SHARK ADAPTATIONS BINGO

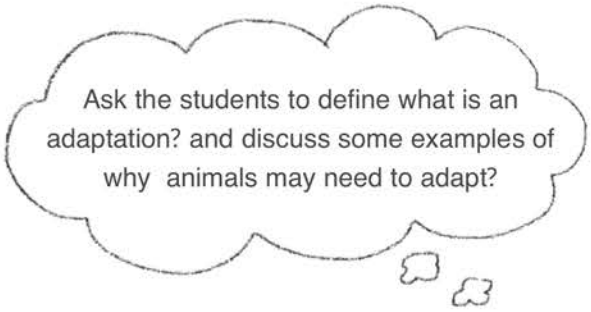
Sharks have been around for 400 million years, they have developed different features on their bodies during this time, STRUCTURAL ADAPTATIONS that enable them to better survive in their environment. It's not just the way they look, but there's also a lot of functions and behaviours, things that they can DO to really help them survive in their marine habitat. BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATIONS. But which weird and wonderful adaptation belongs to which species? can you evaluate if it's structural or behavioral and win the game?

Focus questions:

What is the difference between a structural adaptation and a behavioural adaptation?
How do different sharks use these to better survive in their habitats?

Materials needed:

- Adaptation Bingo card (1 each student)
- Shark pieces (1 each student to cut up)
- Shark Adaptations list (1 teacher copy to be cut up)
- Teacher answer key (1 teacher copy)
- Bingo markers or M&Ms to mark bingo squares
- Scissors
- Glue stick



Before the game:

Hand out one Bingo card and one shark species grid. Ask the students to cut out each piece. There will be more shark species than there are squares. Students will have to choose from the selection of species and where they want to place them on the card. Stick each square to the game card.

Game play

1. Take the adaptations list (1 copy) and cut out each individual adaptation strip, place all pieces into a hat or container. Select an adaptation from the container at random and read aloud to the students. Remember to tick them off on the provided **teacher answer key** as you go.

2. Students must decide which shark the adaptation is describing and whether they think it is a behavioural or structural adaptation. A spot or counter should be placed on the shark with the extra detail of a pencil letter B or S for which type of adaptation they think is is.
Winner completes 4 in a row horizontally, or using the bonus square 5 vertically, or completely fill the board. You choose.

3. When one of the agreed patterns is completed the student calls out 'BINGO'.
Check student answers by reading back each clue and have the student say if it was a behaviour or structural adaptation.
Allow time after the game for students to research further any shark adaptations they were unfamiliar with or found interesting.

B I N G O C A R D

S Q U A R E

B O N U S

Use the bonus square to complete 4 in a row vertically.

SHARK ADAPTATIONS

Artwork by Michelle Trigg

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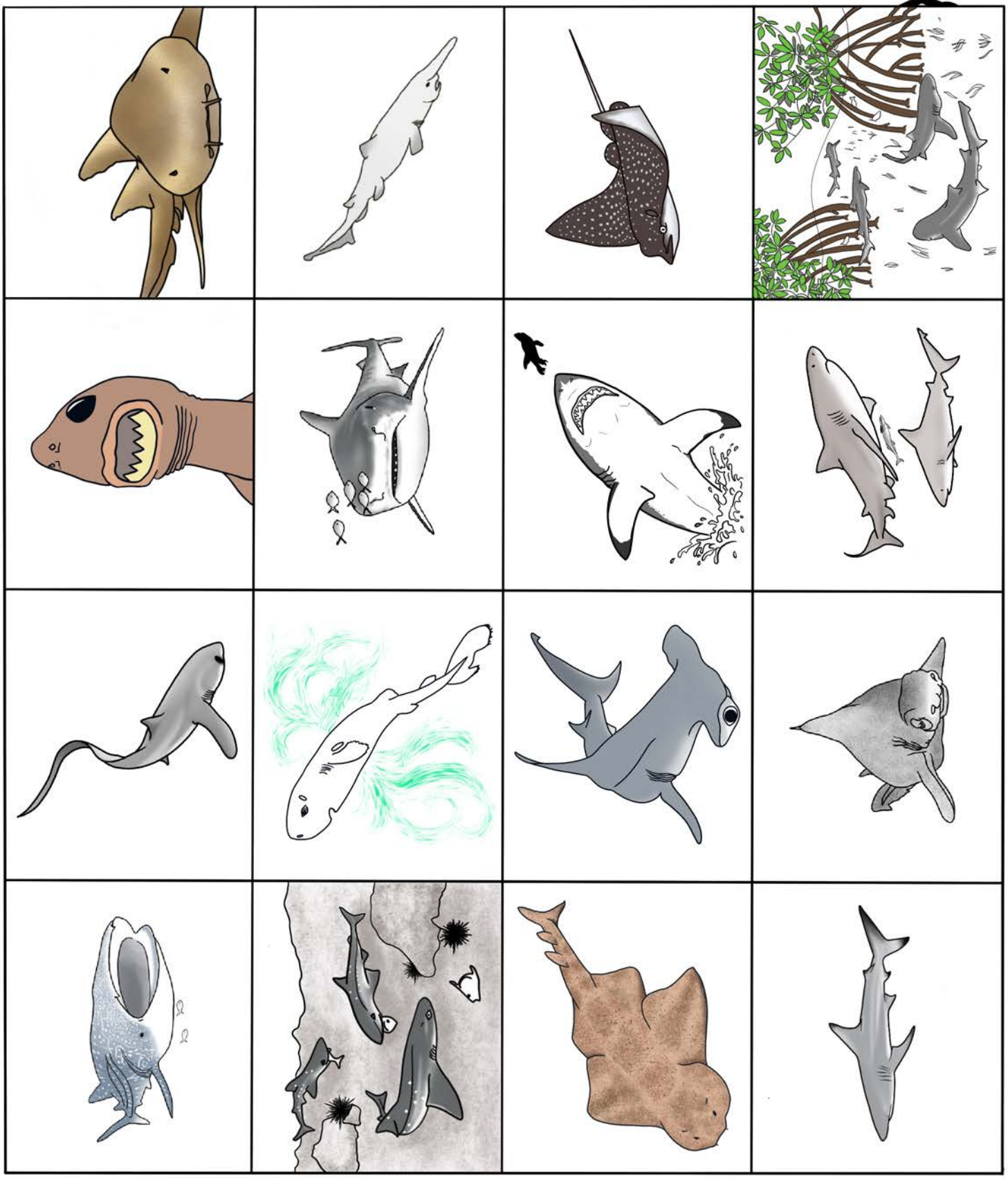
GAME PIECES



