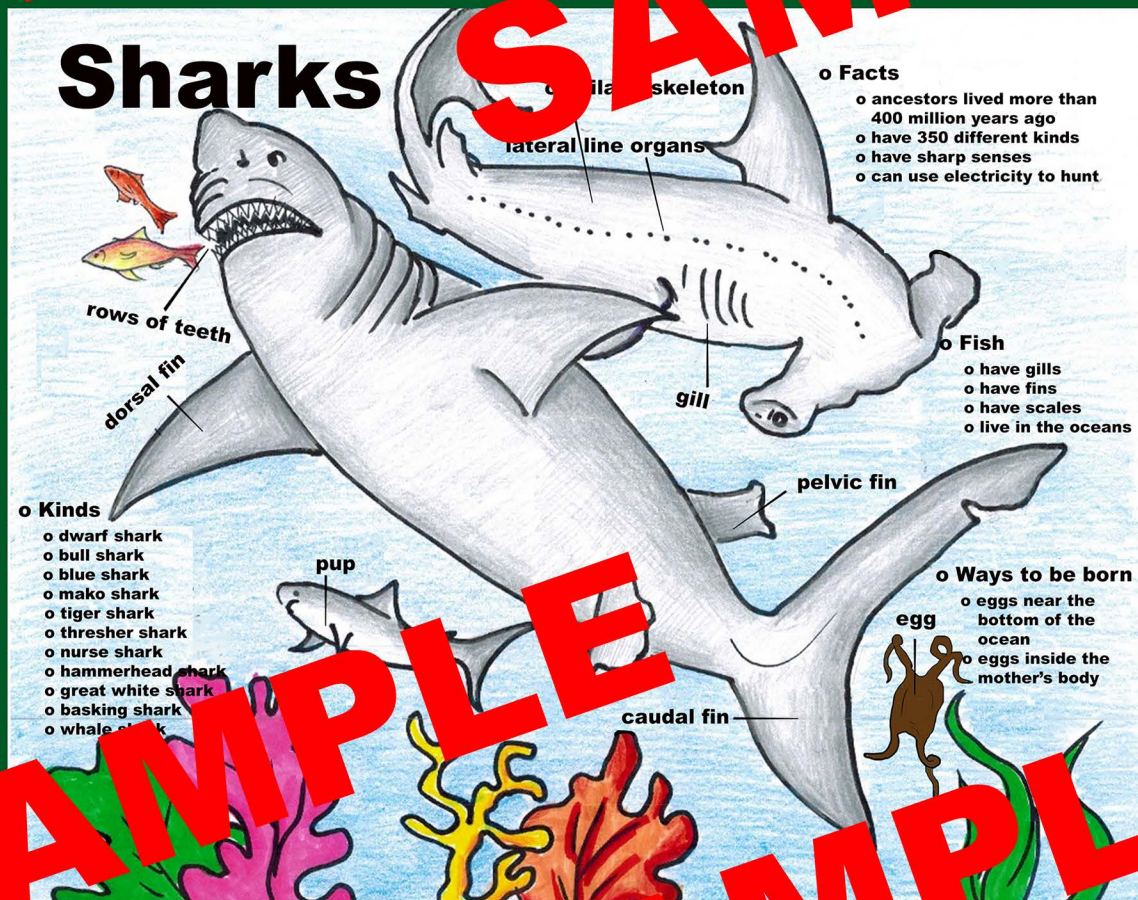


# Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

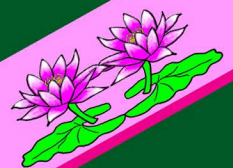
Sharks By Gail Gibbons



Teaching Animal Science through

Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary,  
Posters, and Reflection

Qiang Ma





# Sharks

© Liang Ma

## o Facts

- o ancestors lived more than 400 million years ago
- o have 350 different kinds
- o have sharp senses
- o can use electricity to hunt

## o Fish

- o have gills
- o have fins
- o have scales
- o live in the oceans

## o Ways to be born

- o eggs near the bottom of the ocean
- o eggs inside the mother's body

cartilage skeleton

lateral line organs

rows of teeth

dorsal fin

gill

pelvic fin

pup

caudal fin

- o Kinds
- o bull shark
  - o blue shark
  - o tiger shark
  - o thresher shark
  - o nurse shark
  - o hammerhead shark
  - o great white shark
  - o basking shark
  - o whale shark



