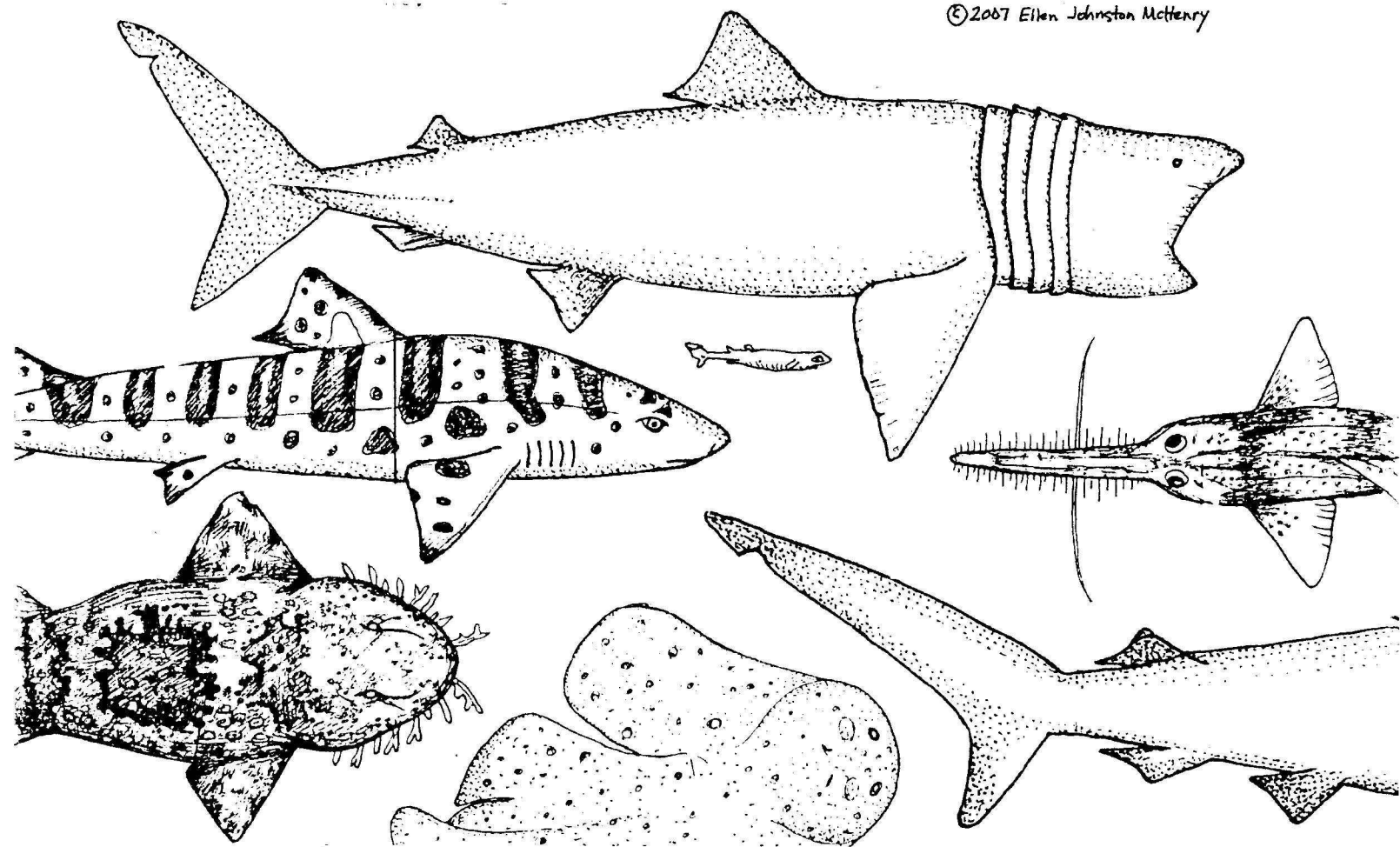




A GAME ABOUT SPECIES OF SHARKS

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BITES & PIECES

A GAME ABOUT SPECIES OF SHARKS

Background information:

This game is designed to make you look closely at sharks. There are a wide variety of sizes, colors, body and tail shapes, and feeding habits. The smallest shark is only 8 inches long, while the longest one is over 30 feet. Some sharks are flat and are bottom feeders, picking up whatever they come across. Some are filter feeders and don't even have teeth. And, of course, there are your standard carnivores that hunt and kill. A few sharks glow in the dark or look like goblins!