Cut out each shark square

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SHARK ADAPTATIONS

Scientists have recorded this shark migrating thousands of miles in search of food or to possibly find a mate.	This shark together with others of its kind perform school like and evasive moves to avoid great hammerheads.
This shark species hunts in packs.	This shark hunts large fast prey, it uses a powerful ambush technique.
Scientists believe this species may leap out of the water to shake off parasites or remoras.	These sharks spend the first few years of their life in the mangroves, which act as a protective nursery area.
This little shark squirts glowing liquid from pouches near its pectoral fins to attract food and a mate in the deepest parts of the ocean.	This shark has a large mouth used for scooping up the smallest organisms of the ocean. It is a filter feeder.
This shark has a sling shot jaw that can project forward to snap up tasty prey.	This shark can swim in fresh water by regulating salt levels in the body (Osmoregulation)
Amazing camouflage allows this shark to blend into its surrounding habitat and be an incredible ambush predator.	This shark has super suction when feeding that can suck a conch right out of its shell.
This shark uses its elongated upper lobe of the tail fin (caudal) to slap and stun prey, a unique hunting strategy.	This shark feeds on prey much larger than itself. It has a unique set of teeth leaving a tell-tale shaped hole in its prey.
This shark has a very wide head giving it maximum surface area for electroreceptors (Ampullae of Lorenzini), which in turn enhances their ability to detect prey.	This shark has very large dermal denticles, they can be seen without a magnifying glass. Super armoured skin.

Cut out each adaptation strip

Cut out each individual statement

TEACHER ANSWER KEY

Behavioral Adaptations

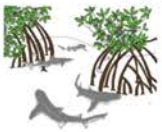
TIGER SHARK : Scientists have recorded this shark migrating thousands of miles in search of food or to possibly find a mate.

BLACK TIP SHARK (C. limbatus): This shark together with others of its kind perform school like and evasive moves to avoid great hammerheads.

SPINY DOGFISH : This shark species hunts in packs.

WHITE SHARK : This shark hunts large fast prey, it uses a powerful ambush technique.

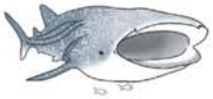
EAGLE RAY : Scientists believe this species may leap out of the water to shake off parasites or remoras.



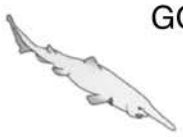
LEMON SHARK : These sharks spend the first few years of life amongst mangroves, which act act as a protective nursery area.

Structural Adaptations

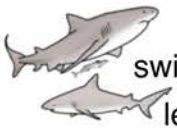
POCKET SHARK : This little shark squirts glowing liquid from pouches near its pectoral fins to find food and a mate in the deepest parts of the ocean.



WHALE SHARK : This shark has a large mouth used for scooping up the smallest organisms of the ocean. It is a filter feeder.



GOBLIN SHARK : This shark has a sling shot jaw that can project forward to snap up tasty prey.



BULL SHARK : This shark can swim in fresh water by regulating salt levels in the body (osmoregulation)

ANGEL SHARK: Amazing camouflage allows this shark to blend into its surrounding habitat and be an incredible ambush predator.

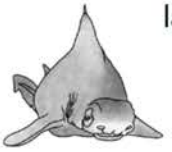
NURSE SHARK : This shark has super suction when feeding that can suck a conch right out of its shell.

THRESHER SHARK : This shark uses its elongated upper lobe of the tail fin (caudal) to slap and stun prey, a unique hunting strategy.

COOKIE CUTTER SHARK: This shark feeds on prey much larger than itself. It has a unique set of teeth leaving a tell-tale shaped bite hole in its prey.

GREAT HAMMERHEAD: This shark has a very wide head giving it maximum surface area for electroreceptors (Ampullae of Lorenzini), which in turn enhances their ability to detect prey.

PRICKLY DOGFISH: This shark has very large dermal denticles, they can be seen without a magnifying glass. Super armoured skin.



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