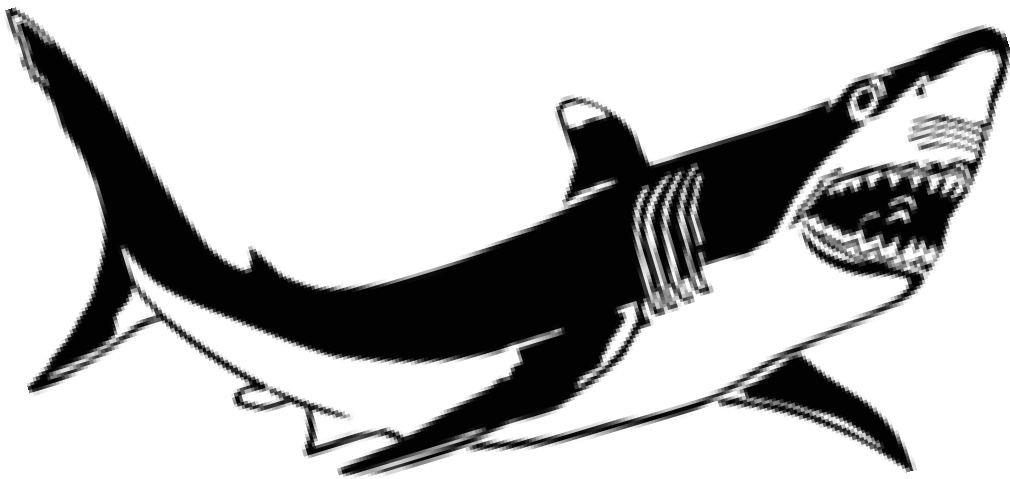
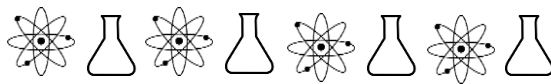


# All About Sharks






## What is a Shark?

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 sharks.

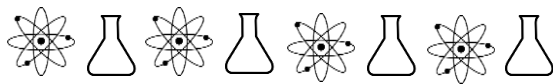
(glue here)

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## What is a Shark?

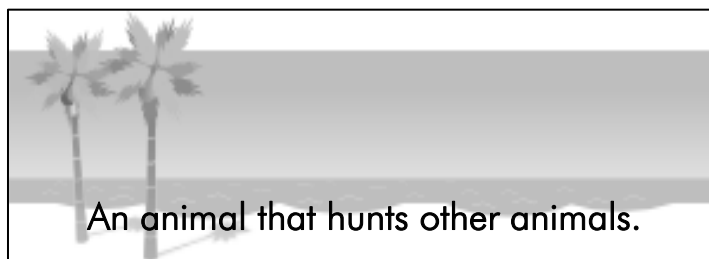
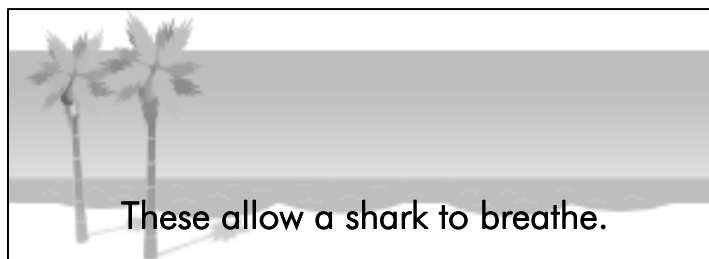
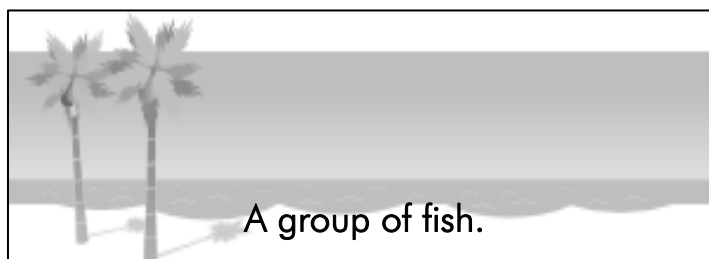
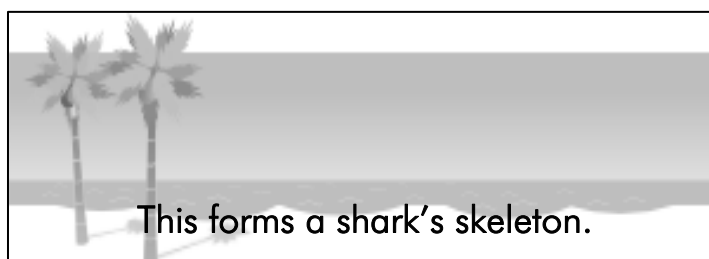
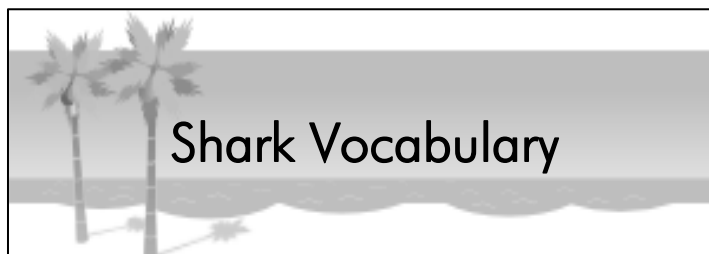


