

An ESP Course to the Students of Marine Sciences

Unit 1: The Blue Planet

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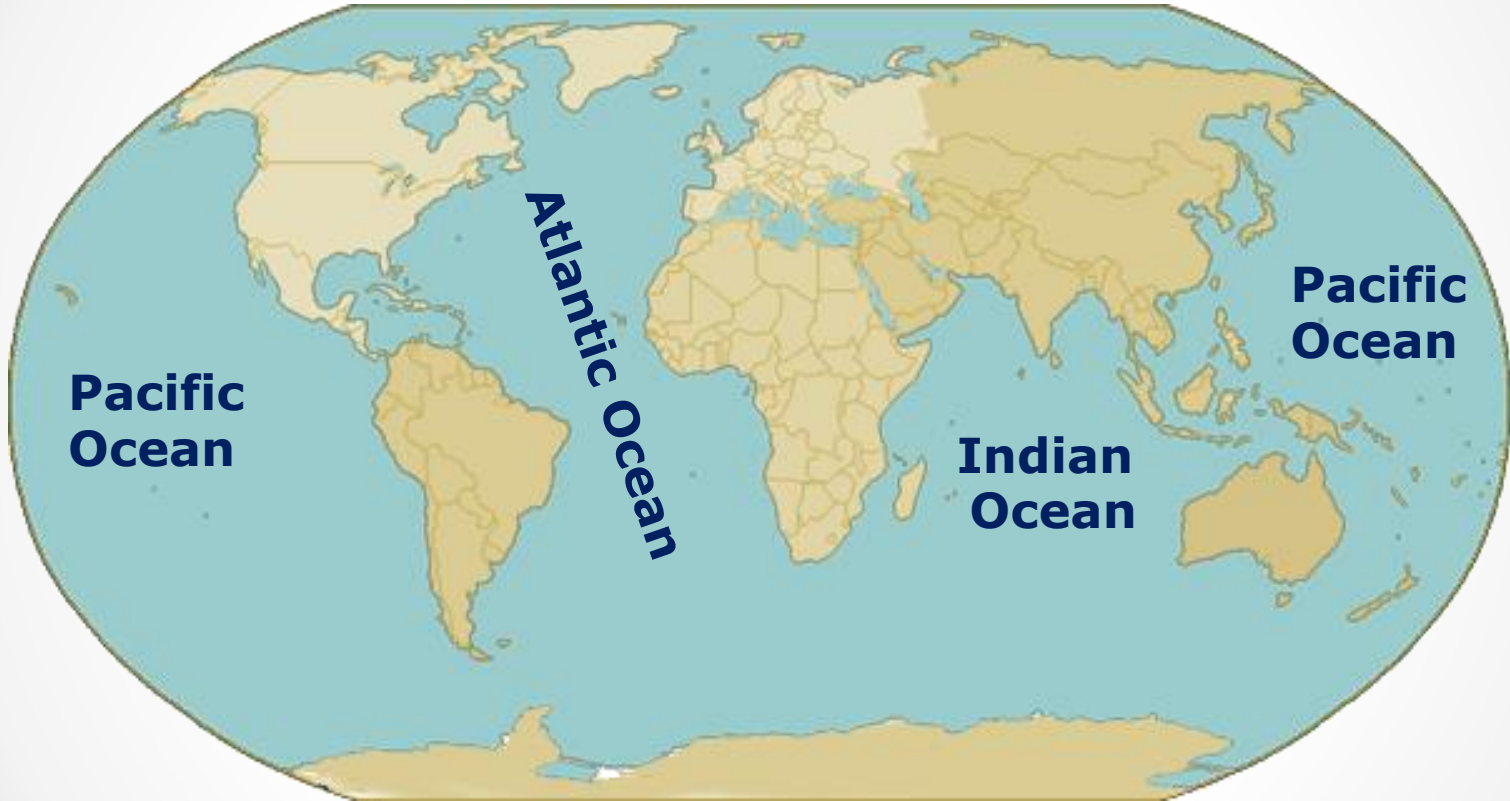
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Key Vocabulary

minerals
living things
gulf
planet
flow
ocean floor
pond
continent
seep
habitat
dissolve
pay
hugely
evaporate
plant
freshwater

World's Oceans

Arctic Ocean



Antarctica Ocean

1.1. The Blue Planet

The Earth is one of the few planets that look blue from space; this is due to the huge amounts of water covering it. Seas and oceans cover about 70 percent of Earth's surface. At their deepest, the oceans are about 6.8 miles (11 kilometers [km]) deep. In total, they contain about 324 million cu miles (1.3 billion cubic kilometers [cu km]) of water. There are more **living things** in the seas and oceans than in any other **habitat** on Earth.

