

Shark Fact File

Sharks are a type of fish but instead of having bones, their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is what your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark. Scientists believe that sharks have been in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school or shoal.

Where do they live?

Sharks can be found in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures though polar sharks prefer colder water.



What do they eat?

What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, crabs and squid.

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are not very common. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than from shark attacks.

Shark Senses

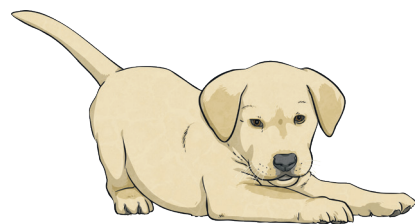
Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can see in low levels of light.

Amazing Fact!

Most shark species would die if they stopped moving. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive.

Did You Know...?

A baby shark is called a pup.



Date _____

Name _____



Non-Chronological Report Text Features Key

Text Title:

Here are the features of a report text. Use your coloured pens, pencils or highlighters to identify parts of your text which show each feature. For example, you could colour the 'present tense verbs' box in red, then use the same colour to underline examples of the present tense in your text.



	Topic title covers the whole subject.		Factual language and description.
	Brief introduction paragraph gives who/ what/ where overview.		Present tense verbs (unless it's a historical report).
	Information organised into categories .		Technical language may be explained in a glossary.
	Each category has a sub-heading .		Third person makes it impersonal (it, he, she, they, them, their, etc).
	Some information may be in fact boxes or bullet-point lists .		Formal tone (not chatty!)
	Extra details support the main points.		

Research Notes

Labelled image of the creature

Type of Animal:

Mammal Bird Arachnid Reptile Insect Fish Amphibian

Where does this animal live?

- Consider zooming in from the ocean, to the layer, to its habitat.

Ocean: _____

Layer: _____

Habitat: _____

How big is this animal and what does it look like?

What does this animal eat?

Interesting facts about this animal:




1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Report Writing

How did you do? Tick one box for each feature of the genre.

Features of the Genre:			
My title is relevant to the topic of my report.			
I have given a brief introduction on what I will cover in my report.			
I have chosen and written about 3-4 main elements relating to my topic.			
Each of my elements is labelled with a sub-heading and has its own paragraph.			
I have researched real facts and included them in my report.			
I have used factual language.			
I have made sure all technical vocabulary has been explained.			
I have included a 'Did you know...' section.			

What I am proud of:

What I need to improve:
