**Language of ELA**

Write 3-5 sentences to tell about yourself.

**Word Bank:**
- Math
- Science
- Reading
- Social Studies
- Soccer
- Music
- Video Games
- Shopping

**Example:** My name is Oliver. I am 14 years old. I go to Christiana High School. My favorite subject is history. I like history because I like learning about the past. At home I like to read books and play soccer.

**Now you try:**
My name is ________. I am ____ years old. I go to __________. My favorite subject is _______. I like _____ because __________. At home I like to __________ and __________.

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**Language of Science**

Tsunamis, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes are all types of storms or natural disasters. Some natural disasters are over land and some over water.

**Word Bank:**
- Tsunami
- Hurricane
- Tornado
- Earthquake

**Which two storms happen over land?** _________ and _________ happen over land.

**Which two storms form over water?** _________ and _________ form over water.

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**Reading Activity**
Read the article The Great Barrier Reef. Write three things that you learned.

**Writing Activity**
Write about different sea animals that you read about. Tell or draw what they look like and write a fact about them.
### Artes del idioma inglés (ELA, por sus siglas en inglés)
Escribe 3-5 oraciones que hable sobre ti.

**Word Bank:**
- Matemáticas
- Ciencias
- Lecutra
- Estudios Sociales
- fútbol
- música
- Video juegos
- Compras

**Ejemplo:** Mi nombre es Oliver. Tengo 14 años de edad. Asisto a la Escuela Secundaria Christiana. Mi materia favorita es historia. Me gusta historia porque me gusta aprender sobre el pasado. En casa, me gusta leer libros y jugar fútbol.

**Ahora inténtalo tú:**
Mi nombre es___________. Tengo______ años de edad. Mi materia favorita es___________. Me gusta__________ porque___________. En casa, me gusta_____________ y _____________.

### Lenguaje de ciencias
Tsunamis, huracanes, tornados y terremotos son todos tipos de tormentas o desastres naturales. Algunos desastres naturales se dan sobre tierra o sobre el agua.

**Word Bank:**
- Tsunami
- huracán
- Tornado
- Terremoto

¿Cuáles dos tormentas se dan sobre la tierra? _________ y _________ se dan sobre la tierra.  
¿Cuáles dos tormentas se dan sobre el agua? _________ y _________ se dan sobre el agua.

### Actividad de Lectura
Lea el artículo La Gran Barrera de Coral. Escribe tres cosas que aprendiste.

### Actividad de Lectura
Escribe sobre diferentes animales marinos sobre los que has leído. Cuenta o dibuja cómo se ven y escribe un hecho sobre ellos.
Where are the most biologically diverse places on the planet? If I asked you this question, you might guess the Amazon rainforest in Brazil or the jungles of India. But another rich source of biodiversity is actually underwater. Off the northeastern coast of Australia live thousands of species of fish, birds, and reptiles. Their home is the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef. Stretching over 1,600 miles, the Great Barrier Reef is as long as the distance from Boston to Miami in the United States. It covers more than 133,000 square miles, and it is even visible from outer space. Scientists believe that the reef is around 500,000 years old, but it has shifted forms several times during its existence. The reef has most likely had its present topography for 6,000-8,000 years.

The reef may look like a rock, but it's actually alive. Coral reefs are underwater structures that are made by corals—tiny animals that are related to jellyfish. The corals have tender bodies that are vulnerable to attack, so they secrete a hard substance called calcium carbonate to protect their exteriors. The calcium carbonate builds up until it makes formations that look like rocks to the human eye. Coral reefs grow best in warm, shallow, clear water that receives a lot of sunshine. Around a quarter of all marine species live in coral reefs, and these reefs play an important role in supporting diversity in the ocean. Charles Darwin, the famous biologist who first proposed the scientific theory of evolution, described the coral reef as an oasis in the desert of the ocean. Though tropical waters typically provide very little nutrients, the coral reefs that exist in tropical waters are among the richest and most diverse ecosystems on Earth.

Hundreds of different coral species make up the various structures composing the Great Barrier Reef.
Within these structures, several ecosystems flourish. Ecosystems are complex systems that contain several species that interact with one another. The Great Barrier Reef is home to over 1,500 species of fish. But it's not just fish that live in the reef. The reef also provides food and shelter to sponges, whales, dolphins, marine turtles, and mollusks.