1. a. Check Point

1. Earth is called the blue planet because _____.
2. The natural home of a plant or an animal is called _____.
3. True or false: the continents contain more living things than the seas and oceans?
4. Think about the animals that live under water. Can you name five of them?

Marine animals

Whale



Sea turtle



Sea otter



Sea snail



Albatrosses



crab



Dolphin



Octopus



Seahorse



Fish



Marine animals

Coral reef



Shrimp



Shark



Seal



Sea star



Sea shells



Crocodile



Penguin



Lobster



Zooplankton





Look at Planet Earth picture. How many oceans do you see? What are they? Can you name the continents shown in the picture?



Waterbodies



river

gulf/ bay

lake

sea

pond

ocean

Waterbody: A part of the earth's surface covered with water (such as a river, a lake, or an ocean).

Check the below pictures. Can you name any other water bodies?



ocean



sea



gulf/ bay



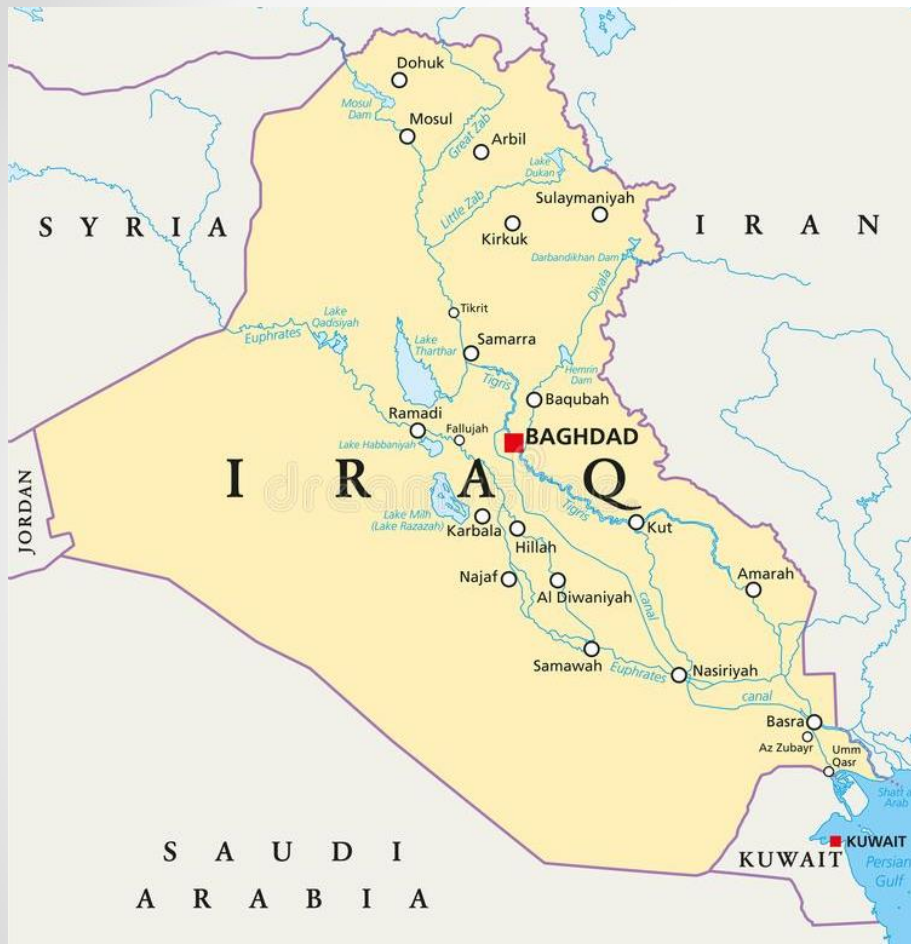
river



lake



pond



➤ Think about the different water bodies in your country.

➤ Make a list of them. Try to show their positions on a map.



1.2. Seas and Oceans

The seas and oceans are a hugely important part of Earth's history and geology. They are formed more than four billion years ago, when Earth was very young. The shape of the oceans and the ocean floor has changed a greatly over that time.

Investigate
1. b.

Which one is true and which is false? Why?

- 1. An ocean is larger in size than a sea.**
- 2. A sea is deeper than an ocean.**
- 3. Oceans and seas' water is freshwater.**
- 4. There are more seas on Earth than oceans.**

1.3. Why is seawater salty?

As rivers flow to the ocean, they carry small amounts of salt and other minerals with them, dissolved from the rocks over which they flow. This salt collects in the seas and oceans and, when water evaporates, the salt is left behind. There are also vents and seeps on the ocean floor.



