnings and endings of sentences

(copy and cut each section of the sentences)



1. They frantically lower the anchor	"We found it."
2. It is 1985 and after fifteen years of searching, an American treasure hunter, Mel Fisher, says,	the Atocha has finally left port in Cuba, in a fleet of 28 ships, heading for Spain.
3. The horrifying screams of the sailors	to try to stop the Atocha from being swept onto the rocks that are just under the surface of the water.
4. After weeks of delay in getting the cargo of gold, silver, indigo, jewellery and precious gemstones on board,	pierce through the stormy wind like ghosts wailing.

6. Put the sentences in the correct sequence

1. Mel Fisher was inspired to be a treasure hunter at a very young age.
2. After 363 long years of being hidden under the sea, the rich Atocha treasure had been found.
3. Mel had found the Atocha.
4. On this terrible night in September, 1622, the storm claims another victim. The Atocha does not survive.
5. The next day, as Mel Fisher swept away layers of sand from the seabed, what he saw was the glistening, dazzling shine of gold.

3. The Deepest Dive

4. Fill in the gaps in sentences

1. _____ are small, strong submarines that can go to the deepest parts of the ocean where divers cannot survive in the water.
2. The foam was made of glass _____, like tiny balls, set into resin.
3. This _____ glass was made when lava erupted into water and was immediately cooled in cold water.
4. The _____ is a long, steep-sided valley that stretches for over 2500 kilometres along the sea floor in the Pacific Ocean.

5. Matching beginnings and endings of sentences

(copy and cut each section of the sentences)



1. Fish with huge teeth live in this dark, deep part of the ocean. They use	used in the year 1776 when the Americans were fighting the British in the American War of Independence.
2. In fact, the first submarines were	the ocean becomes too dark to see anything without lights.
3. Samples of rocks showed that the Mariana Trench has been formed by	electronic lights on their body to attract prey.
4. Deep under the sea, far away from sunlight,	one of the earth's huge tectonic plates sliding underneath another plate.

6. Put the sentences in the correct sequence

1. The Americans built a submersible out of wood and brass to carry two people underwater to try to sink a British ship. **The sentence before is:**
2. The walls of submersibles need to be extremely strong. **The sentence before is:**
3. Submersibles are small, strong submarines that can go to the deepest parts of the ocean where divers cannot survive in the water. **The sentence before is:**
4. The foam was made of glass spheres like tiny balls set into resin. **The next sentence is:**
5. The Deepsea Challenger submersible photographed species of fish that live in this deep ocean. **The next sentence is:**

4. Making Tsunamis: The Rockslide Under the Sea That Shaped Britain

4. Fill in the gaps in sentences

1. She knows the place where the berries grow. This is the first time she has been _____ to paddle there by herself.
2. In a few short hours, all traces of their _____ and the land where they have lived and their _____ have lived will be gone forever.
3. A _____, a giant wave of water was rolling thunderously _____ Doggerland from the land in the north, which we now call Norway.
4. On this day, over ten thousand years ago, deep under the sea in the north, _____ rocks had fallen off a cliff in a valley, deep in the seabed.

5. Matching beginnings and endings of sentences

(copy and cut each section of the sentences)



1. When the rocks fell, they made a huge wave on the surface of the water—	it shaped the land of Britain into the island that we know today.
2. As the water beneath the wave became more shallow,	that their lives and the land that they had lived on for centuries are about to be destroyed.
3. A rockslide deep under the sea had made a tsunami so powerful that	a tsunami.
4. The villagers live on an island in Doggerland in the middle of the English Channel. They have no idea	the wave increased in height.

6. Put the sentences in the correct sequence

1. When the huge wave bore down on Doggerland, everything was swept away.
2. On this day, over ten thousand years ago, deep under the sea in the north, massive rocks had fallen off a cliff in a valley, deep in the seabed.
3. It is a sunny morning in a village thousands of years ago. The villagers are using their stone and flint tools to scrape meat off an auroch that the men have hunted and killed.
4. When they fell, the rocks made a huge wave on the surface of the water—a tsunami.
5. The wave moved slowly at first, gathering pace, sweeping down from Norway.

5. Blue Whales and Krill

4. Fill in the gaps in sentences

1. Instead of _____, blue whales have rows of bristles called _____.
2. Some swarms in the _____ have so many of these tiny pink _____ in them and are so large that they can be seen from space.
3. After blue whales scoop in great mouthfuls of _____, they squeeze the seawater out. The tiny krill get caught in the _____ bristles in their mouths.
4. Clouds of _____ and _____ of krill swarm in oceans around the world.

5. Matching beginnings and endings of sentences

(copy and cut each section of the sentences)



1. Animals come in all shapes and sizes,	and turn it into protein and high-quality food.
2. Krill eat plankton	and scoop great mouthfuls of them into their huge mouths.
3. The simple food chain between blue whales and krill,	but under the sea, no animal is bigger than the blue whale.
4. Blue whales catch krill in their huge mouths. They dive into swarms of krill	show us that all ocean life, even the biggest, depends on tiny creatures.

6. Put the sentences in the correct sequence

1. Most krill only grow to about one to two centimetres in length, but their tiny bodies have very important chemicals that can be used by other animals to build their bodies and given them energy.
2. Krill, one of the smallest animals in the sea, may also be one of the most important animals.
3. After blue whales scoop in great mouthfuls of krill, they squeeze the seawater out. The tiny krill get caught in the baleen bristles in their mouths.
4. Krill feeds on even smaller living things called plankton.
5. The biggest animals under the sea depend on the smallest animals under the sea.