A shark is the fastest **fish** in the ocean. The temperature of the water determines a shark’s body temperature because they are **cold-blooded**. Like other fish, they breathe with **gills**. There are more than 250 species of sharks!

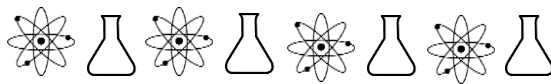


## Vocabulary

Cut out the beach cards. Write the word from the box that best fits the definition. Stack the cards into a book with the title page on top and add to your lapbook.



gills    cartilage    school    predator



## Shark Sizes

Use the information at the bottom to fill in the graph on shark sizes. Cut out the chart and add to your lapbook.

60 feet						
55 feet						
50 feet						
45 feet						
40 feet						
35 feet						
30 feet						
25 feet						
20 feet						
15 feet						
10 feet						
5 feet						
	Bull	Great White	Leopard	Nurse	Thresher	Whale

Bull shark – 12 feet long

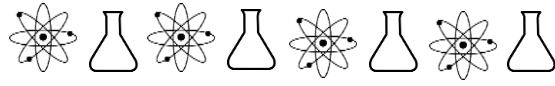
Great White shark – 24 feet long

Leopard shark – 7 feet long

Nurse shark – 14 feet long

Thresher shark – 20 feet long

Whale shark – 60 feet long

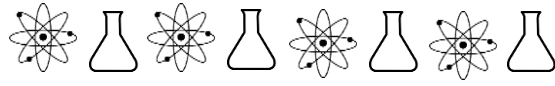


## Types of Sharks

Cut out each piece and stack them in size order (cover on top, longest piece on bottom). Write or paste the information about each type of shark.

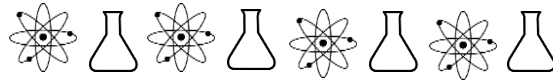
Carpet

Hammerhead

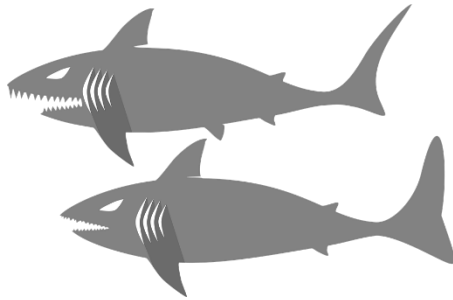


Mackerel

Requiem



# Types of sharks



## Requiem Sharks

This is the largest of the shark families. Some examples of this family are tiger, leopard, and bull sharks.

## Carpet Sharks

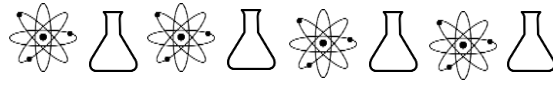
Some types of carpet sharks are nurse sharks and whale sharks.

