

# SHARKS

## A SCIENCE UNIT

Make learning about Sharks fun and engaging!

**SHARKS AND DOLPHINS**  
How are they similar and different?

**Life Cycle of a Shark**  
EGG → PUP → ADULT

**Parts of a Shark**  
dorsal fin, eye, snout, caudal fin, gills, teeth, pectoral fin

**SHARK FACTS**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
**SHARKS AND DOLPHINS**  
Use the word bank to complete the sentence.  
WORD BANK: Fins and a tail, a blowhole, gills  
Sharks have \_\_\_\_\_  
Dolphins have \_\_\_\_\_  
Both sharks and dolphins have \_\_\_\_\_

**Shark Life Cycle**  
Cut and glue the pictures in the correct order.  
1, 2, 3, 4  
Juvenile, adult

**Parts of a Shark**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cut and glue the parts of the shark in the correct space.  
gills, dorsal fin  
I see a shark tail.

**Sharks**

*scroll*  
to take a peek inside

**KINDER** 265 PAGES

# Here is what is included:

- ✔ Lesson plans for a week
  - ✔ PowerPoints and printable posters
  - ✔ Teacher resources to make instruction easier
  - ✔ Life cycle posters and worksheet
  - ✔ Sensory bins and STEM activities
  - ✔ Bonus animal compare activities
  - ✔ Emergent readers
- ...and SO much more!

# Take a Closer Look:

## SHARK FACTS

**FACT ONE:**  
Sharks are a type of fish.

powerpoint

**Sharks**  
Sharks have gills that help them breathe underwater.

**Sharks**  
Sharks have gills that help them breathe underwater.

facts emergent reader

**Animal Research**  
By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Appear: \_\_\_\_\_  
Habitat: \_\_\_\_\_

**Shark Facts**  
Sharks can swim.  
Sharks have tails.  
Sharks live in the ocean.  
Sharks have gills.  
Sharks are fast and strong.

research craft

### Parts of a Shark

dorsal fin, eye, snout, caudal fin, pectoral fin, gills, teeth

fin, eye, tail, gills, teeth

parts of a shark

### Parts of a Shark

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Color the Fins green.
2. Color the tail purple.
3. Color the gills orange.
4. Color the nose yellow.
5. Color the mouth blue.
6. Color the eyes red.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Parts of a Shark**  
Cut and glue the parts of the shark in the correct space.

fin, eye, gills, mouth

gills	pectoral fin	snout
dorsal fin	eye	caudal fin

parts worksheets

### Life Cycle of a Shark

**EGG**  
Some sharks lay eggs in the water. The eggs are usually rectangular and have long pieces that help the egg attach to seaweed or rocks. For some sharks, the eggs stay inside the mother's body and hatch there.

**PUP**  
A newborn baby shark is called a pup. Many pups can be born at the same time. Pups are fully formed, smaller versions of their parents and are on their own once born.

**Life Cycle of a Shark**  
EGG, PUP, ADULT, JUVENILE

shark life cycle

# Take a Closer Look:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Shark Life Cycle

Cut and glue the pictures in the correct order.

newborn   egg   juvenile   adult

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Read each statement and decide if it is true or False. Cut and glue the true statements under a Fact tab. Cut and glue the false statements under a Fiction tab.

Sharks can swim.	Sharks have a skeleton made of bone.
Sharks only eat plants.	Sharks have gills.
Sharks have strong tails and fins.	Sharks only live in Fresh water.

Fact   Fact   Fact   Fiction   Fiction   Fiction

### Sharks and Dolphins

How are they similar and different?

A shark is a fish. A dolphin is a mammal.

life cycle worksheet

fact or fiction

compare powerpoint

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Sharks and Dolphins

Cut and glue the strips in the correct box.

Sharks have	
Dolphins have	
Both sharks and dolphins have	

a blowhole.  
fins and a tail.  
gills.

Sharks have \_\_\_\_\_  
Dolphins have \_\_\_\_\_  
Sharks and dolphins have \_\_\_\_\_

### Do I have gills?

yes   no

NO GILLS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Do I Have Gills?

Cut and paste the pictures into the correct group.