You will be looking carefully at tail, fin, head, and body shapes of 16 different sharks. You will need to observe carefully, in order to match the correct tails, bodies and heads. It's tricky, but not impossible. The visual discrimination required makes this game a challenge even for upper elementary ages.

Set- up instructions:

Cut the cards apart so that you have a total of 64 individual cards (16 shark sets consisting of 4 cards each).

Game #1:

If you have very young students, in grades K-2, I recommend that you start by simply laying out the cards on the table and having them try to assemble sharks. After becoming familiar with the sharks, you may want to have them try Game #2. (You could leave a few sharks out of the Game #2 if 16 is too many.)

Game #2:

If you have students in grades 2-4, I recommend this version of the game. Shuffle the cards then lay them out on the table, one by one, to make a large 8x8 square. The players will take turns turning over two cards at a time (as in a standard game of "Concentration"). If a player turns over a shark information card, he keeps that card and does not return it to the table. A player may have up to two information cards or uncompleted sharks in his hand at one time. If he draws a third, he must put it back. If a player turns over a card that he thinks is part (head/body/tail) of one of the sharks on his information cards, he may keep that card.

When the players return the cards to the table, they return them FACE UP. Gradually, the number of face-up cards will increase as the game goes on. Surprisingly, this will not make the game too easy. It will still be a challenge for most players in this age group.

If a player discovers that one of the body parts he has been holding does not match any of his information cards (oops!), the player waits until he draws the correct piece then discards the incorrect one onto the table. However, if another player has the correct information card for that mistaken piece, that other player may claim that piece during his next turn.

As soon as a shark is completed, the player may acquire another information card and begin a new shark. Players may be building only two sharks at a time, but there is no limit on the number of completed ones they may have.

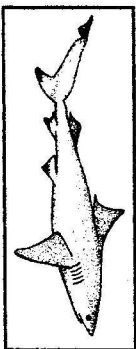
Whoever has the highest number of completed sharks wins the game.

If they do well at this variation of the game, try following up with Game #3.

Game #3:

If you have students in grades 5 and up, you may want to play this version of the game. Use the rules for Game #2, except for the rule about returning the cards face up. Return the cards to the table face down.