## Hammerhead Sharks

This is the third largest family of sharks. Some types are bonnetheads and great hammerheads.

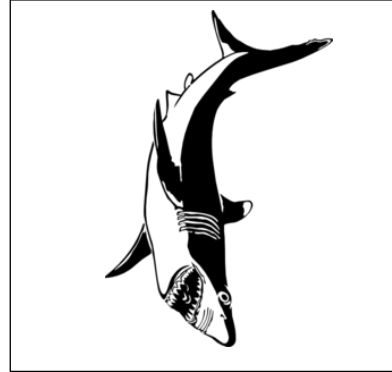
## Mackerel Sharks

Mackerel sharks are the second largest family of sharks and include such sharks as the mako and great white varieties.

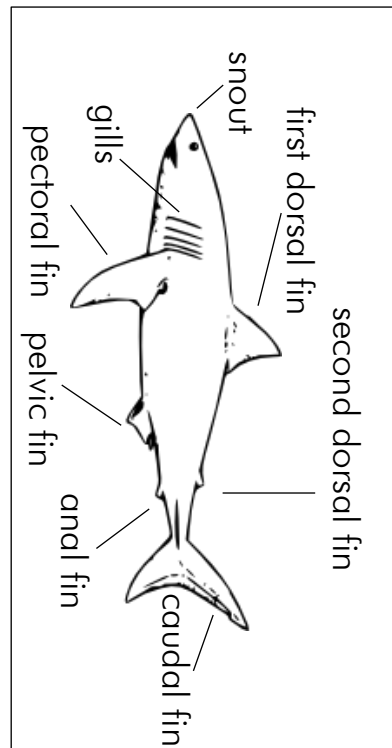


# Shark Anatomy

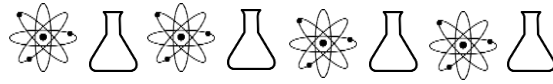
Cut out the labeled shark and glue into the middle rectangle of the piece on the left. Cut as one piece and fold the outside squares to cover the shark. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece.



Shark  
Anatomy







# Shark Anatomy

Cut each piece out in full (don't cut off the tab label). Write or glue information on each piece. Stack the pieces so the tabs are in order from left to right with the cover page on top.

## Parts of a Shark

### Denticles

The scales that cover a shark's skin are called denticles. They protect from bites and scratches.



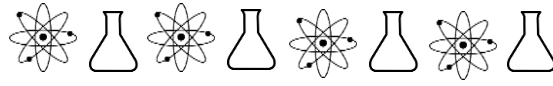
1

### Dorsal Fin

The dorsal fin is the shark's large fin. It is what keeps the shark from rolling over in the water.



2



### Pectoral Fin

The pectoral fin is what the shark uses to move up and down in the water.



3

### Caudal Fin

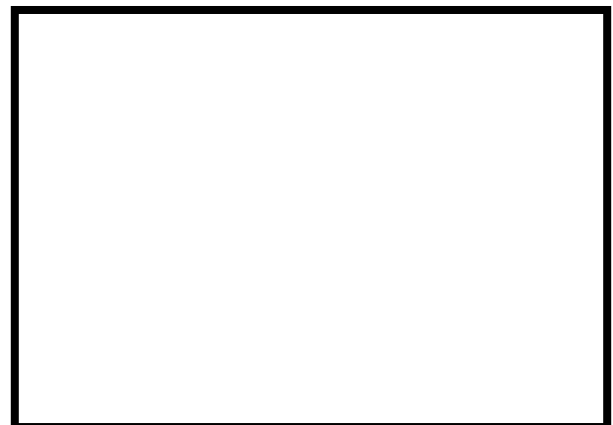
The caudal fin – the tail of the shark – is how the shark pushes itself through the water.



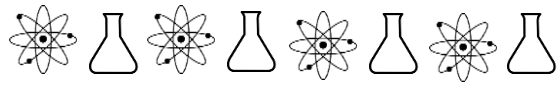
4

### Eyes

A shark can move its eyes to see in different directions. Some species have protective membranes over their eyes.




