

SHARKS LAPBOOK

Shark Lessons and Research

lessons and research by Lynn Pitts

lapbook created by Ami Brainerd

Library List

[*The Best Book of Sharks*](#) by Claire Llewellyn

[*All About Sharks*](#) by Jim Arnosky

[*Sharks*](#) by Gail Gibbons

[*Hungry, Hungry Sharks*](#) (Level 3 Reader) by Joanna Cole

[*Everything Kids' Sharks Book*](#) by Kathi Wagner

[*Eye Wonder Shark*](#) by DK Publishing

Complete:

Book Log Hotdog Book

[Hotdog Book Instructions](#)

Vocabulary

Cartilage: Rubbery material that forms the skeleton of a shark.

Denticles: Small, stiff, thorny scales that make up a shark's rough skin.

Gill: Part of a fish's body that allows it to breathe oxygen. They breathe in oxygen from the water and release carbon dioxide.

Pup: Baby Shark

Prey: An animal hunted by another for food.

School: A group of fish.

Complete:

Vocabulary Shark Shapes

What are Sharks?

Sharks are fish. They are one of the fastest fish in the sea. Most fish are cold-blooded. Their body temperature changes with the temperature of the water around them. Fish breathe with organs called gills. Sharks do not have bones. Their skeletons are made entirely of cartilage, which is lighter and more flexible than bone. There are more than 250 species of sharks.

Complete: What is a Shark?

Nine most familiar sharks and their sizes:

Mako Shark- Length: 13 feet

Bull Shark- Length: 12 feet

Leopard Shark- Length: 7 feet

Whale Shark- Length: 60 feet

Great White Shark- Length: 24 feet

Great Hammerhead Shark- Length: 20 feet

Nurse Shark- Length: 14 feet

Tiger Shark- Length: 24 feet

Thresher Shark- Length: 20 feet

Complete: Shark Sizes Graph

Each species of shark belongs to a larger group called a family, which include similar types of sharks.

There are four categories of sharks:

Requiem Sharks:

This is the largest family of sharks. It includes: Tiger, Blue, Leopard, Bull, Blacktip, Lemon, and Whitetip Sharks.

Mackerel Sharks:

This is the second largest family of sharks. It includes: Great white, mako, and porbeagle sharks.

Hammerhead Sharks:

The third largest family of sharks includes: Bonnethead, Scalloped Hammerhead, and Great Hammerhead Sharks.

Carpet Sharks:

This large family includes: Nurse, Whale, and a wide variety of Carpet Sharks.

Complete: All in the Shark Family Triangle

Anatomy

Shark skin is covered with tiny tooth-like scales that make it feel like sandpaper. Male and female sharks are similar in color, shape and size. Parts of a typical shark include first dorsal fin, second dorsal fin, anal fin, pelvic fin, pectoral fin, gill slits, nostrils, eyes, mouth and spiracle.

Eyes: Sharks can move their eyes in their sockets to see in different directions. They do not have eyelids, but many species have movable, transparent, membranes that cover and protect the eyes when attacking and eating.

Dorsal Fin: Large fin keep the shark from rolling over.

Pectoral Fin: Moves the shark up and down.

Caudal Fin: Pushes itself through the water.

Denticles: Tooth-like scales that cover and protect the skin from bites and scratches.

Complete:

Diagram to Label

Shark Parts Tab Book

Shark Senses

Sharks need all their senses to locate food. Sound travels over great distances and moves quickly. A shark can locate prey by sight or smell, by sensing movement with its lateral line, and by picking up electrical impulses through its sensory pores. Sharks can smell food over great distances. The scent of blood in the water can attract dozens of sharks and trigger a feeding frenzy. Sharks also use their sensory pores to pretaste food by bumping it with their snouts. A shark uses sight to find prey. It can spot movement and recognize light and dark objects. Sharks are color blind and also have difficulty identifying shapes.

Complete: Sense-ational Hunters Flap

Shark Teeth

Sharks have up to seven rows of teeth. When a tooth falls out the one behind

moves in and takes its place. The front row has about 40-45 teeth. The teeth of living sharks are pure white. They vary in shape from species to species. Sharks can't chew their food. If a meal is too big to swallow then it will shake it from side to side to tear it into chunks. Sharks can lose up to 30,000 teeth in their lifetime. A few teeth drop out during each mealtime, and new ones move up to take its place.

Complete: Shark Teeth

Diet

Many sharks are at the top predators (at the top of the food chain). Top predators eat many types of animals, but few animals eat them. Many sharks are picky on what they will eat, but if food is scarce they will eat most anything. Sharks hunt mainly fish, squid, octopus, crab and shrimp. They will also eat bodies of dead animals. Some sharks hunt alone or in groups called schools.

Complete: Matchbooks (complete diet)

Where do Sharks Live?

Sharks can be found in all the oceans except the coldest waters around Antarctica. Some inhabit along coastlines and coral reefs, and others live in deep water. Some types of sharks can swim in salt water and fresh water.

Complete: Where Sharks Live (pop-up)

Shark Relatives

Sharks are related to skates and rays. Their relatives are called elasmobranchs. They all have cartilage skeletons.

Complete: Matchbooks (complete relatives)

Baby Sharks

Shark babies or pups, are born in a couple of ways. Some shark species lay eggs. Laying them in underwater weeds and grasses. Some mothers carry their pups in a sac inside their body for about 10-12 months. Some are carried for 2 years. Female sharks give birth to fully developed baby sharks tail first.

All shark pups are miniature versions of their parents. Once born they must fend for themselves. A mother shark can give birth to up to 48 pups in her lifetime.

Young sharks mainly eat small fish and tiny shrimp.

Complete: Babies

Shark Species

Great White:

This shark is also known as the white shark. They have been found in all oceans. Both deep and shallow water. They eat salmon, tuna, dolphins, porpoises, other sharks, and the bodies of dead whales. It surprises it's prey by attacking from behind and below.

Hammerheads:

Some scientist believe there head is shaped like it is to help them smell and feel electrical charges better. It also might help the shark turn quickly.

They eat small fish, other sharks, crustaceans, and stingrays. They usually hunt at night. They live in warm, shallow ocean waters. These sharks swim south in winter and north in summer.

Tiger:

They are named from the stripes they have on their sides when they are young.

These sharks will eat most anything including license plates, and tin cans.

They spend most of their time in deep waters near coral reefs. They eat lobster, squid, fish, sea turtles, birds and smaller sharks. They have also been known to eat people.

Whale:

These are the largest fish in the world. They are found in warm oceans and seas. They swim alone and in schools. They have gills that are covered with thousands of tiny hooks. They simply swim with their mouth open and pick up plankton, shrimp, and small fish.

Nurse:

They live at the bottom of shallow water. They eat at night and lie in dark spots during the day. They eat crabs, shrimp, lobster, sea urchins, and fish.

Complete: Species Cards & Pocket

Shark Safety

Most sharks attack in shallow water. There are about 30 different species of sharks that have reported to have attacked humans. Many great white's have mistaken people paddling on surfboards for prey. From below, they look like a seal or sea lion. Noise travels a long way under water. The splashing and noises from rescue crew can attract sharks from several miles away. Shark attacks are rare. You are more likely to get a bee sting or attacked by a dog than a shark.

Never go in the ocean with an unhealed cut.

Wade only where you can see the ocean floor.

Avoid dark water.

Never swim in the ocean at night.

Never touch a small or injured shark.

If you fall overboard into the ocean, do not shout, splash, or kick your legs.

Complete: Shark Safety

Sharks in Danger

Sharks are important to our oceans and seas. They help keep it healthy by eating sick animals. Scientists are researching shark's bodies as it may cure cancer in people. Some shark's are killed for sport for there meat, to make leather from their

skins and for their fins. Others are killed by accident with boats and fishing nets. Sharks may help us, but we are their worst enemy.

At least 100 million sharks are caught each year for food or sport. We are killing sharks faster than they are being born as some species only have one pup at a time and may take several years to have them. There are many species of sharks that are in danger of becoming extinct.

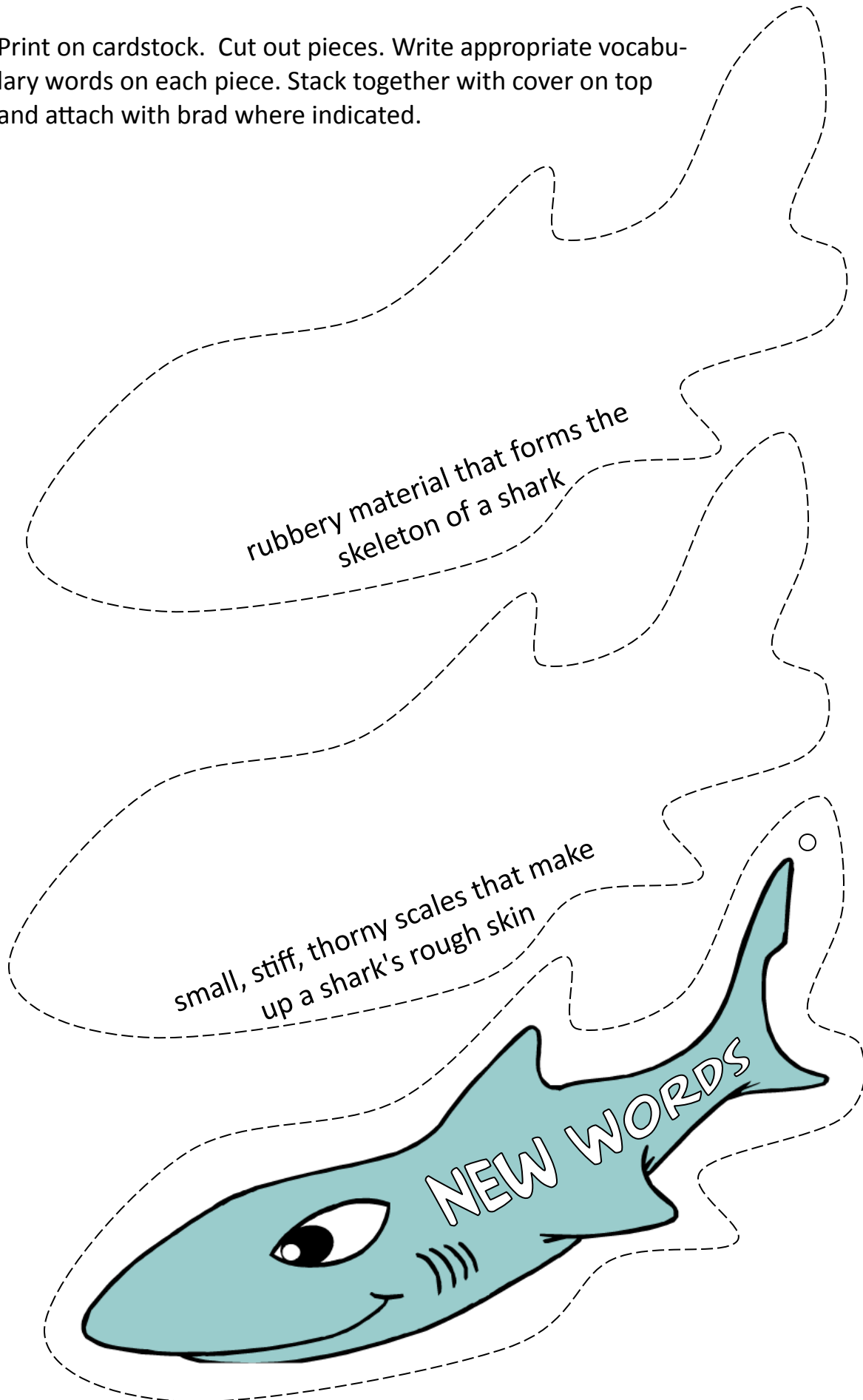
Scientists are studying sharks to find out more about them such as how long they live, how fast they grow and how far they swim. They put sonic tags on their fins which give out signals to help follow them. The more they know about them, the better chance they have in helping them from becoming extinct.