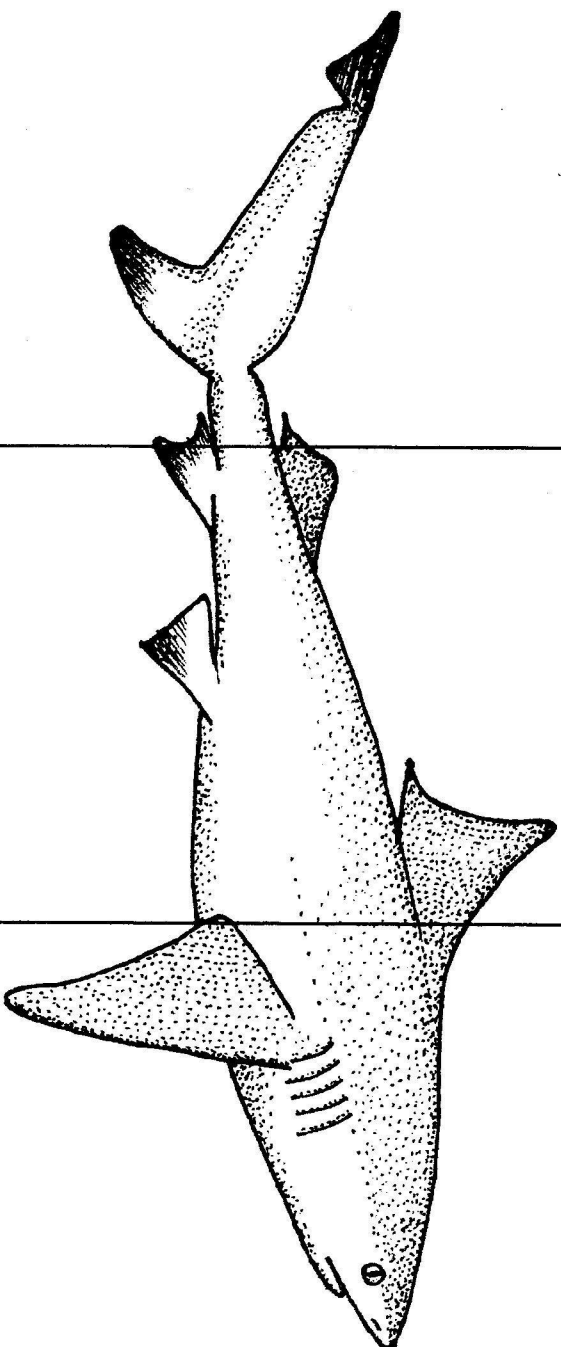
BULL SHARK



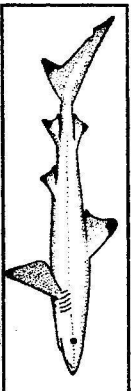
Max. length: 8 ft

Diet: turtles, birds, dolphins, squid, fish, sharks

Location: tropical coasts and rivers (it can tolerate fresh water and will swim up rivers)