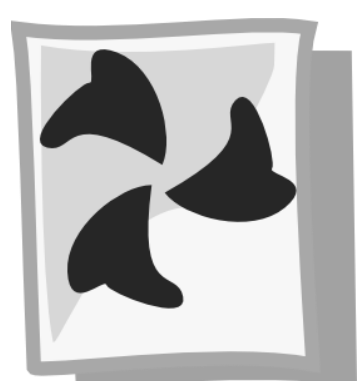
5

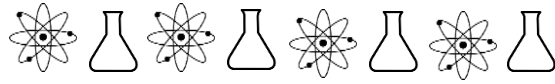


# Shark Hunting and Teeth

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or glue the information about how sharks use their senses to hunt and facts about shark teeth.

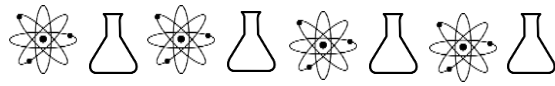
<p>(glue here)</p>	<h2>Mighty Hunter</h2> 
--------------------	--

<p>(glue here)</p>	<h2>Shark Teeth</h2> 
--------------------	--



Sound waves travel far and help sharks hear prey moving through the water. They can sense movement and even detect electrical impulses. Sharks can see, but they are colorblind. They can pre-taste food by bumping into it with their snouts. Sharks can smell things from a long way away. They are especially attracted to blood.

Sharks don't use their teeth to chew, but rather to tear their food. They swallow huge chunks without chewing. The process of tearing their food causes sharks to lose several teeth each time they eat. This is no problem for a shark, though! They have up to 7 rows of teeth. When a tooth falls out of one row, the tooth behind it moves into its place.



## Where Do Sharks Live?

Cut out the hexagons and stack them with the title page on top. Staple and add to your lapbook.

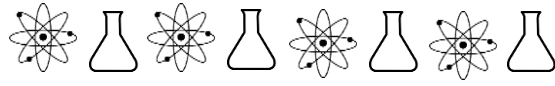
Where  
do sharks  
live?

Some live  
along  
coastlines.

Some live in  
deep water.

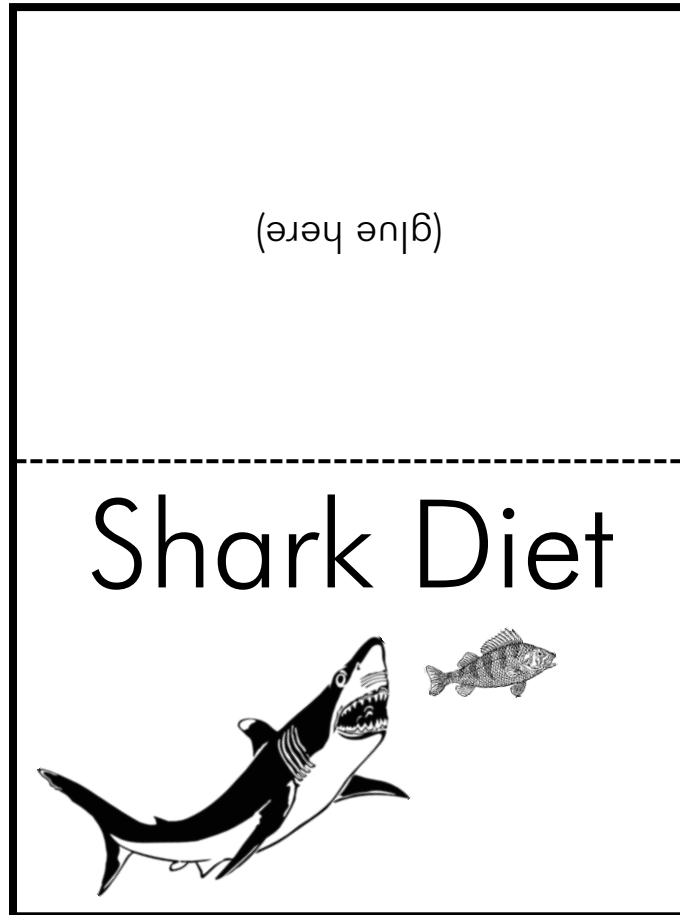
Some live in  
salt water.