**Symbiotic Relationships in the Reef: Clownfish and Sea Anemones**

The Great Barrier Reef is home to a number of species that have special, interdependent relationships. One such example is the unique, mutually beneficial partnership that exists between the clownfish and the sea anemone. The clownfish and sea anemone each benefit the other. In science, this type of relationship is called symbiotic and mutualistic. Clownfish are small fish, typically about three to seven inches long. The name comes from their bright coloring, which can be orange, red, or yellow, interspersed with stripes of black and white. Clownfish use sea anemones as their homes.

The sea anemone is a polyp, a cousin to the jellyfish. Sea anemones have long tentacles and look like exotic underwater flowers. But the sea anemone has a hidden power—its tentacles have venom that paralyzes fish and crabs. Once a fish or crab is paralyzed, the sea anemone eats it.

How does the clownfish survive living in such a dangerous home? The body of the clownfish is covered in a particular type of mucus. This mucus protects the clownfish from the anemone, making it immune to the poison. Because clownfish live in anemones, the poison tentacles protect them from other predators. The clownfish is also able to eat some of the food the anemone can't digest. The sea anemone benefits from having clownfish live inside it, as well. The clownfish plays a crucial role defending the sea anemone from fish and parasites that might otherwise harm it.
While the Great Barrier Reef is the permanent home for many animals and plants, other species only visit the area seasonally. The humpback whale comes to the Great Barrier Reef every winter to breed and give birth to its young. Though humpback whales look similar to fish and share many characteristics, they are, in fact, mammals. Instead of scales they are covered in skin. The markings on a humpback whale's skin are unique to each whale, similar to how every human being has a fingerprint unlike any other. Humpback whales are one of the largest animals in the Great Barrier Reef, about as long as a medium school bus. On average, the humpback whale comes to the ocean's surface to breathe every seven to 15 minutes, but they can remain underwater for as long as 45 minutes. Humpback whales are famous for their singing. Male humpback whales vocalize, making noises that last up to 20 minutes and sound eerily similar to songs.

Even though humpbacks are enormous, they only eat the tiniest of sea creatures. Favorite foods of the humpback whale include plankton-, shrimp-like creatures called krill, and small fish such as herring and mackerel. Humpback whales don't have sharp teeth. Instead, their mouths are filled with large plates of baleen. Baleen is made out of keratin, the same material that our fingernails are made from. It enables the whales to strain the small creatures from the seawater. To feed, the humpback whale will gulp a mouthful of small fish, plankton, or krill and then let the water flood out.

Humpback whales use a hunting strategy called bubble net feeding. A group of whales work together to capture large schools of herring, krill, or other small sea creatures. One whale blows a wall of bubbles around the herring school, while other whales make noises. These stimuli confuse the whales' prey so that the rest of the whales can herd the small creatures together and upwards. Then the whales can easily lunge up with their mouths open and consume large quantities of sea creatures. Humpback whales eat an average of 4,500 to 5,500 pounds of plankton, krill, and fish each day during their feeding season.

The Great Barrier Reef is crucial for the humpback whales' survival. Humpback whales come from Antarctic waters to the Great Barrier Reef from May to September to give birth and build up strength over the winter before they return to the Antarctic in the summer, according to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.
The Great Barrier Reef, home to so many diverse species, is now in danger due to several threats. These threats include pollution, human interference, and changing ocean temperatures. Pollution and declining water quality endanger both the coral reef and the species that live within it. Rivers coming from northern Australia can bring pollution from farm runoff when there are floods. Farm runoff pollution includes animal waste, fertilizer, and pesticides. In recent years, pollution from these rivers has become worse because there are fewer coastal wetlands. In the past, coastal wetlands between the rivers and the Great Barrier Reef would serve as filters, keeping the worst of the pollution from reaching the ocean.

Human interference that harms the Great Barrier Reef includes shipping accidents and overfishing. Many ships pass through the Great Barrier Reef when they are bringing cargo to and from Australia. It can be tricky for captains to navigate through these waters, and, as of 2013, there were over 1,600 known shipwrecks in the Great Barrier Reef. Shipwrecks not only damage the physical structure of the reef; they can also spill oil into the water, killing local species.

Though pollution and human interference are both problems, many scientists consider climate change the greatest threat to the Great Barrier Reef. Ocean temperatures are rising, making coral reefs weaker and more susceptible to disease. Rising ocean temperatures also affect the ecosystems in the coral reef, throwing off the delicate balance that allows so many species to coexist. The Great Barrier Reef is one of the planet's treasure troves of biodiversity—but it may disappear within 100 years.