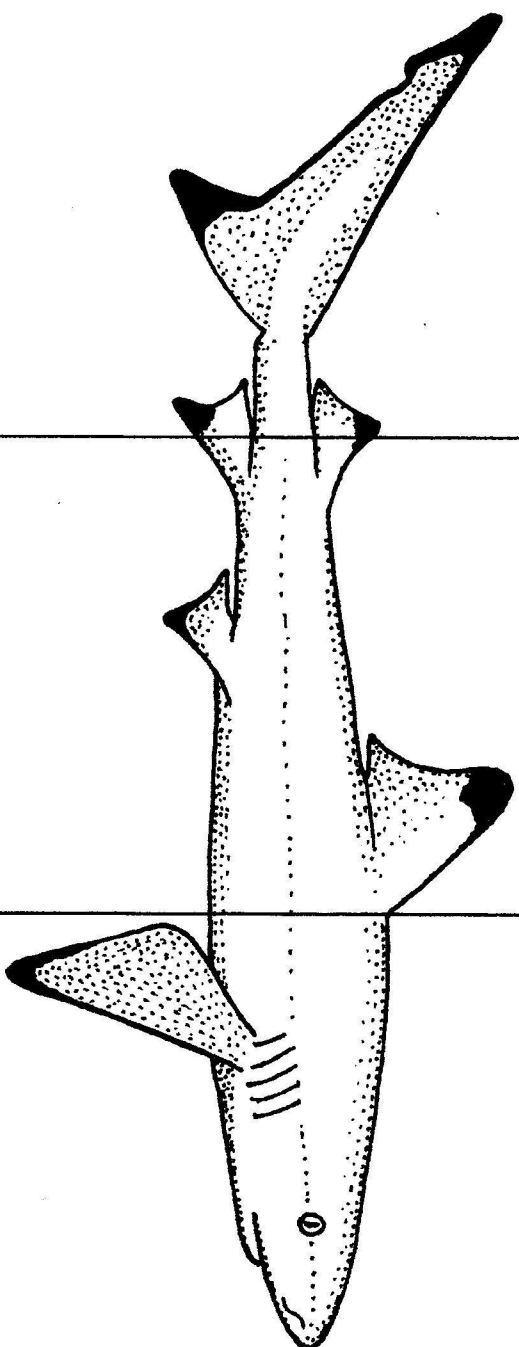
BLACKTIP REEF SHARK



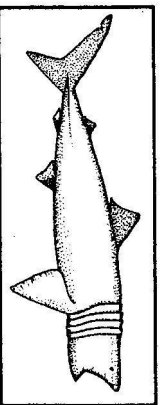
Max. length: 4 ft

Diet: small fish and squid

Location: coral reefs of the Pacific and Indian Oceans



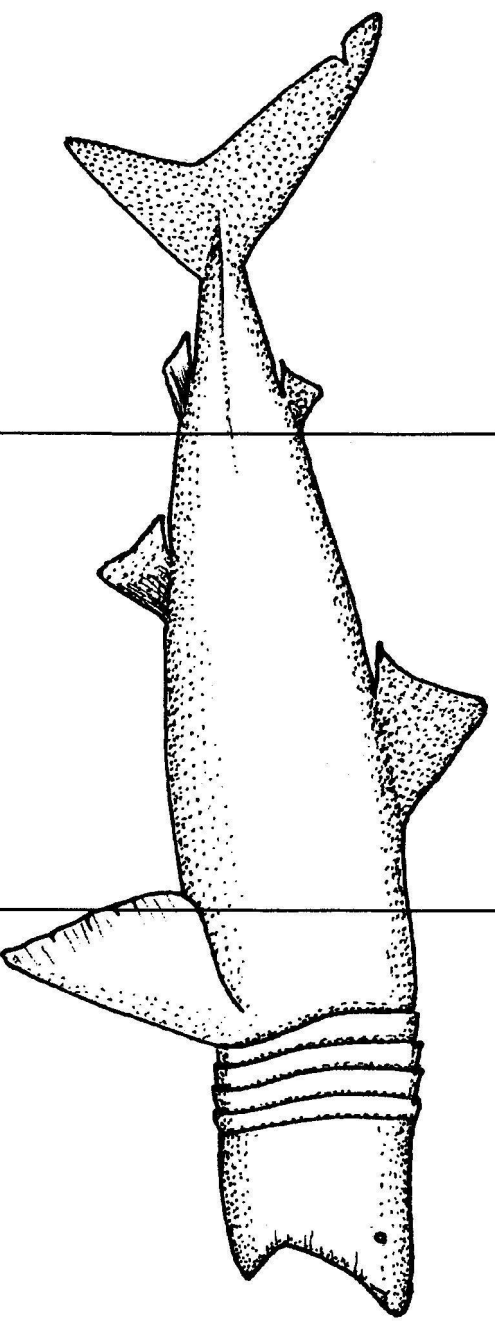
BASKING SHARK



Max. length: 30 ft

Diet: plankton (it filter feeds)