GILLS	NO GILLS

can   have   are

### SHARKS

can   have   are

compare worksheets

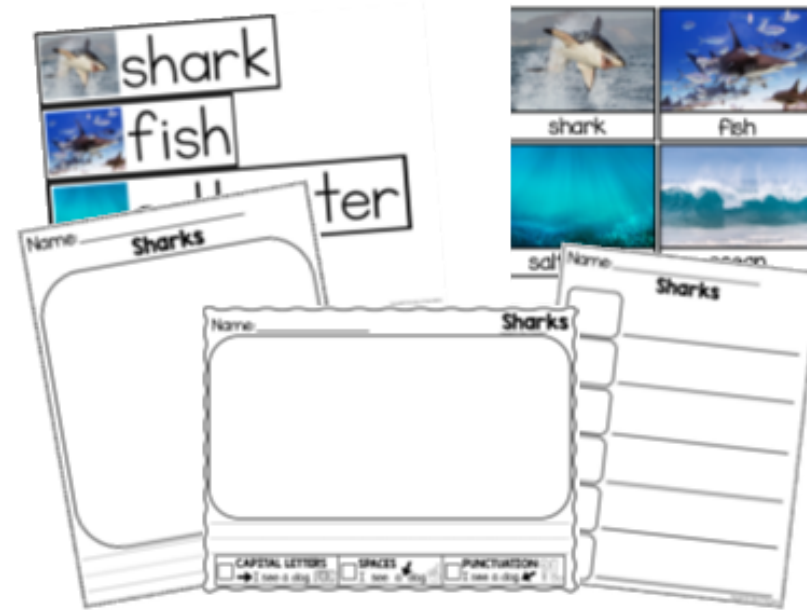
gills or lungs sort

can-have-are

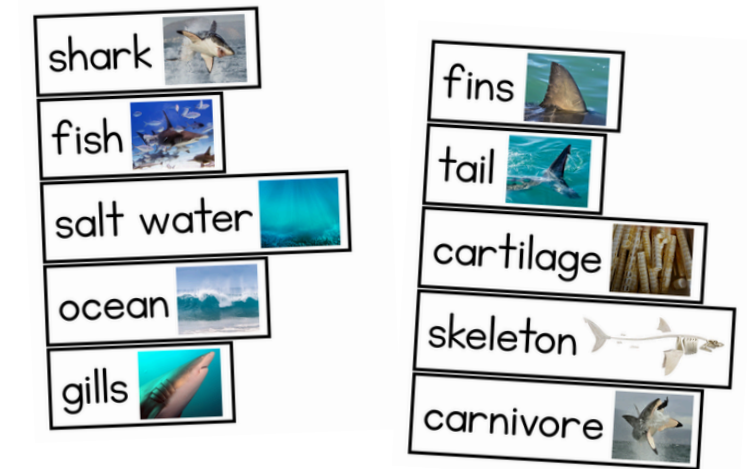
# Take a Closer Look:



definition posters



writing center

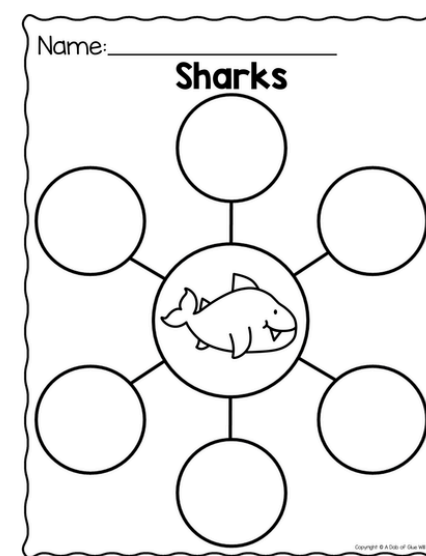


word wall

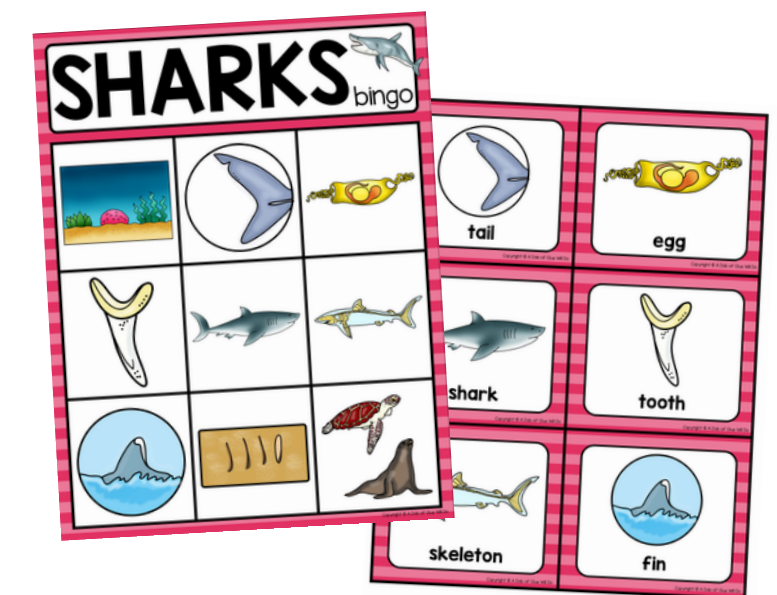
**WOULD YOU LIKE TO SWIM WITH SHARKS?**

**YES NO**

weekly question



circle maps



bingo game

# Take a Closer Look:

## SHARKS science

**MATERIALS needed:**

- Shark Books (see list)
- Copy Paper
- Scissors
- Glue
- Construction Paper
- Coloring Tools
- Stapler

**M Monday**

**SHARK INTRODUCTION**

- Read a nonfiction shark book.
- Introduce sharks by completing the Shark Facts PowerPoint.
- Answer the Question of the Week.
- Read the Shark Emergent Reader.
- Complete the Can-Have-Are activity.

*Each day please see our selection of shark songs, books, and videos!*

**T Tuesday**

**PARTS OF A SHARK**

- Read a nonfiction shark book.
- Using the Parts of a Shark poster, introduce the different parts that make up a shark.
- Complete Parts of a Shark worksheet.

**W Wednesday**

**SHARK LIFE CYCLE**

- Read a nonfiction shark book.
- Introduce the Shark Life Cycle poster.
- Complete the Shark Life Cycle worksheet and/or hat.

**Th Thursday**

**SHARK FACT OR FICTION**

- Review the Shark Facts PowerPoint.
- Complete the Shark Fact or Fiction activity as a whole group or individually.
- Optional: Start Fact portion of Friday's research craft!

**F Friday**

**SHARK FACT OR RESEARCH CRAFT**

- Read a nonfiction shark book.
- Complete the Shark Craft and Fact Book or Research Book.

lesson plans

## science: SHARKS

**Dear Families,**

We are learning all about sharks in the classroom this week. We will explore the different parts of a shark and the shark life cycle. Ask your child to share shark facts with you this week!

**At-Home Activity:**

You can learn all about sharks at home! Check out Monterey Bay Aquarium's shark cam here: <https://www.montereybayaquarium.org/animals/live-cams/shark-cam>. Or check out a live shark cam in the Atlantic Ocean here: <https://explore.org/livcams/oceans/shark-cam>.

While watching the live feeds, discuss the shark's characteristics and behaviors with your child!

at-home letter

## TEACHER GUIDE for SHARKS

**SHARKS**

- Sharks are a type of fish. They have a skeleton made of cartilage instead of bone. They are related to rays.
- Sharks are some of the oldest animals on Earth. The first sharks lived more than 300 million years ago.
- There are more than 300 species of sharks.

**WHERE DO SHARKS LIVE?**

- Most sharks live in oceans, but depending on the species they can live in different areas of the ocean. Sand sharks live at the bottom of shallow water, while Portuguese sharks live in the deepest parts of the ocean.
- There are sharks in all 5 oceans, but most sharks live in oceans located in mild or warm parts of Earth.
- While most sharks live in saltwater, some sharks like sharks can live in freshwater too.

**SHARK BEHAVIOR**

- Sharks are not social fish. Most sharks live by themselves. A few species, like the spiny dogfish, form groups called schools.
- To keep from sinking, sharks must swim constantly. They are known for their fast speeds. Most species swim up to 30 miles per hour.
- Sharks have a strong sense of smell that they use to find their food. They circle their prey and approach from under or behind.