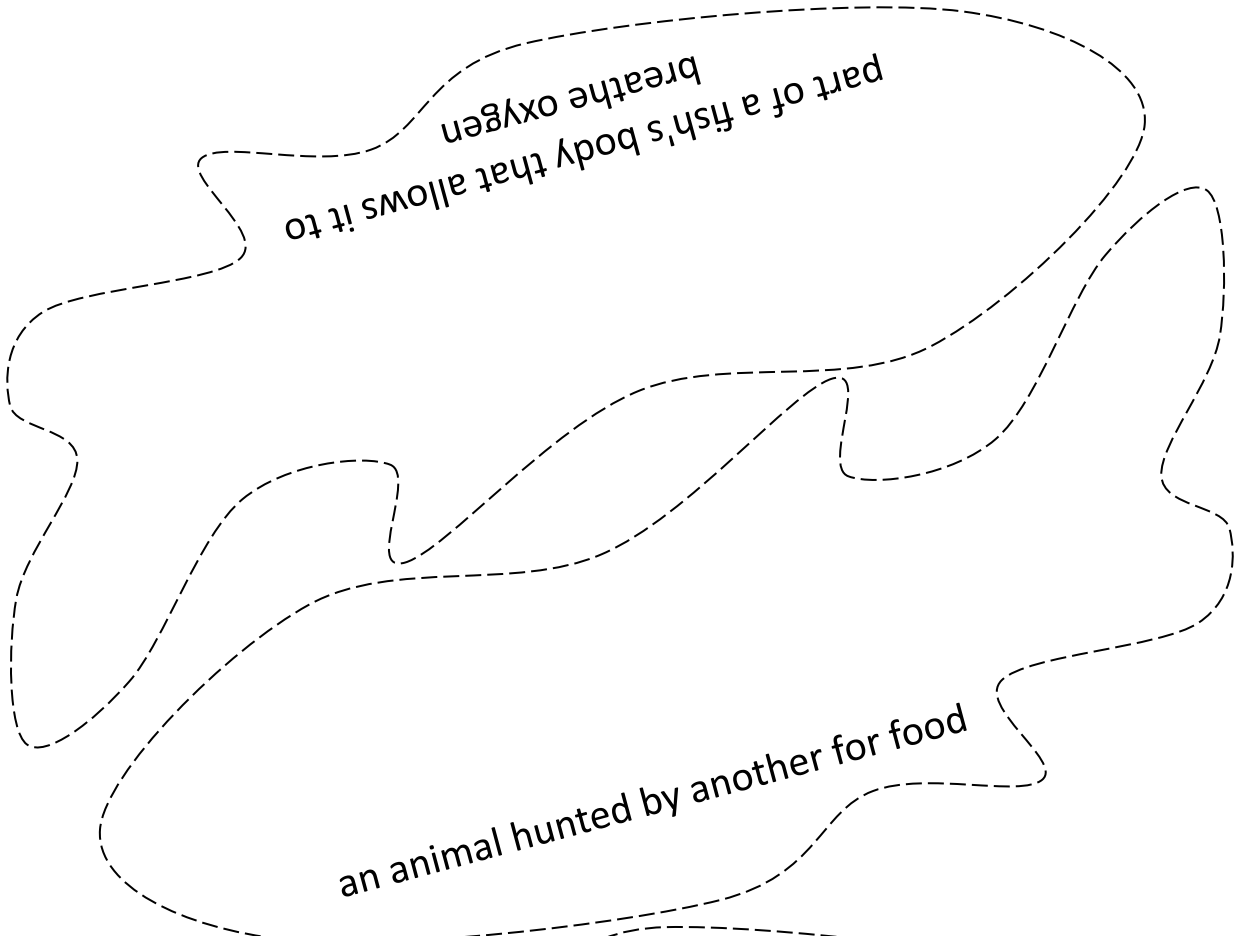
Complete: Hurt/Help Flap

*Cover image used with permission from www.earth-touch.com

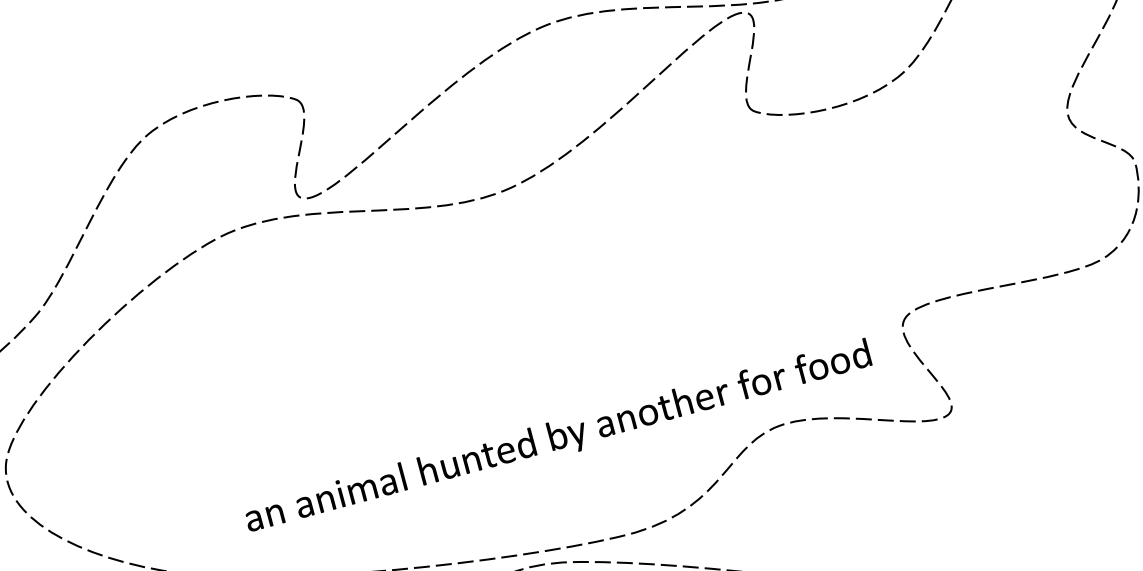
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Print on cardstock. Cut out pieces. Write appropriate vocabulary words on each piece. Stack together with cover on top and attach with brad where indicated.

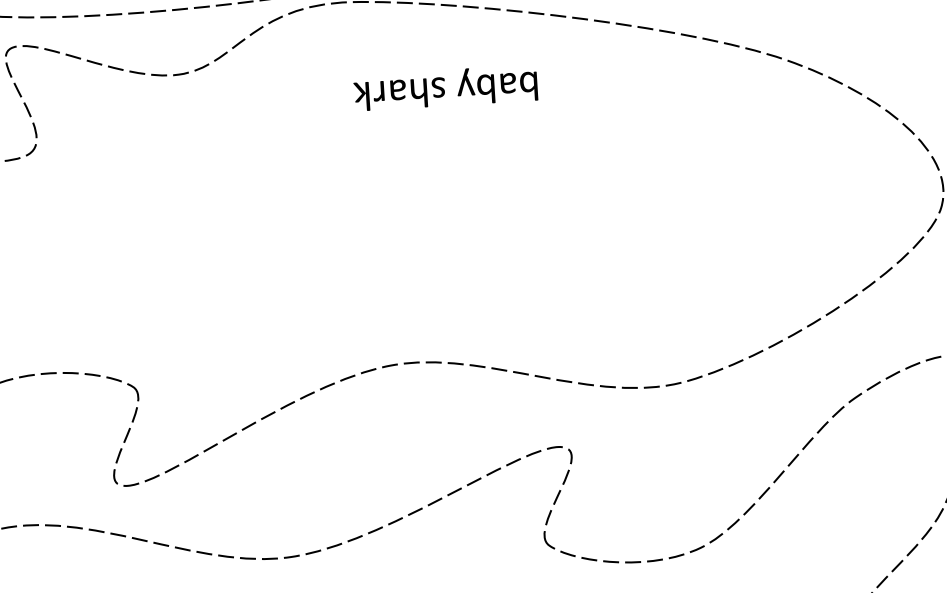




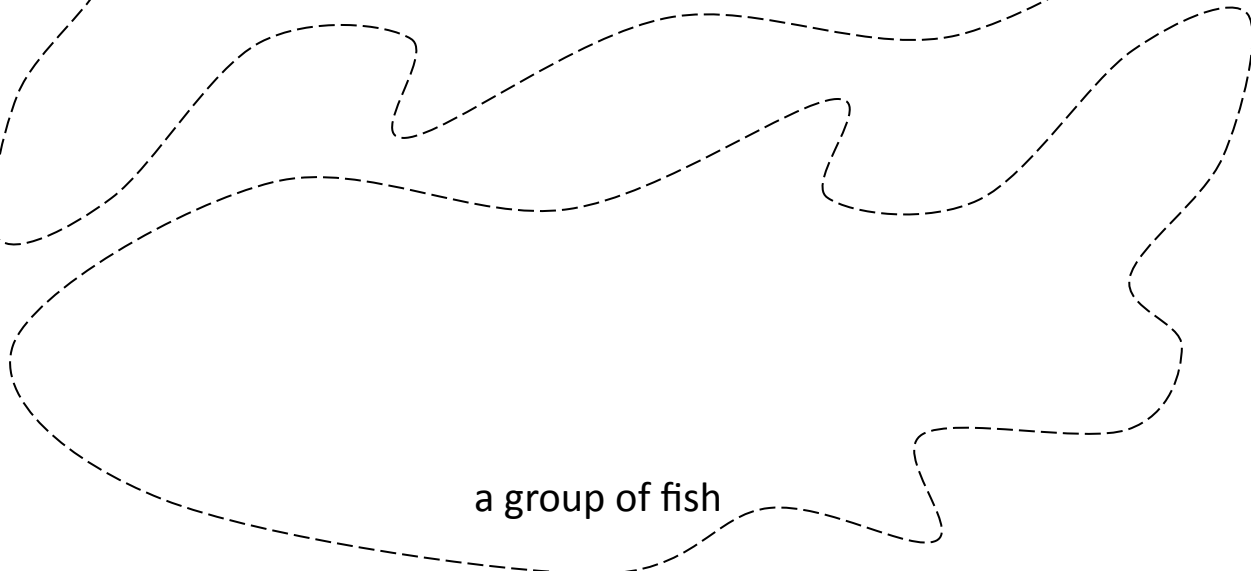
part of a fish's body that allows it to breathe oxygen