Some live in  
fresh water.

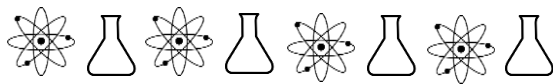


## Shark Diet

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the "glue here" side), write or paste what a shark eats.



Sharks will eat almost anything they can find, but their preferences are fish, crab, shrimp, squid, and octopus. They hunt alone or in groups.




## Shark Relatives

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste about shark relatives.

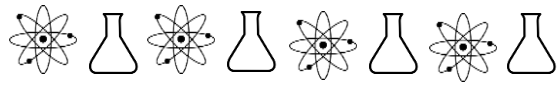
(glue here)

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# Shark Relatives

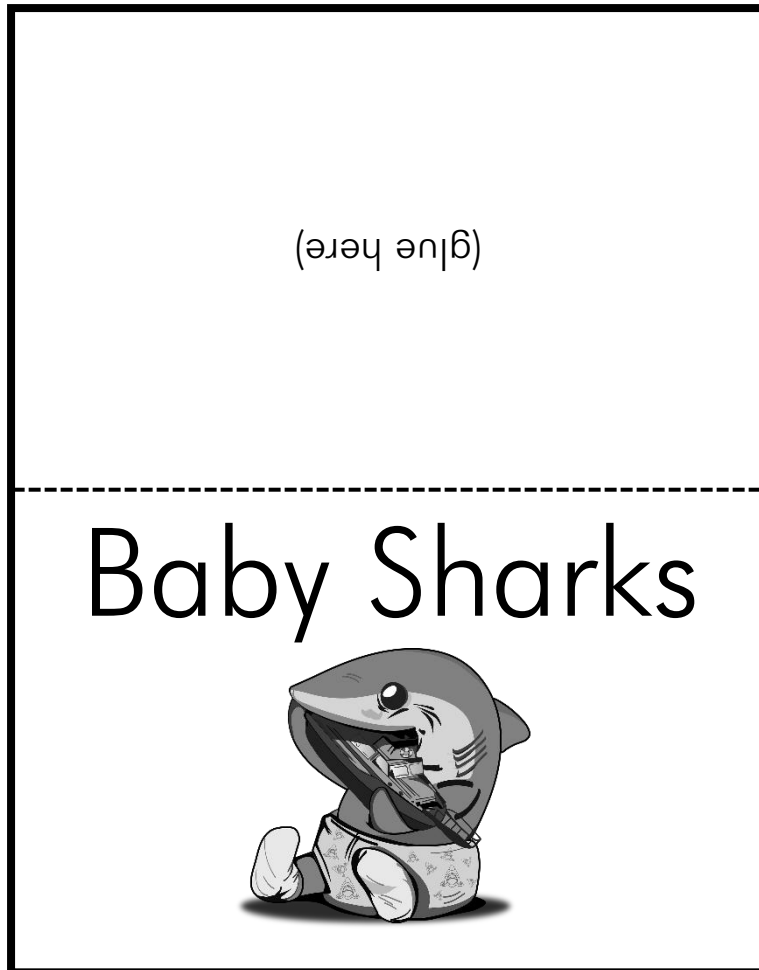


Sharks are related to other animals with skeletons made of cartilage, including skates and rays. Their official name is elasmobranches.



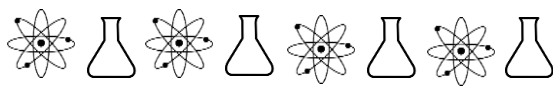
## Baby Shark Do Do Doo...

Cut out the rectangle as one piece and fold on the dotted line. Inside (opposite the “glue here” side), write or paste information about baby sharks.