**LIFE CYCLE OF A SHARK**

- Sharks have a unique life cycle. They can develop in three different ways, depending on the species.
- Some sharks are oviparous and lay eggs. The eggs are protected inside a leathery case that is usually attached to rocks or plants. The baby shark grows for several months inside the case before hatching.
- Other sharks are viviparous and give birth to a live baby shark, called a pup. The pup grows inside the mother shark.
- Other sharks are ovoviviparous, where the egg develops inside the mother and hatches just before or at birth.
- All sharks do not have a larval stage and are born or hatched as fully formed baby sharks, pups.
- Shark pups can swim immediately. Shark parents do not care for their babies. Pups must find food and avoid predators on their own.
- As the pup grows, it enters the juvenile stage. Juvenile sharks eat larger prey and continue to develop strength, speed, and hunting skills. They often stay in safer areas of the ocean, like shallow waters or reefs, to keep away from predators.
- Depending on the species, sharks reach adulthood between ages 3 and 35 years. The Greenland shark does not reach maturity until 50 years! Once sharks reach adulthood, they can reproduce and the life cycle begins again.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Some species of sharks, like the great white shark, will even try to eat their own pups if the pups do not swim off soon enough after being born.

teacher guide

## SCIENCE CENTER for SHARKS

**GETTING STARTED**

Fill your center with lots of fun materials that your kids can use to investigate and explore sharks. Suggested materials include life cycle and parts of a shark posters, shark teeth replicas, plastic sharks and fish, water, etc. Also make sure to include some nonfiction shark books and vocabulary cards.

**SHARING TIME**

- Have the students who went to the science center that day tell the class what they discovered or observed and any questions they may have. We have a list of open-ended questions in this unit.
- If a child makes an exciting discovery in the science center, you can ask classmates to join you near the science center so your little scientists can share their findings and enthusiasm in just a short minute or two.
- Use a sign or chant that designates it is time for the kids to congratulate the scientist and return to their center. It can be as simple as a fist bump, high five, thumbs up or a saying like, "Good Job, Good Job Hey!"
- Your student's enthusiasm in the science center will entice others to go there tomorrow.

science center

## QUESTIONS TO ASK for SHARKS

- Can you draw a picture of a shark and then label its parts?
- How does a shark breathe in the ocean?
- Why is a shark considered a fish?
- What makes sharks different from other fish?
- What does a shark's tail help it do?
- What does a shark use its fins for?
- What do you think it feels like to swim in water all day?
- How do you think a shark catches its prey?
- Would you like to live in water like sharks?
- Does a shark remind you of any other animals?
- Why do you think sharks do not chew their food?

**SCIENCE talk**

Would you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
Do you think that \_\_\_\_\_?  
else might have caused \_\_\_\_\_?  
Can you explain your findings? Recall in your own words.  
Is it different than \_\_\_\_\_?  
I you know if \_\_\_\_\_?  
I think you could \_\_\_\_\_?  
I you decide \_\_\_\_\_?  
I tell me about that? \_\_\_\_\_?  
Is that work? \_\_\_\_\_?  
draw me a picture of your findings? \_\_\_\_\_?  
I happen if \_\_\_\_\_?  
I you think is most important? \_\_\_\_\_?  
I opened when \_\_\_\_\_?  
I would you change if \_\_\_\_\_?  
I is similar to something else you \_\_\_\_\_?  
I think of another way \_\_\_\_\_?  
I new solution \_\_\_\_\_?  
I would you handle this problem/challenge/question?

science questions

**SHARK VIDEOS**

To help with the planning of your Shark Unit, we have curated a list of our favorite shark videos!

- Super Sharks! SciShow Kids
- Great White 3 Little Fox
- Stuck on Sharks Wild Kratts on PBS Kids
- Sharks: Predator Wild Kratt
- Sharks! Weird But True! Nat Geo Kids
- Sharks! Peekaboo
- Shark Freeze Dance The Kiboomers
- Baby Shark Pinkfong
- Going on a Shark Hunt The Kiboomers
- Shark Song Junyony

**SHARK SONGS**

To help with the planning of your Shark Unit, we have curated a list of our favorite shark songs!