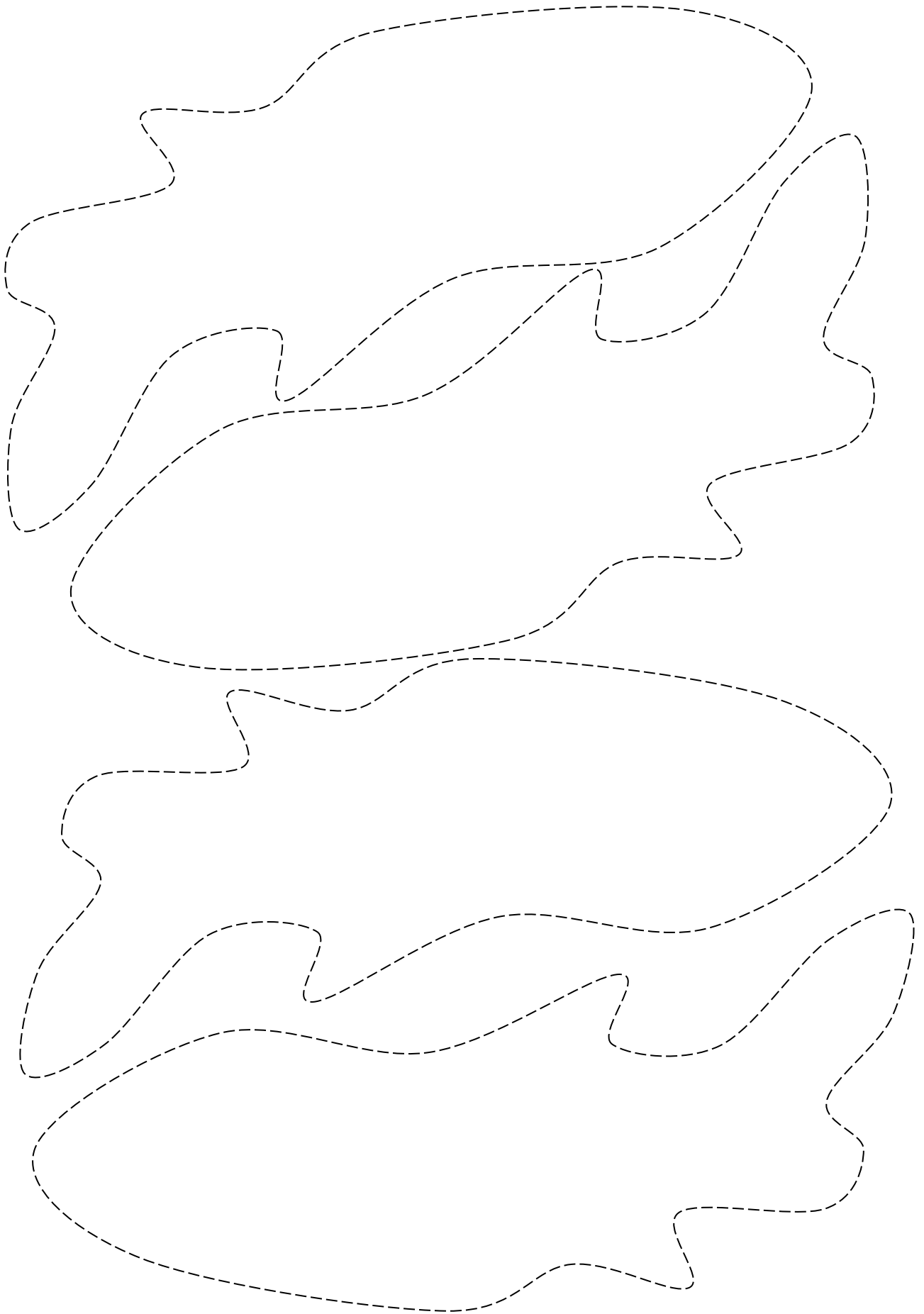
an animal hunted by another for food

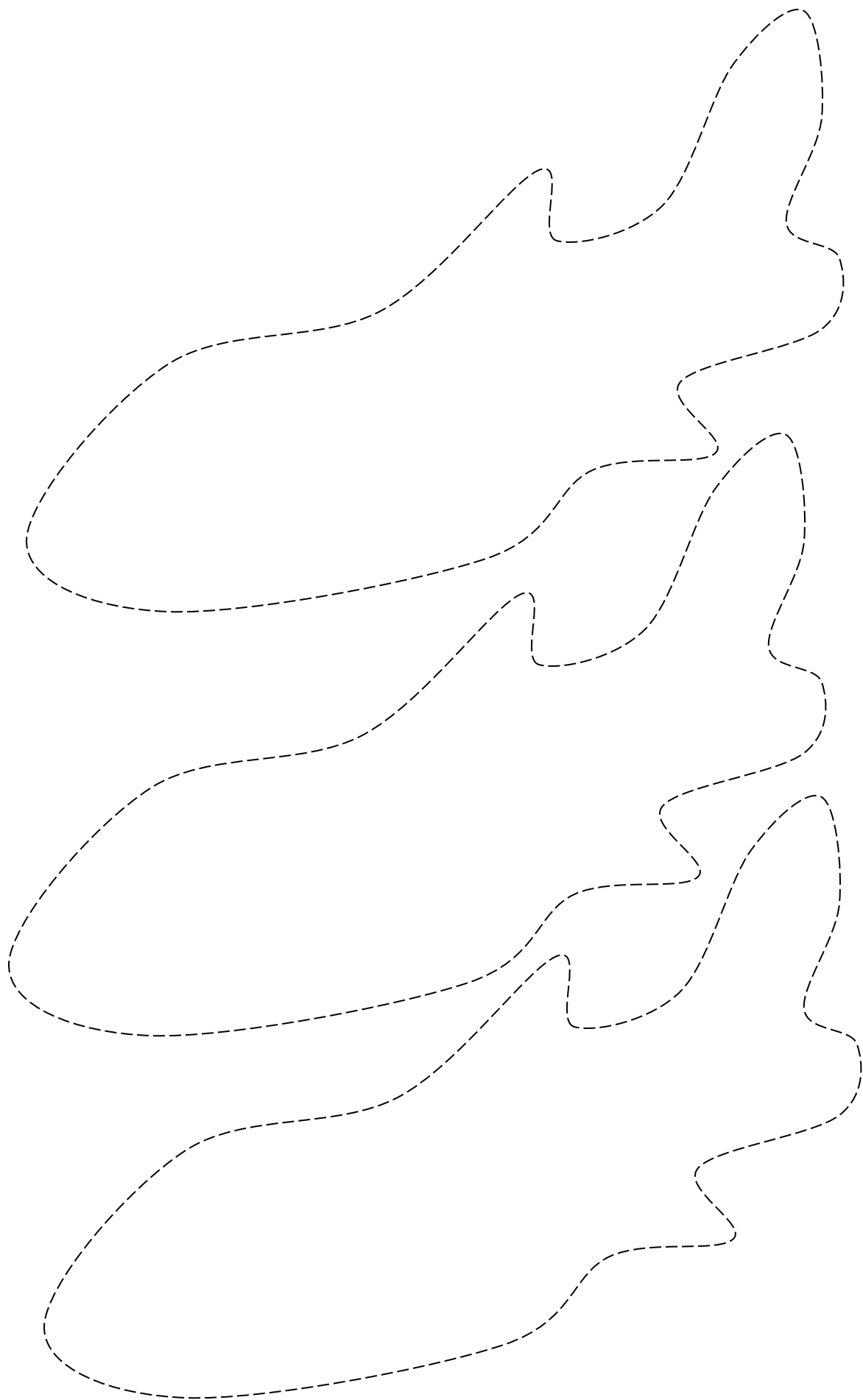


baby shark



a group of fish





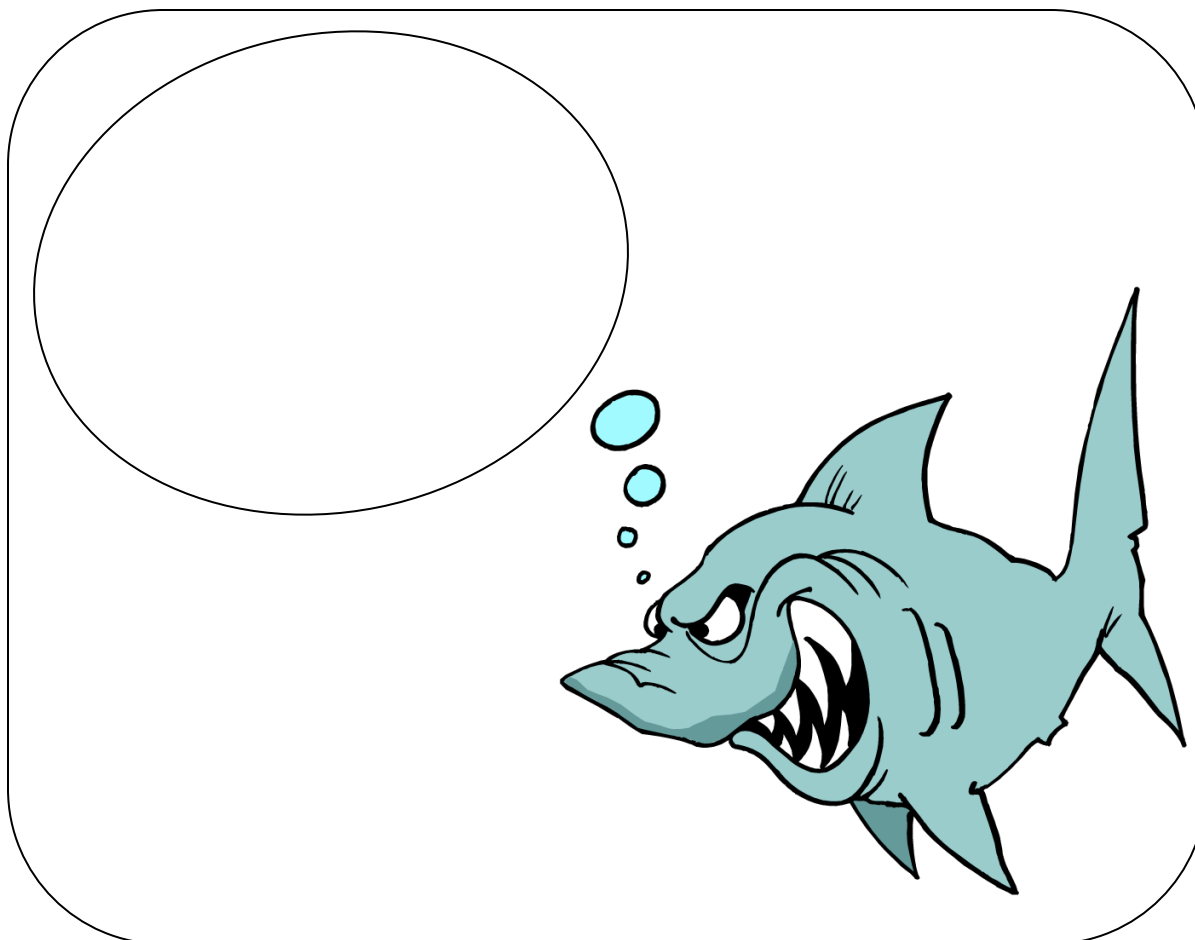
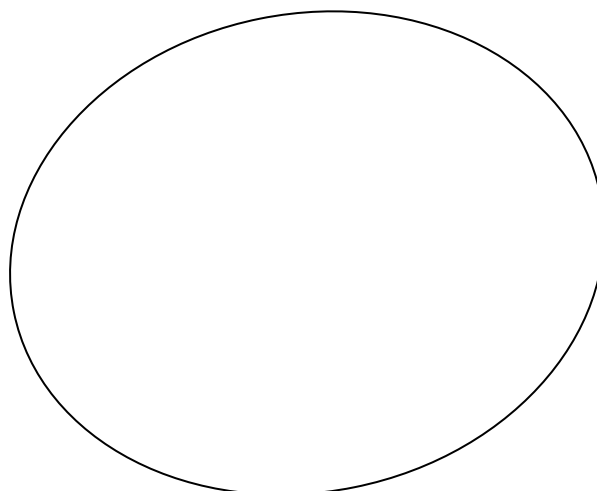
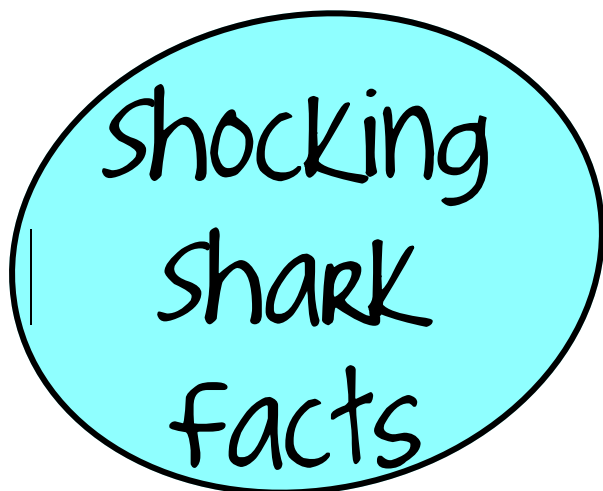
Shark Safety