1.3. Why is seawater salty?

- At these openings hot water from inside the Earth flows into the oceans, carrying dissolved salts with it.
- Besides being about 3.5 percent salt, seawater also contains small amounts of many other minerals, including gold.



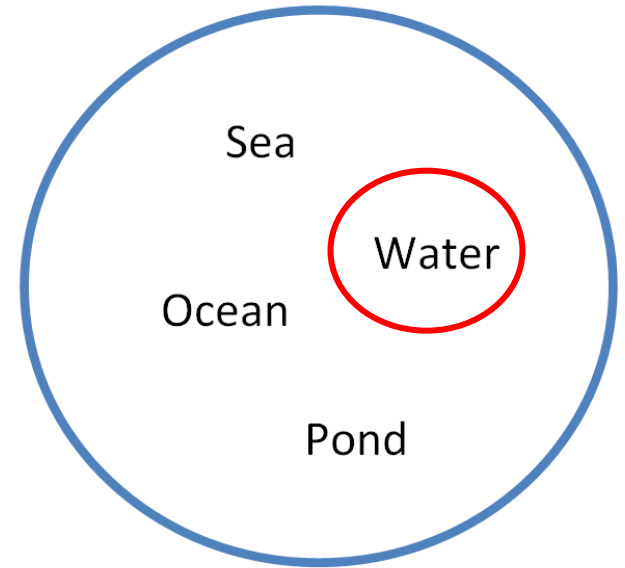
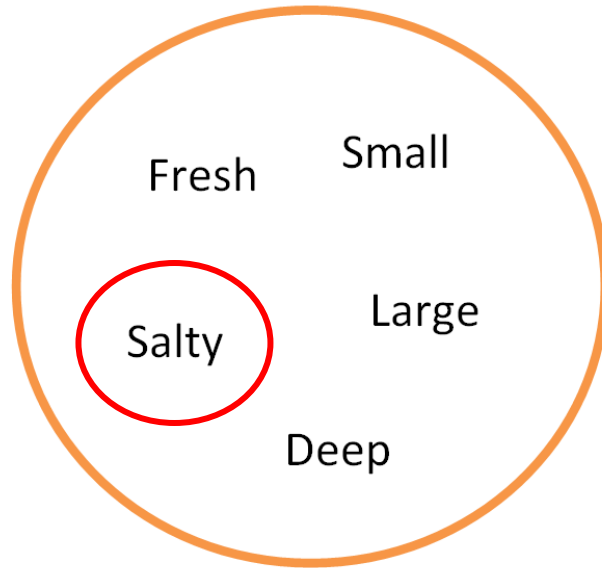
1. c. Complete

1. Rivers _____ to the ocean. (flow, flowed, flowing)
2. The change of water into steam or gas is _____. (evaporate, evaporation, evaporated)
3. The ocean floor _____. (vent and seep, venting and seeping, vents and seeps)
4. The Earth vents and seeps _____. (a hot water, hot water, hot waters)
5. Oceans contain _____ salts. (dissolve, dissolved, dissolving)

1.d. Match the following words to make correct phrases.
More than one link is possible to some words. Follow the example.

1. **Salty water**

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



Vocabulary Focus

small X large

shallow X deep

fresh X salty

due to : because of

huge : very big

important : significant

WRITING BOX

- **Write a short paragraph entitled “Water bodies in my country”. Talk about the major water bodies found in your country, which ones have you visited? Which one is your favourite? Why?**
- **Use your own words whenever possible.**
- **Check Appendix II of the book for details on how to write a paragraph.**

Glossary

Continent/'kɒn.tɪ.nənt/ One of the seven main areas of land on the Earth

Dissolve/dɪ'zɒlv/ To become liquid

Evaporate/ɪ'væp.ər.eɪt/ To change into steam or a gas and disappear

Flow/fləʊ/ To move in a smooth and continuous way

Freshwater/'frefʃ.wɔː.tər/ not salty water

Gulf /gʌlf/ A part of the sea that is almost surrounded by a land

Habitat/'hæb.ɪ.tæt/ The natural home of a plant or an animal

Hugely/hjuːdʒli/ very largely

Lake /leɪk/ A large area of water that is surrounded by land

Minerals/'mɪn.ər.əl/ a natural substance such as coal, salt, oil, etc.

Ocean/'əʊ.ʃən/ The mass of salt water that covers most of the surface of the earth

Planet/'plæn.ɪt/ A large body in space (like a star) that moves around the sun or another star

Pond/pɒnd/ An area of water that is smaller of a lake

River/'rɪv.ər/ A large natural stream of water that flows across country

Sea/siː/ The salt water that covers large part of the surface of the earth