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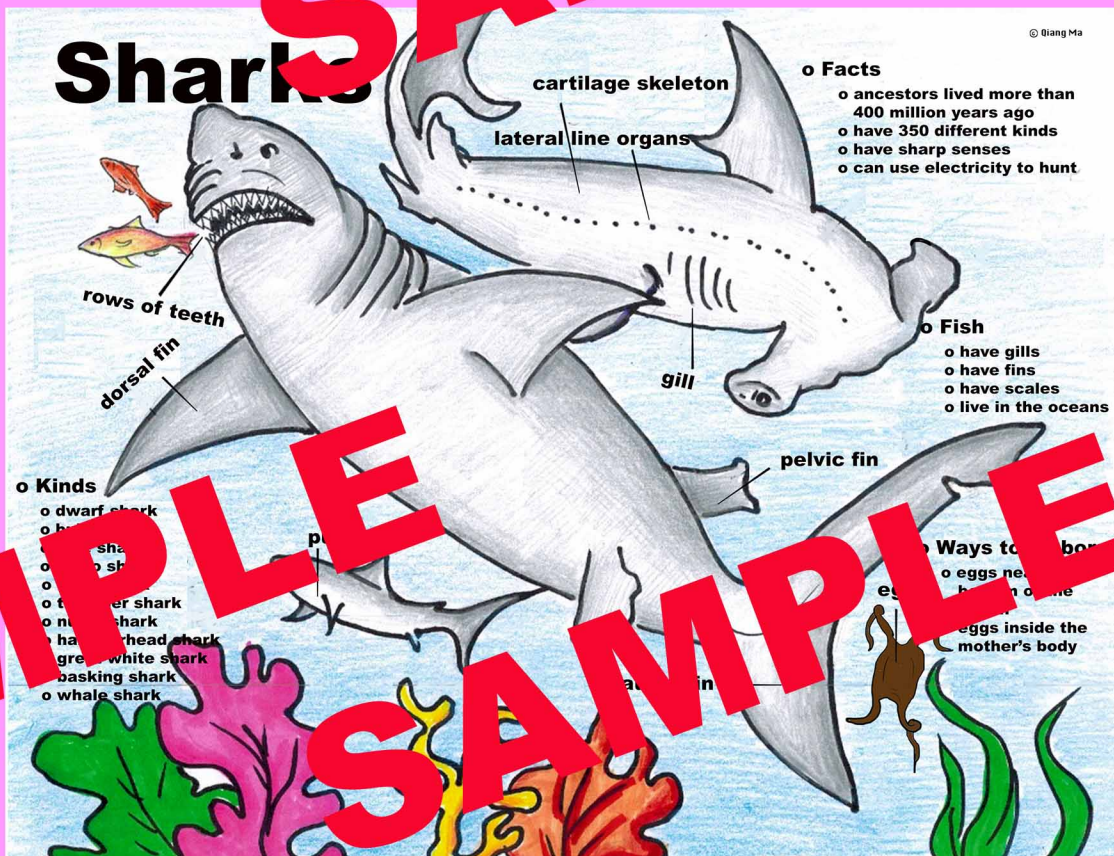
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- o whale shark





Title: \_\_\_\_\_

### Things to remember

**Colors to mark the passage:**

- Highlight the title in yellow.
- Underline topic sentence in green.
- Circle the important words in red.
- Use close reading symbols throughout text.

**CLOSE reading symbols:**

- Check Mark(V) – understands story
- Star (\*) – something is important
- Exclamation mark (!) – something new or interesting
- Question mark (?) – unsure, do not understand

The main message is to

What have you learned about sharks?

Title: **Sharks**

ors to mark the passage of time  
Highlight the title in yellow  
Underline topic sentences  
Circle the important words  
Use close reading symbols  
Reading  
Understands story  
Something is important  
Information mark (!) – something new, something that is surprising  
Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of this passage is to introduce the basic facts about sharks.

What have you learned about sharks?

I learned that most students have a hard time with our role in the world.

Even though sharks are fish, but sharks are not like other fish. Fish have smooth scales. Sharks' bodies are covered with scales call denticles that have sharp little teeth in them. Most fish skeletons are made of bone. Shark skeletons are not made up of bone but a softer elastic material called cartilage.

Sharks breathe by drawing water into their mouths as they swim. When the water passes the gills, it touches small blood vessels. These blood vessels take the oxygen from the water to keep the sharks alive. Unlike other fish, most sharks keep moving to make the water flow over their gills.

[illegible]

Sharks don't use their teeth for chewing. They use their teeth to tear, bite and crush. Most sharks have more than four rows of teeth. Their front teeth do all the work. When a shark loses a tooth, it will soon be replaced by a new one. New teeth move up from the second row. They replace worn out or missing teeth in the front row. The teeth in the third and fourth rows move forward, too.

Shark babies are born two ways. Some sharks lay tough, thorny cased eggs on or near the bottom of the ocean. It takes a few weeks before the baby sharks chew their way out of the egg cases and swim away. Other sharks develop from eggs inside the mother's body. Usually it takes about a year before these babies are born alive. Shark babies can care for themselves from the minute they are born. They are called pups.

Even though sharks are fish, but sharks are not like other fish. Fish have smooth scales. Sharks' bodies are covered with scales called denticles that have sharp little teeth in them. Most fish skeletons are made of bone. Shark skeletons are not made up of bone but a softer elastic material called cartilage.