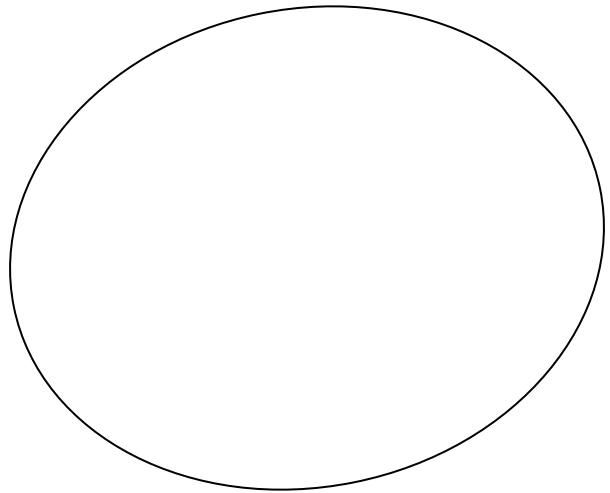
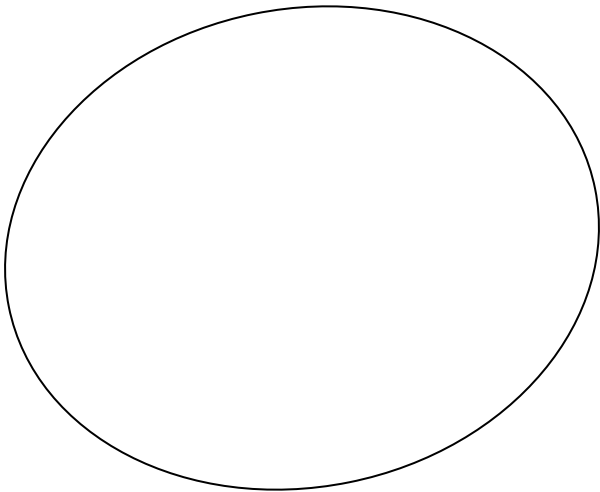
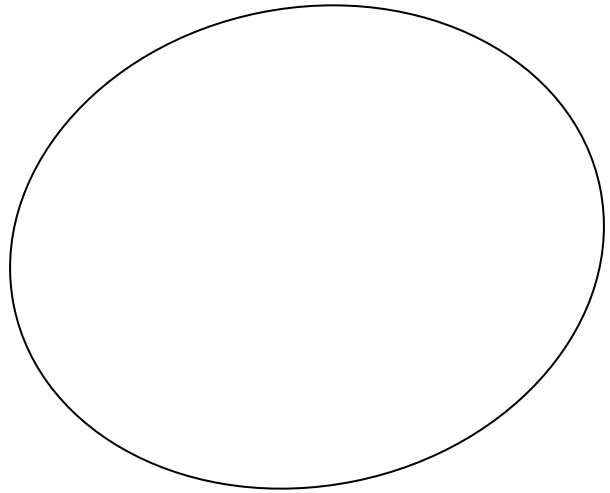
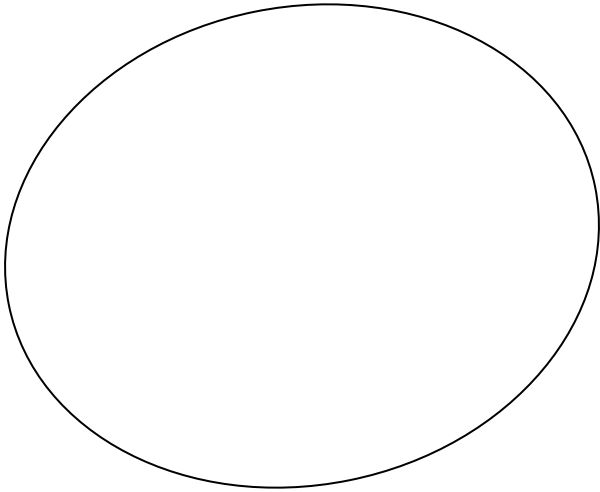
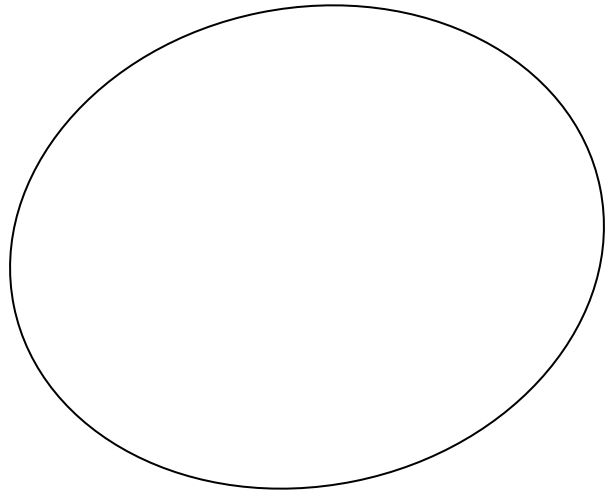
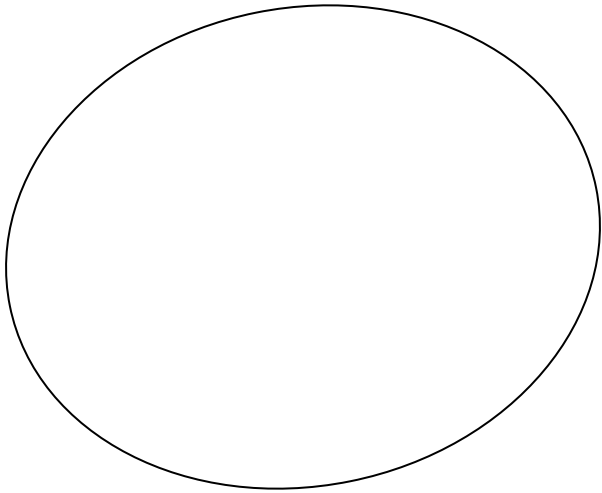


Cut each piece out. Write one way to stay safe on each piece. Stack together with cover on top and staple.

Cut each piece out. Write one "shocking" shark fact on each piece (include tidbits from books that fascinate your student). Stack together on top of the template (with cover on top) and staple as indicated.