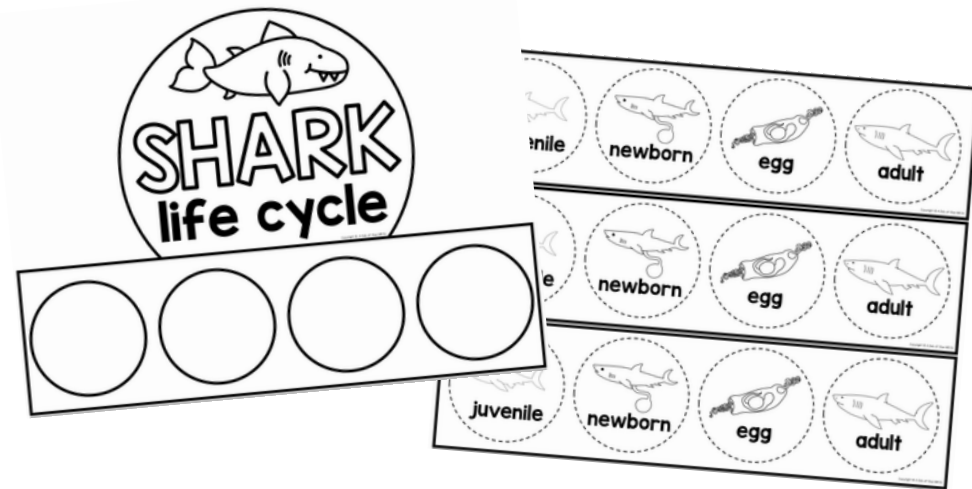
**SHARK BOOKS**

To help with the planning of your Shark Unit, we have curated a list of our favorite shark books!

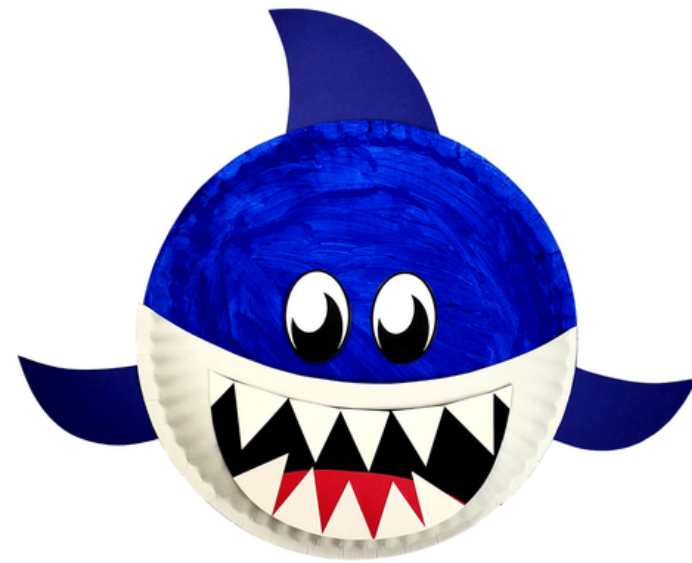
Click on a picture to be taken to the book on Amazon.

resource lists

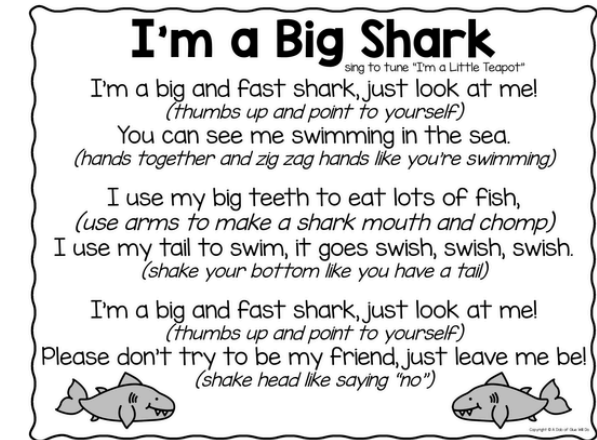
# Take a Closer Look:



life cycle hat



shark craft

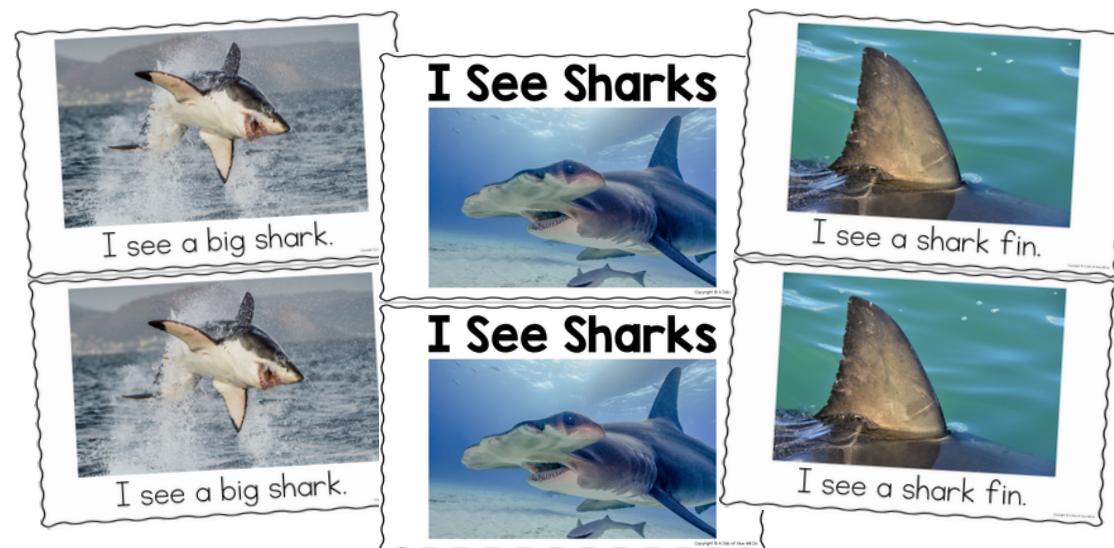


fingerplay

## SHARK FLOAT STEM CHALLENGE

- Can you design a shark that floats or sinks very slowly?
- SUPPLIES**
- Building materials: aluminum foil, craft sticks, toothpicks, paper or cardstock, cardboard, tape, scissors, etc.
  - Bowl or tub of water
- DIRECTIONS**
- 1) Tell students that sharks must keep swimming to stay afloat because they do not have a body part called a swim bladder that other fish have. Challenge students with the task of designing a shark that floats or sinks slowly.
  - 2) Provide students with building materials. After they build their sharks, have students test them in a bowl or tub of water.
  - 3) After students are done, ask them these questions:
    - Were you able to make your shark float?
    - What materials did you use and why?
    - What material(s) do you wish you had to make it easier?
    - What would you do differently next time?
    - What was the hardest part of the challenge? The easiest part?
    - What would happen if you added more weight to your shark?
    - How does the shape of the shark affect floating?

STEM activity



emergent reader



and so much more!

# Why Teachers LOVE it:



## EASY TO USE

- ✓ Teacher Guide
- ✓ Printables
- ✓ Science Center and Questions



## DIFFERENTIATE

- ✓ Writing page options
- ✓ Activity Options



## ENGAGING

- ✓ Real Pictures
- ✓ Experiments
- ✓ Hands-on Activities



# What Teachers Are Saying



“I do a shark week every year and this was a wonderful resource to it. The students love sharks and this was great. Thank you!”



“This resource was amazing for our mini shark unit for summer school. My students loved the images on the slides.”



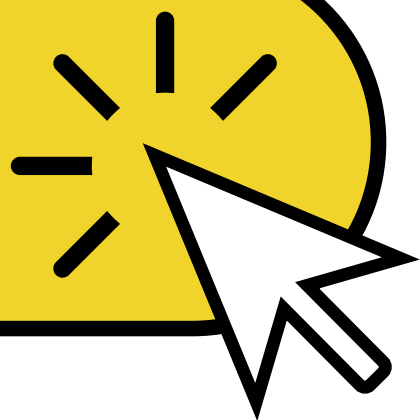
“This unit is incredibly fun! Learning about shark parts, life cycle, and creating crafts was both educational and exciting! Highly recommended!”



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- ✔ Get over 50 units
- ✔ 12 months of science experiments

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## ENDLESS SCIENCE mega bundle



# meet the team

I'm Jennifer... I am the founder and creator of A Dab of Glue Will Do and Dollar Teachers Club. I taught Kindergarten and 1st grade. I have a stash of chocolate in my desk and a Starbucks tea in my hand to keep me going. I love reading and watching my kiddos play soccer and do taekwondo.

*jennifer*



Here at A Dab of Glue Will Do, our team makes the lives of busy teachers a little easier by creating meaningful classroom resources to engage, encourage, and meet the needs of their little learners.

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