Sharks breathe by drawing water into their mouths as they swim. When the water passes the gills, it touches small blood vessels. These blood vessels take the oxygen from the water to keep the sharks alive. Unlike other fish, most sharks must keep moving to make the water flow over their gills.

Sharks have sharp senses that work together. They have sensitive eyes. Their eyes are tubes running under their skin to their skulls. They can hear distant sounds from their heartbeat. On the sides of their bodies are small holes called lateral line organs. These help sharks sense movement in the water and can help guide them to find what they want to eat. Sharks can use electricity to hunt, too. All living creatures produce some kind of electric signals. Sharks have tiny holes in their heads called ampullae that pick up signals that guide the sharks in the water. Some sharks also have electroreceptors and sensors called **ampullae**. They can tell the direction of the magnetic field from the earth's magnetic field. Sharks can even see light! The shark's vision is very good at night. It can often dim.

Don't use teeth for chewing. They are only for to tear, bite and crush food. Use front teeth to tear and front teeth do all the work. Use back teeth to crush. They will soon be replaced by a new one. New teeth move up from the jawbone to replace worn out or missing teeth in the front row. The teeth in the third and fourth rows move forward, too.

Baby sharks are born two ways. Some sharks lay tough, thorny cases (eggs) on or near the bottom of the ocean. It takes a few weeks before the baby sharks chew their way out of the egg cases and swim away. Other sharks develop from eggs inside the mother's body. Usually it takes about a year before these babies are born (live). Shark babies can care for themselves from the minute they are born. They are called pups.

✓ ☆ ! ?

Why aren't sharks like	
------------------------	--

Other shark  
How do gills help  
sharks?  
How do sharks  
breathe?  
How do sharks  
swim?  
How do sharks  
hunt?  
How do sharks  
reproduce?  
How do sharks  
communicate?  
How do sharks  
adapt to their  
environment?  
How do sharks  
survive?  
How do sharks  
evolve?

Why aren't sharks like	Sharks are not like other fish because:
------------------------	---

How do gills help sharks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most fish have smooth scales while sharks have sharp little teeth in them.</li> <li>• Most fish skeletons are made of bone while shark skeletons are made of cartilage.</li> <li>• Unlike other fish, most sharks can keep moving.</li> </ul>
Explain how sharks breathe.	<p>Scales (cartilage) by constantly taking oxygen from the water.</p> <p>Sharks sense vibrations together: lateral line. Constant sounds in the water. They sense vibrations in the water. They move in the water. The shark is what is in the water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ampullae: Pick up the signals that guide the sharks in the right direction.</li> <li>• Smell: can tell the direction a smell is coming from.</li> <li>• Eyes: can see things under water where light is often dim.</li> </ul>
What are the two ways shark babies born?	<p>Shark babies are born in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some sharks lay eggs on or near the bottom of the ocean. The baby sharks chew their way out of the egg cases after a few weeks.</li> <li>• Other sharks develop from eggs inside the mother's body and are born alive after a year.</li> </ul>

Why aren't sharks like other fish?	
How do gills help sharks?	
Explain how the sharks' senses work together.	
What are the two ways shark babies born?	

scales	Small thin hard plates covering fish.
skeleton	Main structure of bones in vertebrate animals.
cartilage	Fleshy material that cushions joints.
lateral line	Organ used by fish to take in oxygen.
senses	Ability to find or respond to slight changes, sounds, or movements.
signals	Electrical or radio waves transmitted or received.

[illegible]

# Getting Started: Shark Close Reading

## 1. It is suggested to get the following items ready.

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book <u>Sharks</u> by Gail Gibbons	V	
Lesson Plan	V	
Vocab Poster	V * Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster.	
Info Organizer	V	V
Blank Paper for Drawing on Day 1	V	V
1 Reading Passage	V	V
1 Text Dependent Questions Set	V	V
Vocabulary	V	V
1 Shark Black and White Drawing	V	
1 Shark Color Drawing Poster with labels	* Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	* Students may create the poster in groups by using teacher's sample
Teacher Finished Sample Package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shark Color Drawing with label</li> <li>Vocab Poster with Post-it notes</li> <li>Info Organizer completed</li> <li>1 Reading Passage with marks</li> <li>1 Text Dependent Questions Set with answers</li> <li>Vocab Sheet with answers</li> </ul>	*  I tried to type as much as possible for you to read easily. In real time, you are going to hand write to model for your students.	
Sharpie	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, \*: optional

2. Read the lesson plan.
3. Look at the finished sample works included.
4. Photocopy 5 page package (1 Empty page, 1 Info Organizer, 1 Reading Passage, 1 Text Dependent Questions Set, and 1 Vocab Sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.
5. The lesson is designed as cross curriculum among ELA, Science/Animal/Fish/Shark, and Fine Arts using close reading and GLAD strategies.

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# Credits

I draw all the clipart myself for all the products in my store.

Thank you so much and I hope you enjoy this lesson.