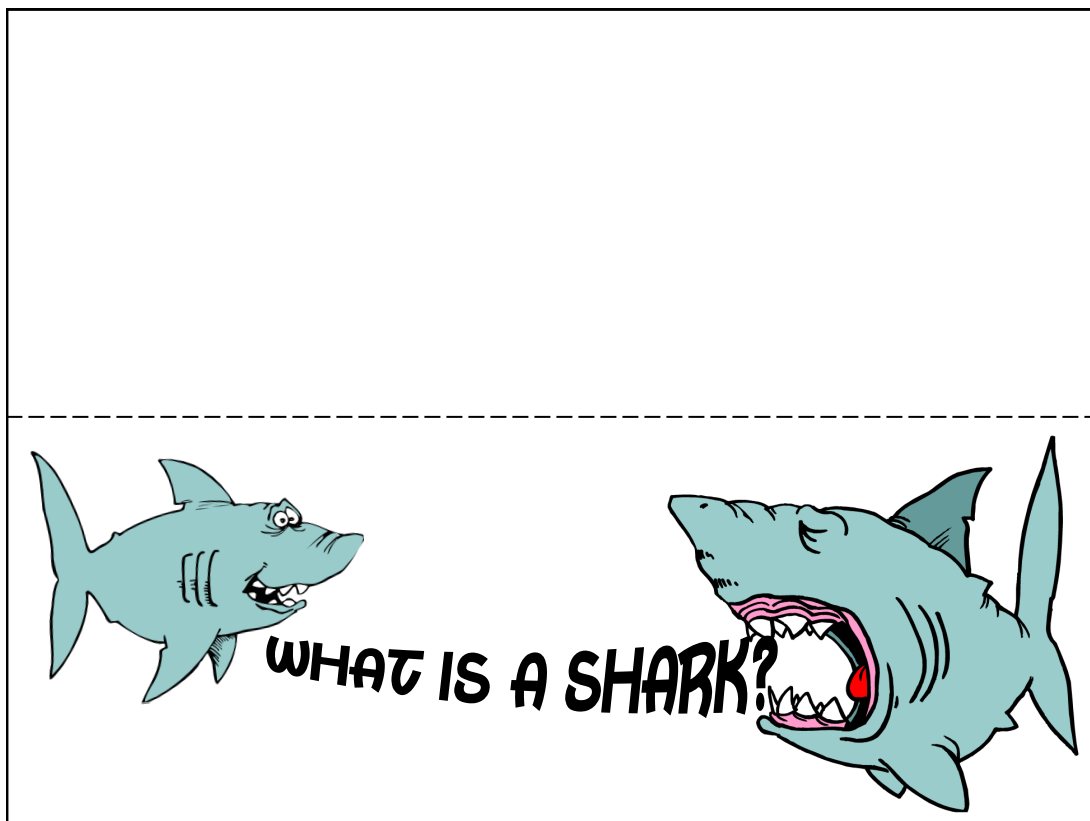
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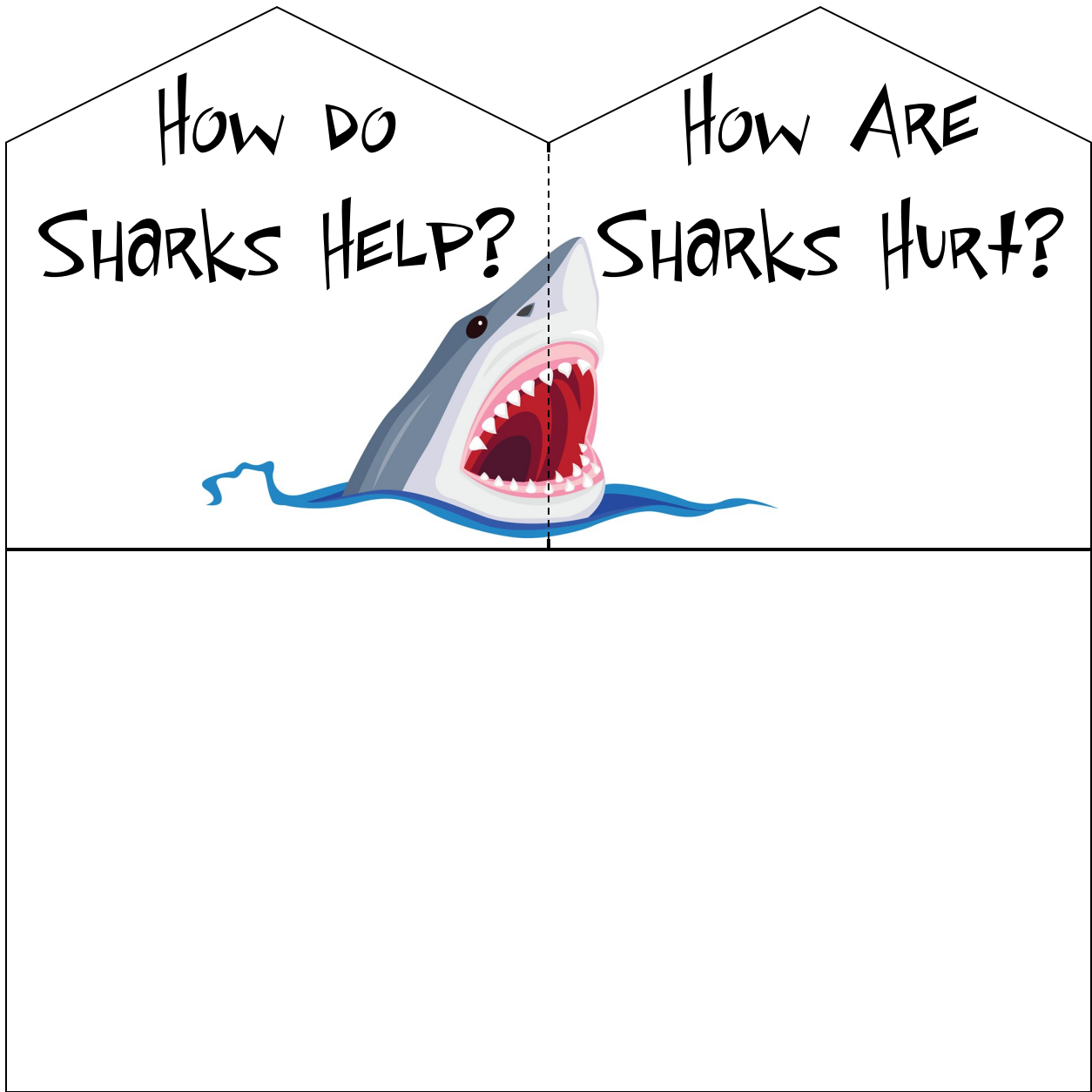


Cut the book out as one piece. Fold in half. On the inside write about shark classification or how sharks are fish. List other defining characteristics of sharks as well.

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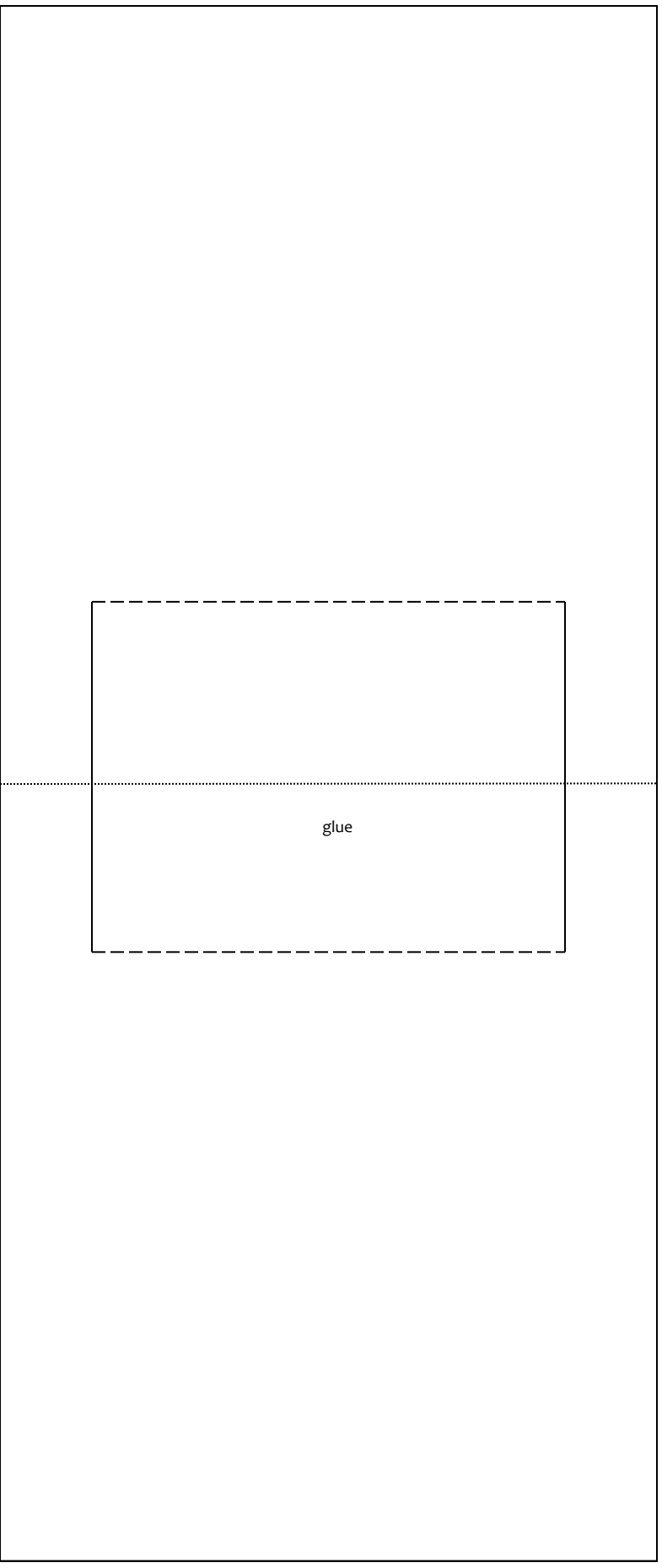


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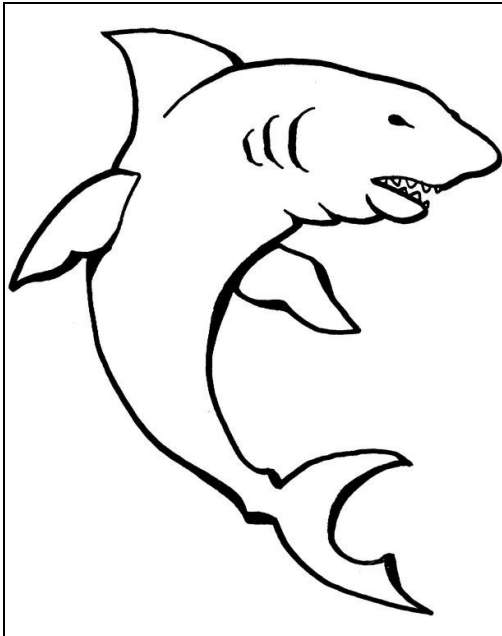
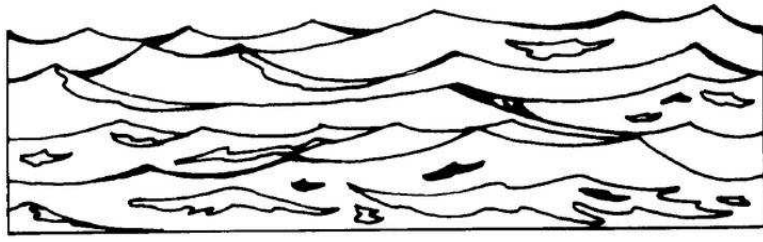


Cut out book as one piece. Cut line between flaps. Fold flaps down. Write answers under flaps.

This is a pop-up book. First, print book on cardstock. Mountain fold the book in half on the dotted line. Snip the two solid lines. Fold that flap down towards you on the dotted line. Now, valley fold the book in half, on the dotted line, popping the box to the inside of the book. Cut out the shark and color it, if desired. On the box marked "glue" the shark sitting level with the paper. Make sure it lies flat when closing the book. In the blank area, have your student write where sharks live.