Location: Cool coastal waters of Atlantic and Pacific



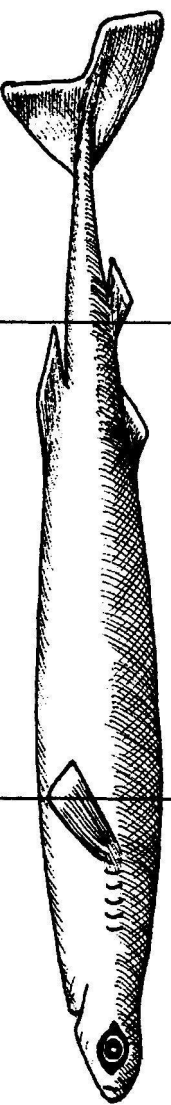
COOKIE-CUTTER SHARK



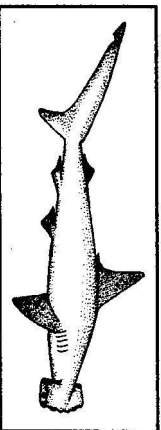
Max. length: 20 inches

Diet: squid and pieces of dead animals

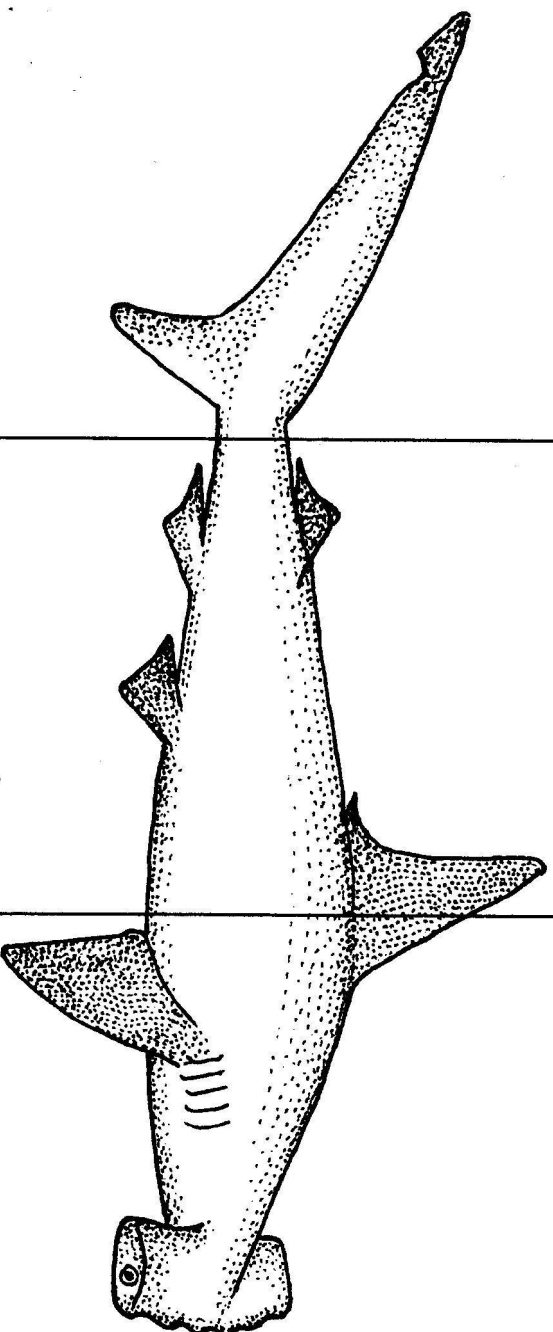
Location: Deep ocean, down to 3000 ft (where there is no light)



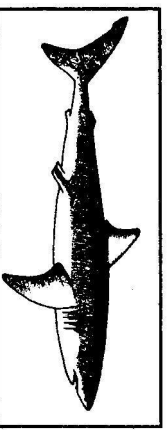
SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD SHARK