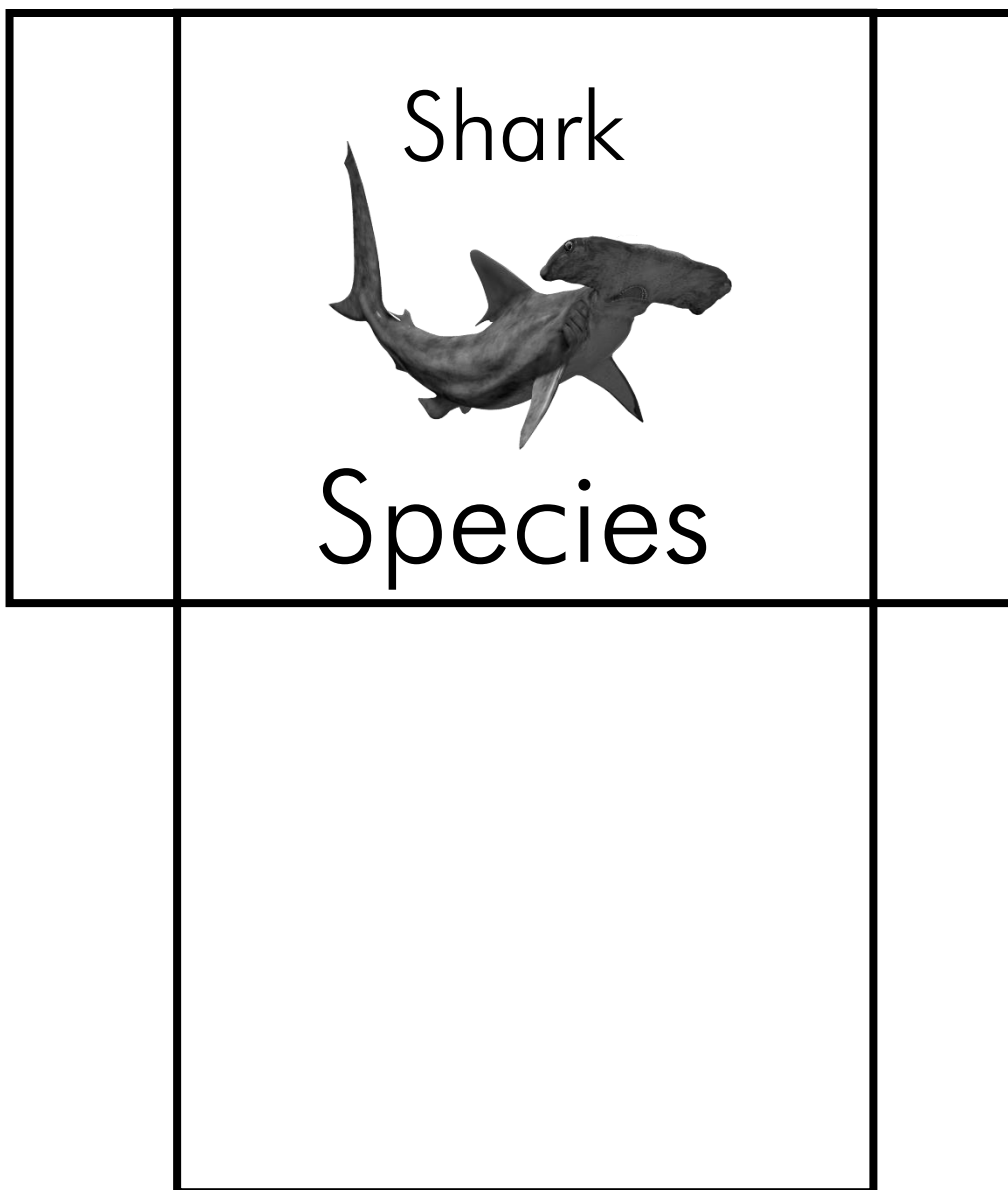
Some shark species lay eggs. Other mothers carry their babies (called pups) inside their body for anywhere from 10 months to 2 years. A mother can have up to 48 pups in her lifetime! Young sharks mostly eat small fish and shrimp.

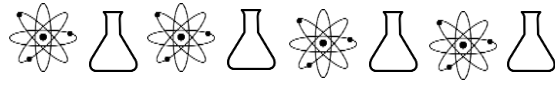




## Shark Species

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 species cards in your lapbook. Cut out the species cards and glue the information onto the word card. (The information goes in the order the sharks are presented starting with great white.) Store the word cards in the pocket.



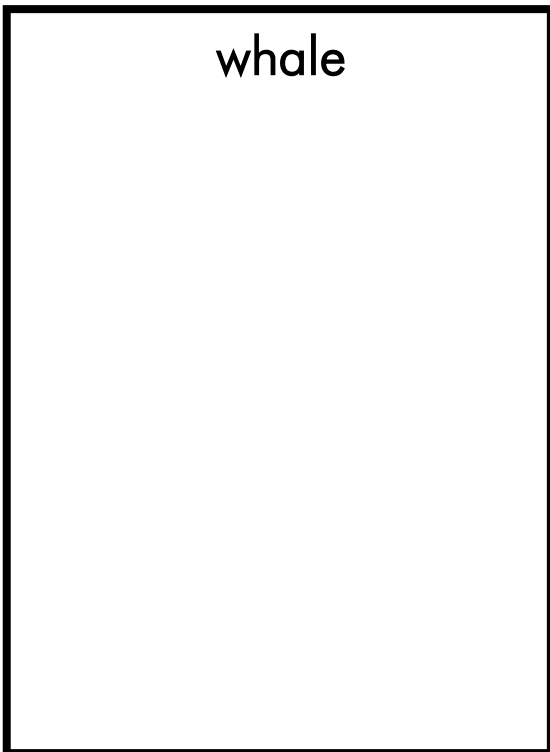
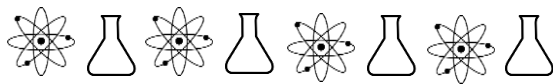


great white

hammerhead

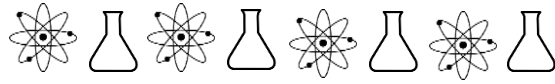
tiger

nurse



These sharks have been found in all oceans and in both deep and shallow water. They eat fish, dolphins, other sharks, and even the bodies of dead whales. They sneak attack from behind and below.

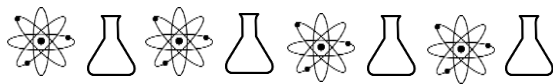
These sharks live in warm, shallow water, swimming north in the summer and south in the winter. Hammerheads eat small fish, stingrays, crustaceans, and other sharks. They usually hunt at night.



These sharks are usually found in deep waters near coral reefs. They eat most anything (even license plates, tin cans, and people!) but also lobster, squid, fish, sea turtles, birds and smaller sharks.


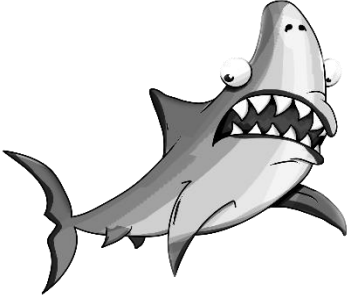
These sharks live in shallow water. They like to stay in dark places during the day. They eat at night, preferring crabs, shrimp, lobster, sea urchins, and fish.

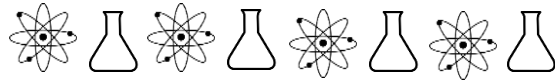
These sharks are the largest fish in the world. They are found in warm oceans. They swim with their mouths open and scoop up plankton, shrimp, and small fish.



## Helping and Hurting

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 glue the information.

(glue here)	
<h3>How Sharks Help</h3> 	<h3>How Sharks are Hurt</h3> 



Sharks help keep the ocean healthy by eating sick or dead animals. Some experts are researching sharks' bodies for the potential they might hold to help cure cancer.

At least 100 million sharks are caught each year for sport or for their meat. They are also killed for their skin and their fins. Of course some sharks are killed in accidents with boats or by getting caught in fishing nets.