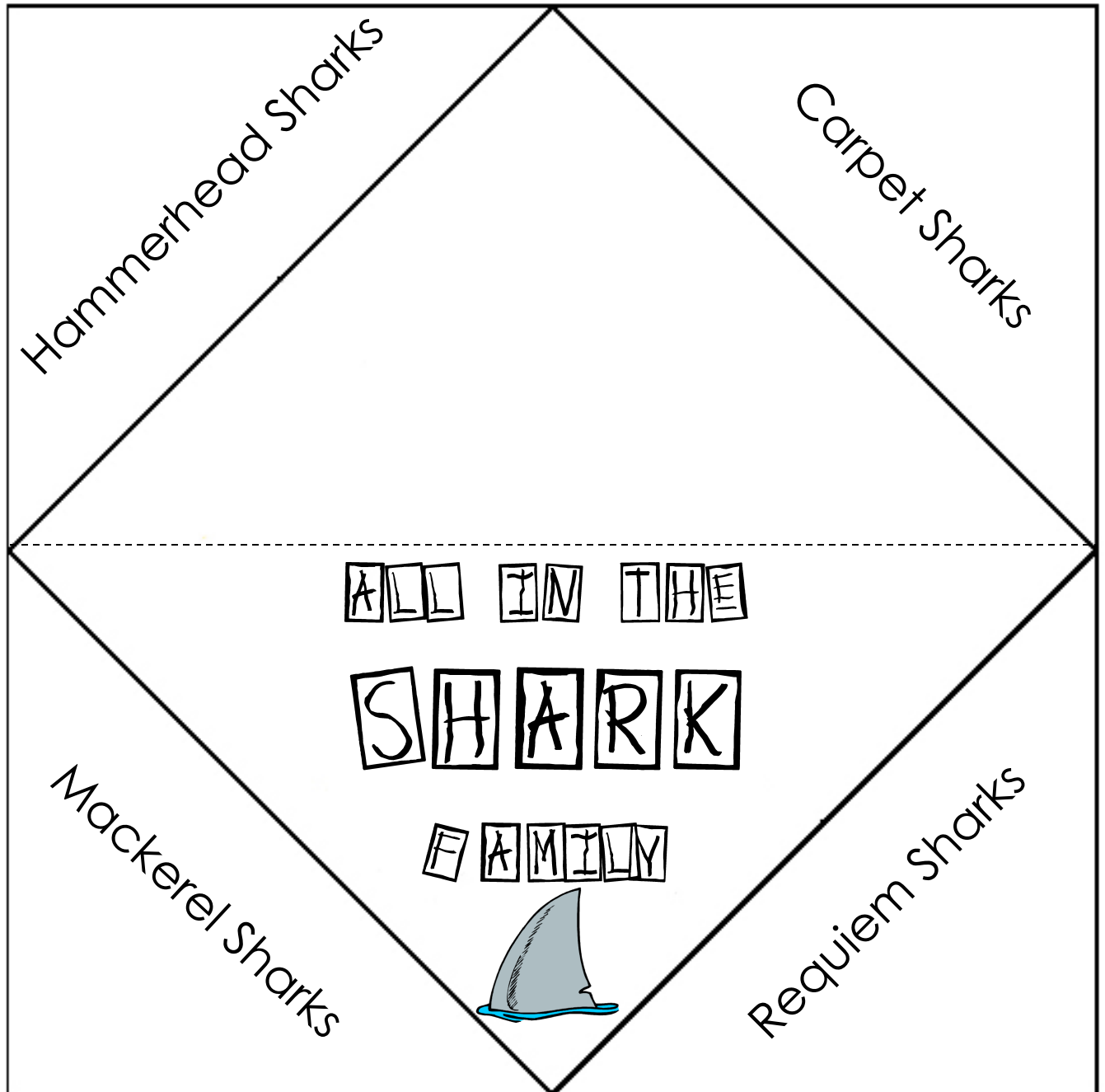


Where do Sharks Live?



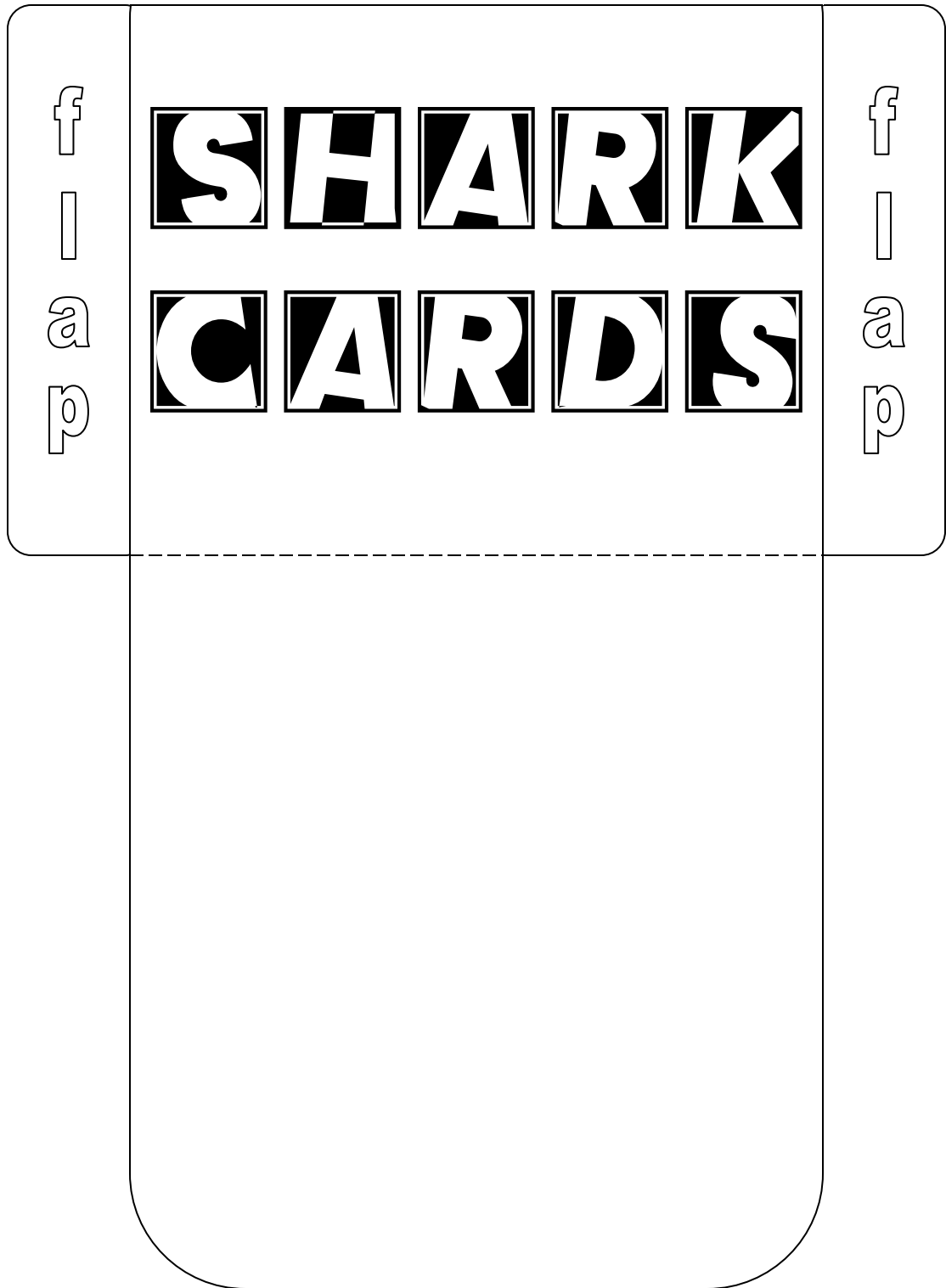
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Cut out book. Fold each triangle flap under. Fold book in half on dotted line. When you open the book, there should be four flaps to life and record information.



Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

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GREAT WHITE



HAMMERHEAD

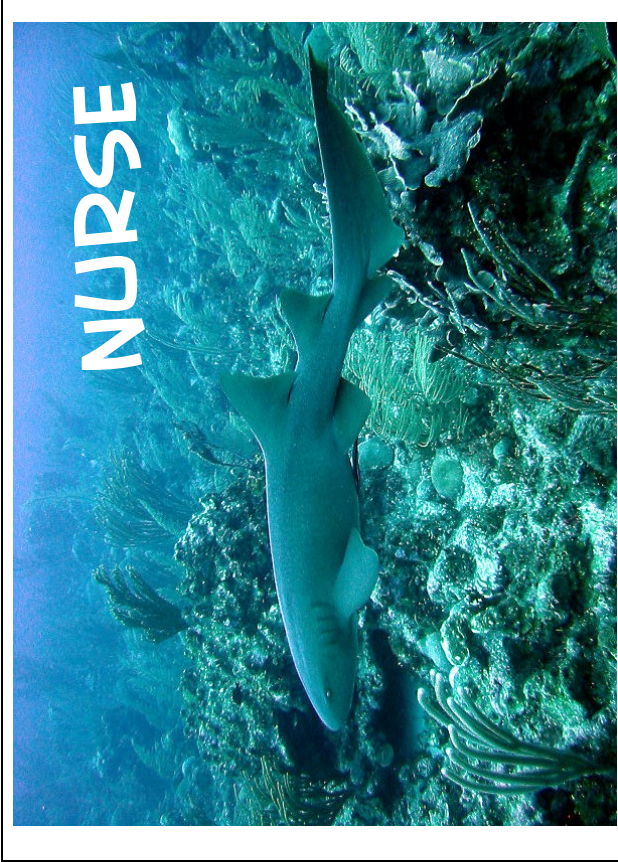


WHALE



TIGER





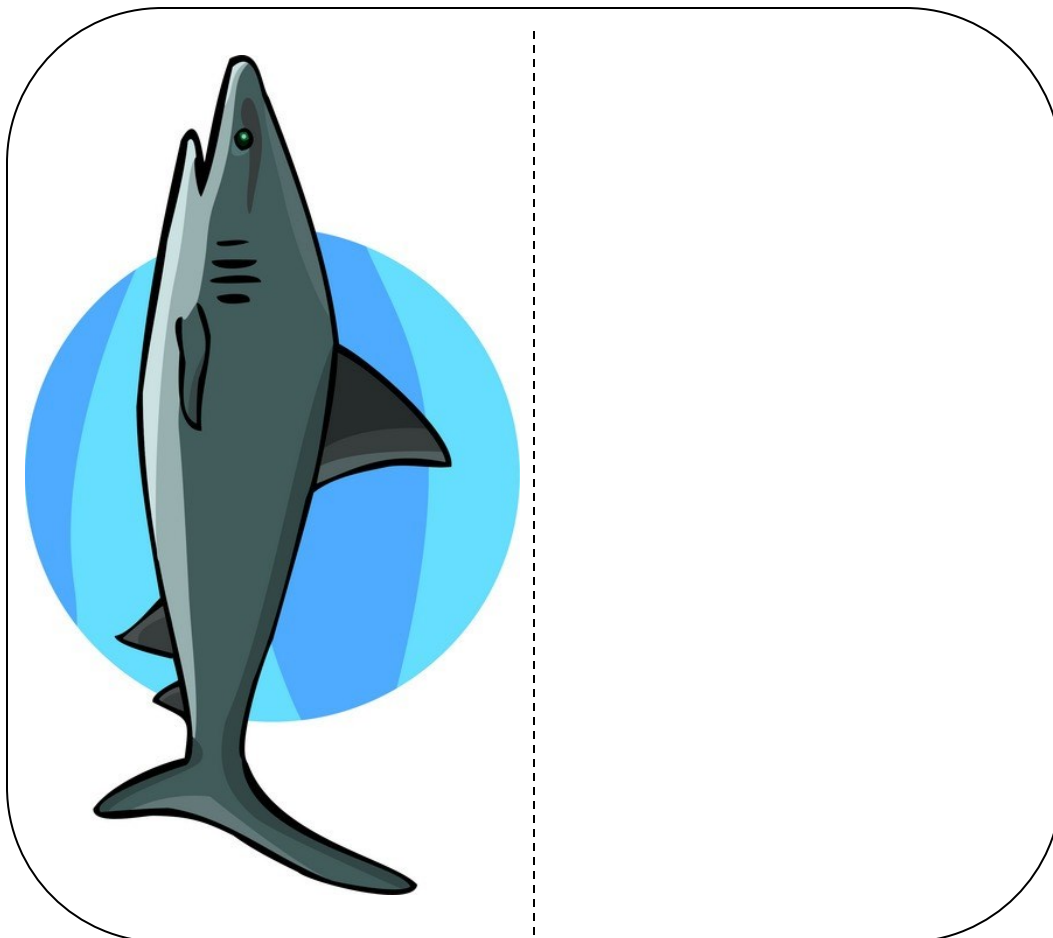
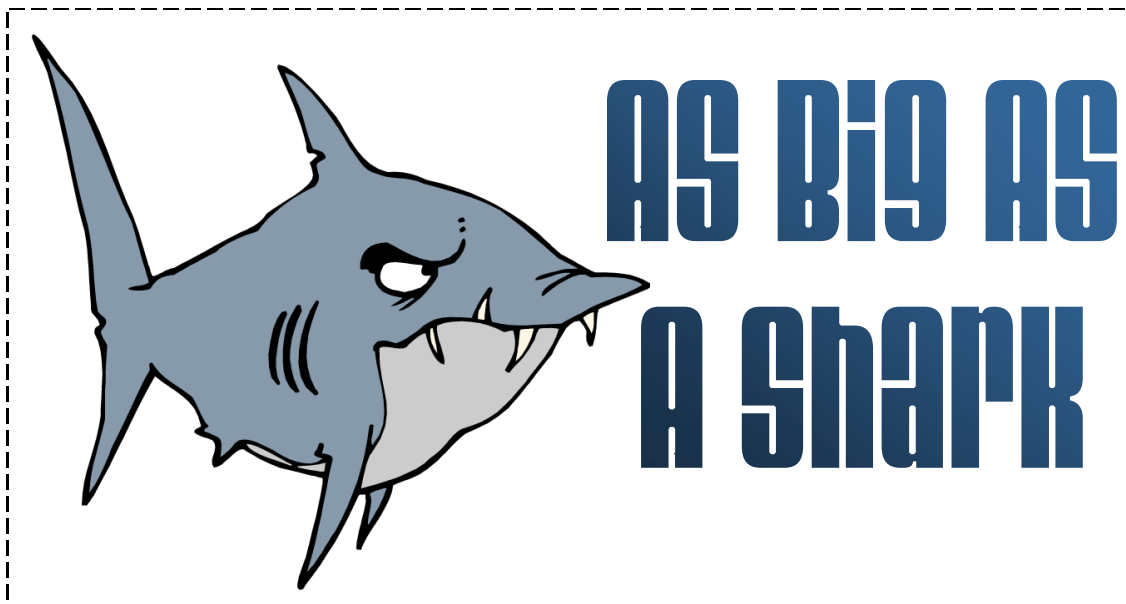
Print cards on cardstock, if desired.
Write facts on the back of each card.

SHARK

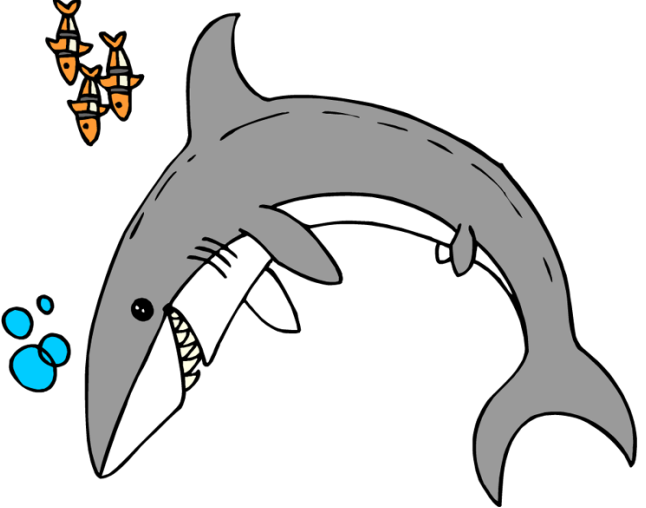
60 feet						
55 feet						
50 feet						
45 feet						
40 feet						
35 feet						
30 feet						
25 feet						
20 feet						
15 feet						
10 feet						
5 feet						
	Leopard	Nurse	Whale	Thresher	Tiger	Great White

SIZES

Cut out graph on previous page. Fill in as appropriate. Fold in thirds. Cut and paste on cover piece, if desired. Use blank book as desired.

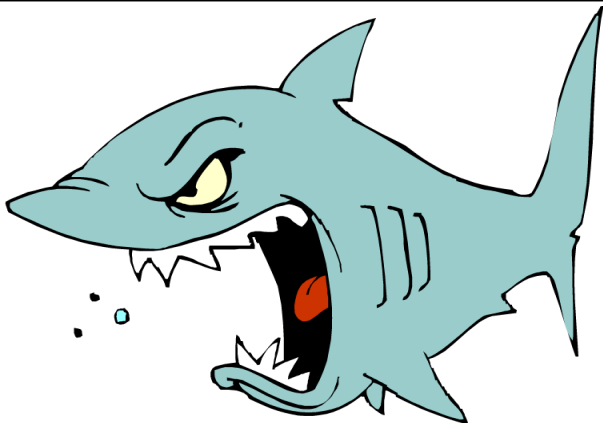


Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form four flaps.
Refold book.

<p>Smell</p>	<p>Sight</p>	<p>Sensory Pores</p>
<p>Sense-ational Hunters</p> 		

Cut books out. Fold on lines (matchbook style).

RELATIVES



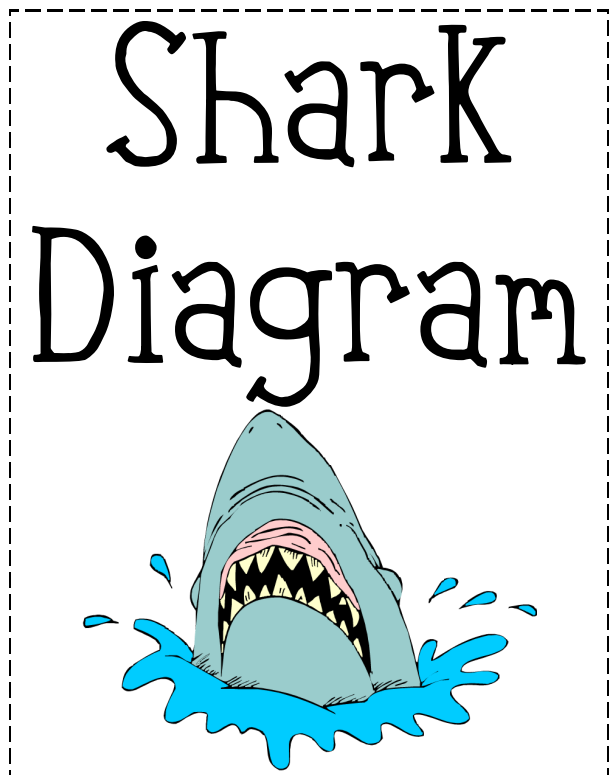
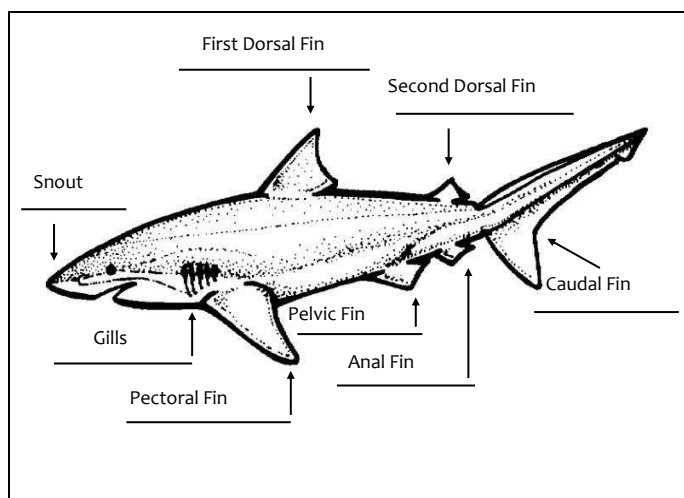
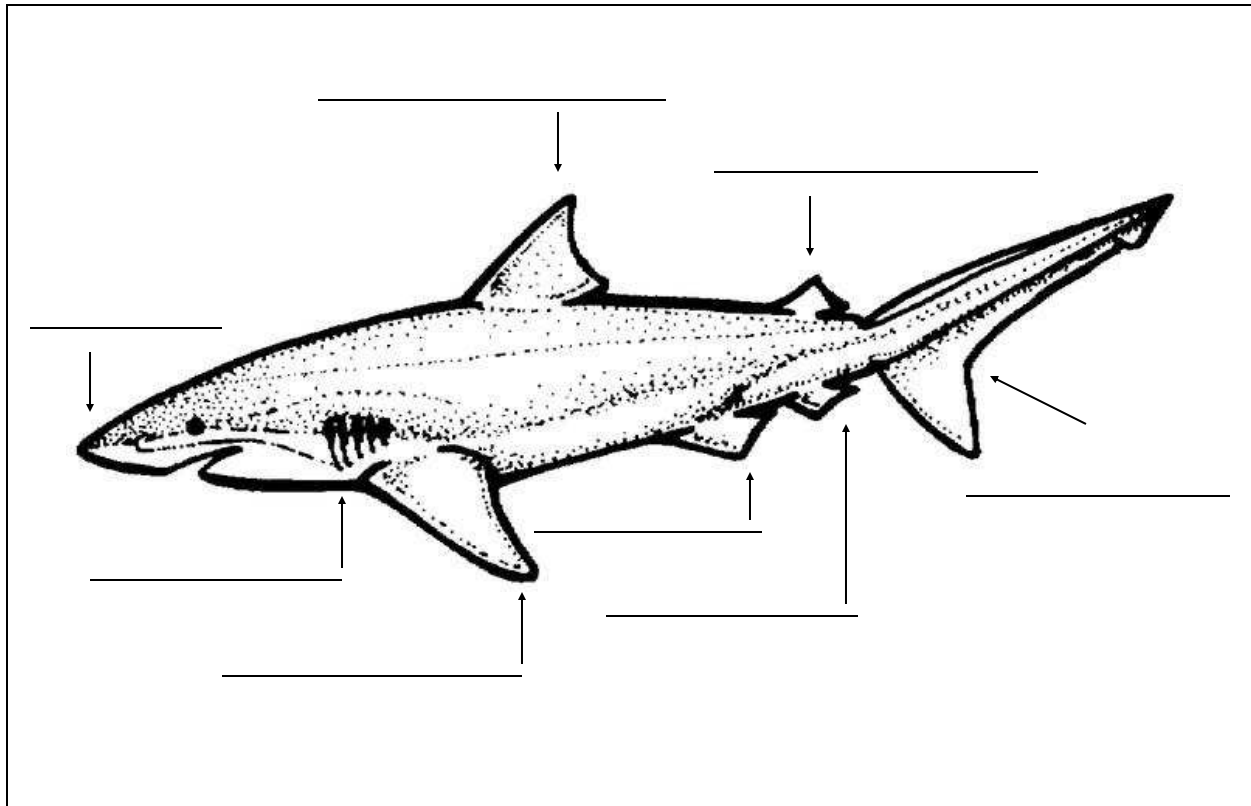
DIET

I'm
A
Predator!



