All About Jellyfish
What and Where

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste about jellyfish classification and where they’re found in the world.

What is a Jellyfish?

Where are jellyfish found?

Jellyfish aren’t actually fish. They are cnidarians – a group of soft, boneless sea animals. Cnidarians are one of the most common groups of sea animals, and include corals, freshwater hydras, and sea anemones.

Jellyfish are found in every ocean in the world, even including the icy waters!
How do jellyfish move?

Jellyfish move by contracting their bodies, forcing the water inside of them out and propelling them forward. Currents and winds usually determine the path a jellyfish follows, which is why so many wash up on shorelines.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish anatomy.

Jellyfish are mostly just a stomach. They don’t have any bones, eyes, or even a brain. They don’t have lungs or gills, but rather absorb oxygen through their skin. They do have mouths in the middle of the underside of their bell-shaped top. Many jellyfish also have tentacles.
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the center line. Cut on the dotted line to the center fold. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish size.

The smallest jellyfish are only about the size of a fingernail!

The largest jellyfish are up to eight feet wide and 100 feet long!
Cut around the outside of the first circle, as well as along the dotted lines to cut out the “cut out here” section. Cut around the outside of the second circle. Stack the first circle on the second circle and secure with a brad.
Most jellyfish begin in an egg. It remains in this state for a few days. After weeks to months, small disks break off the polyp and become medusas: adult jellyfish!

The egg develops into a planula. It looks like a polyp and changes into a planula. It sinks to the bottom. After days or weeks,
Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste the information about jellyfish diet.

Jellyfish don’t really have to hunt. They wait for small animals to swim into their tentacles. Animals such as zooplankton, small fish, and even other jellyfish are the typical diet.
Tentacles

Cut out the piece as one and fold in half at the head. Write or paste about jellyfish tentacles inside.

Jellyfish tentacles are filled with stinging cells. When something brushes against them, the cells explode and emit toxins. This paralyzes the prey and the jellyfish are free to eat.
Cut each piece out in full and fold each piece on the dotted line. Write or paste the applicable information inside its small piece, then glue the two small pieces into the large piece. Glue the large piece into your lapbook (on the “glue here” side).
Many animals are immune to the sting of a jellyfish. Sea turtles, crabs, some birds, sea snails, and some kinds of fish prey on jellyfish. There are even humans who eat them! Box jellyfish kill more people than sharks do. A sting from a jellyfish can kill a person within minutes. In addition to stinging tentacles as offense, jellyfish can use their transparency to hide from predators in defense.
**Vocabulary Matching**

Cut out the cards and mix them up. Match the word to its definition in a “memory match” game. Store the cards in the pocket in your lapbook. Each word starts beside its match so study them before cutting them out.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bell</th>
<th>The umbrella-shaped top of a jellyfish.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>current</td>
<td>The flow of water; determines where a jellyfish moves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invertebrate</td>
<td>An animal without a backbone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predator</td>
<td>An animal that eats other animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smack</td>
<td>A group of jellyfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tentacles</td>
<td>The long, arm-like body parts that grow from the bell of a jellyfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxin</td>
<td>A harmful substance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transparent</td>
<td>Clear; see through</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Matching Pocket

Cut out as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the vocabulary matching cards in your lapbook.