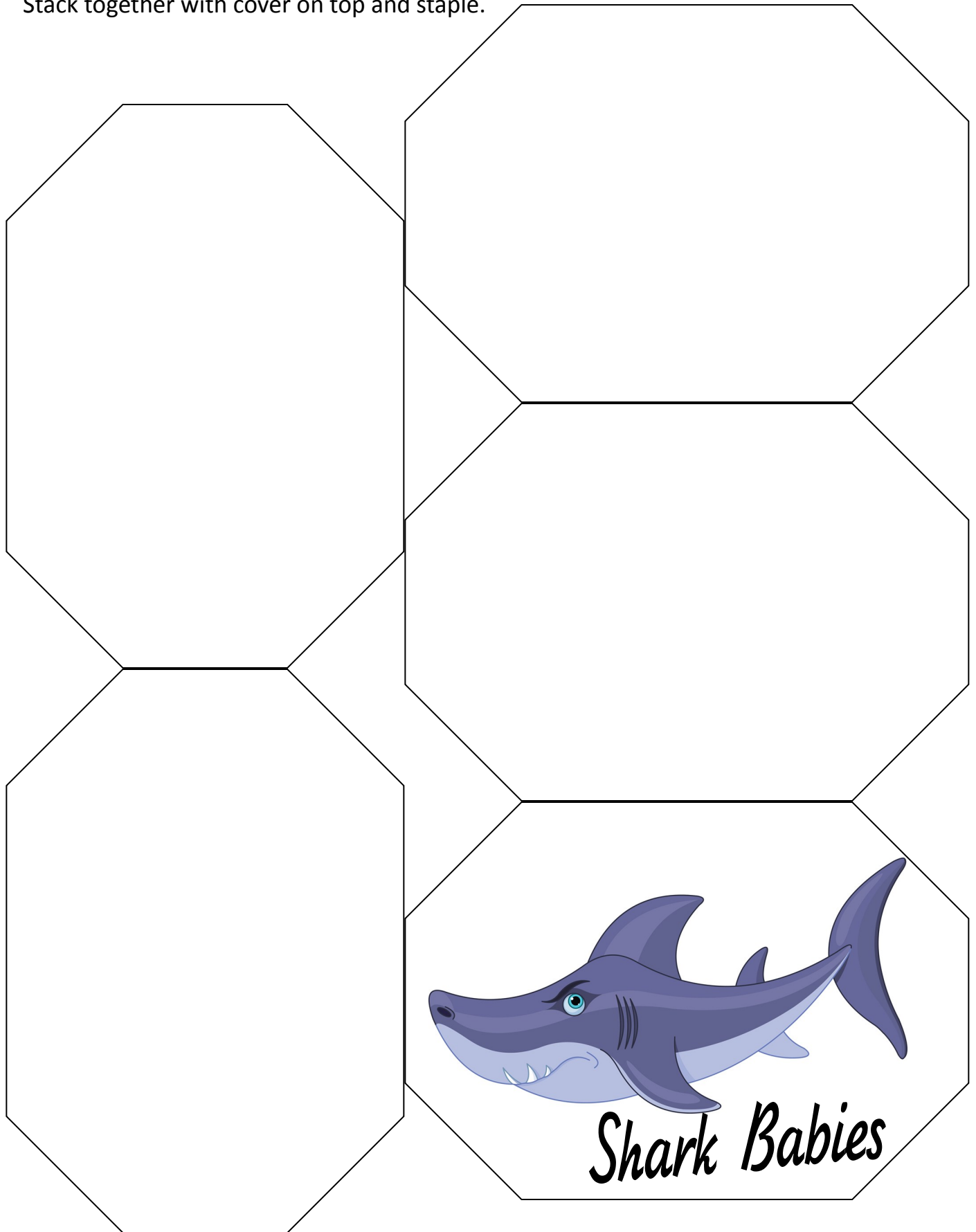
Complete diagram. Cut out and fold in half. Cut and paste cover piece to the front.

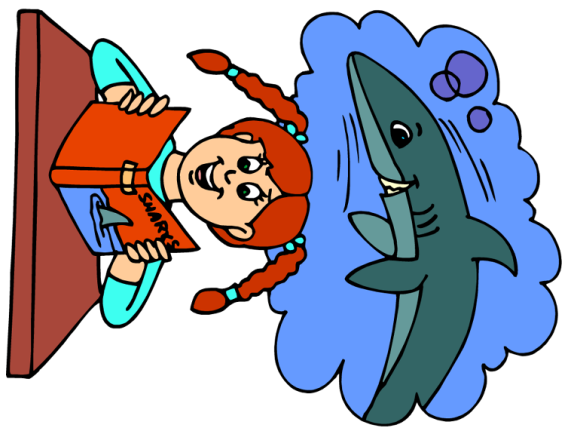
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Cut pieces out. Write one fact on each piece.

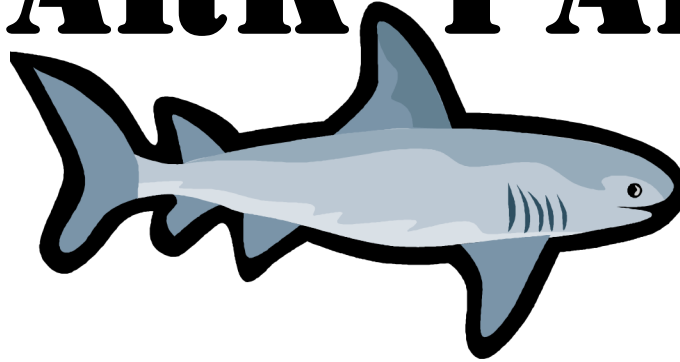
Stack together with cover on top and staple.



<p>Finding folding instructions here.</p> <p>This is the back cover of your hotdog book. Paste it to your</p>	 <h1 style="text-align: center;">BOOK LOG</h1>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>
<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>	<p>Title:</p> <p>Author:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I liked this book <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p>

Cut the strips along the solid outer lines. If there is a rectangle piece in the right corner of the strip, cut it off as indicated (remove this area). Stack your strips in order with cover on top and staple where indicated.

SHARK PARTS



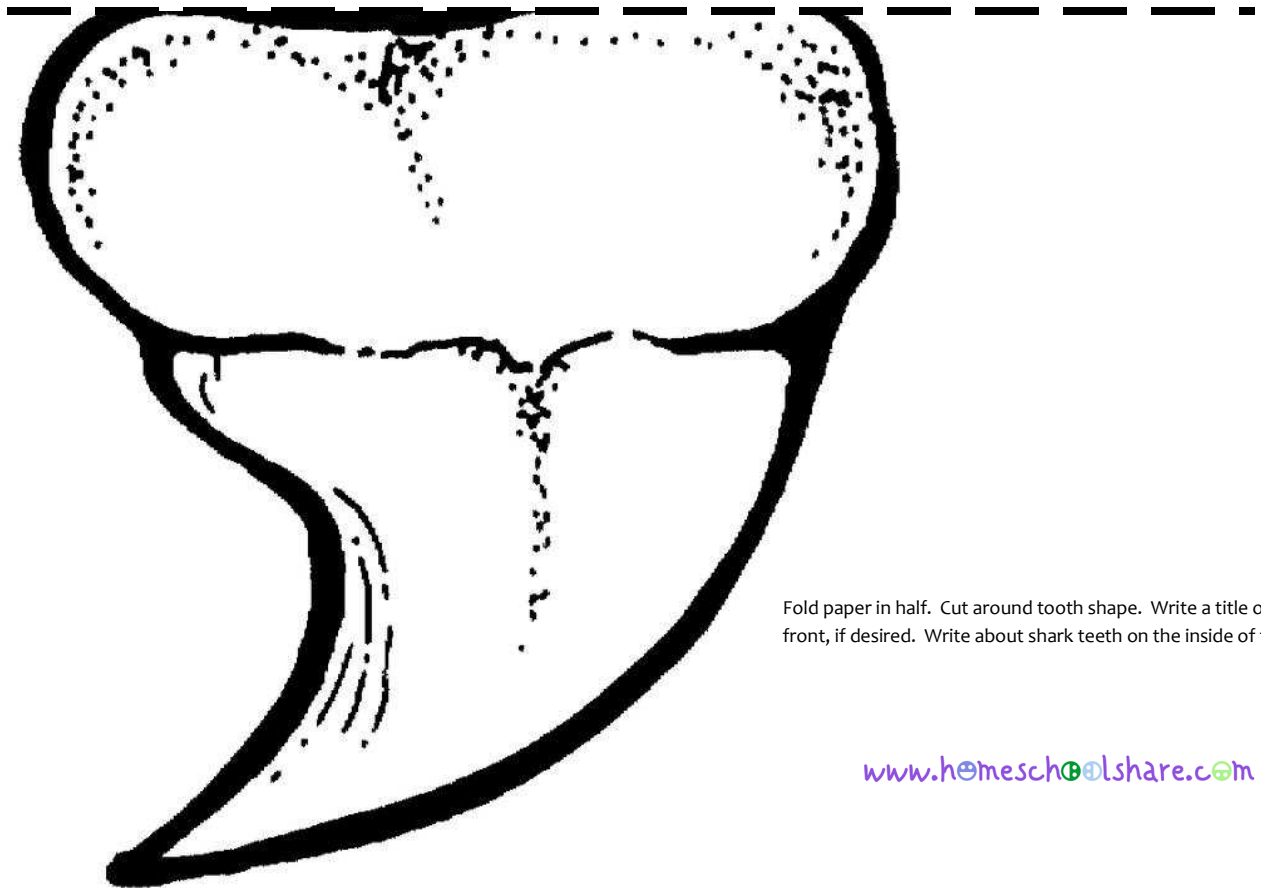
Pectoral Fin

REMOVE THIS AREA (Cut away so you have just a tab left)

Dorsal Fin

REMOVE THIS AREA

Eyes	
Caudal Fin	REMOVE THIS AREA
Denticles	REMOVE THIS



Fold paper in half. Cut around tooth shape. Write a title on the front, if desired. Write about shark teeth on the inside of the book.