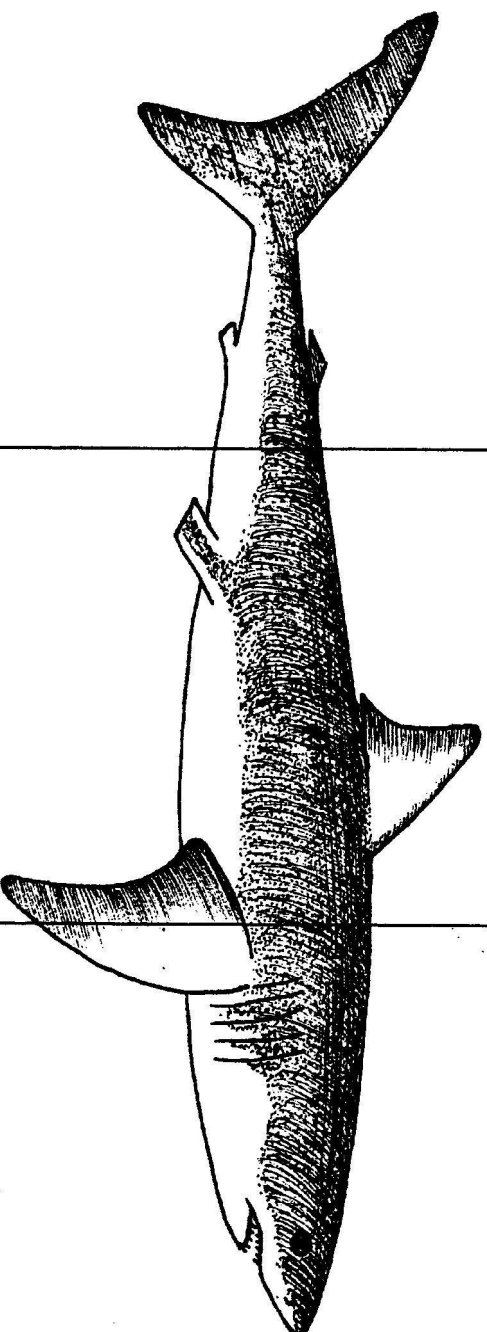
Max. length: 12 ft
Diet: fish, rays, sharks
Depth: usually less than 300 ft
Location: shallow waters in the tropics



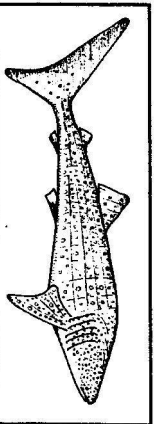
GREAT WHITE SHARK



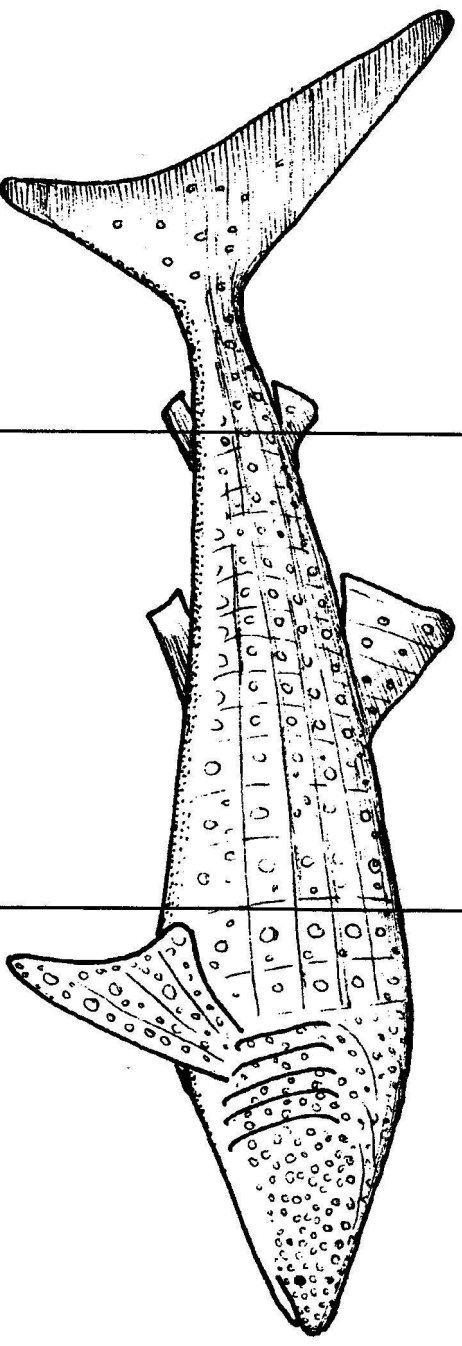
Max. length: 24 ft
Diet: seals, dolphins, turtles, sea birds, fish, other sharks
Location: coastlines with moderate temperatures (not too hot, not too cold)



WHALE SHARK



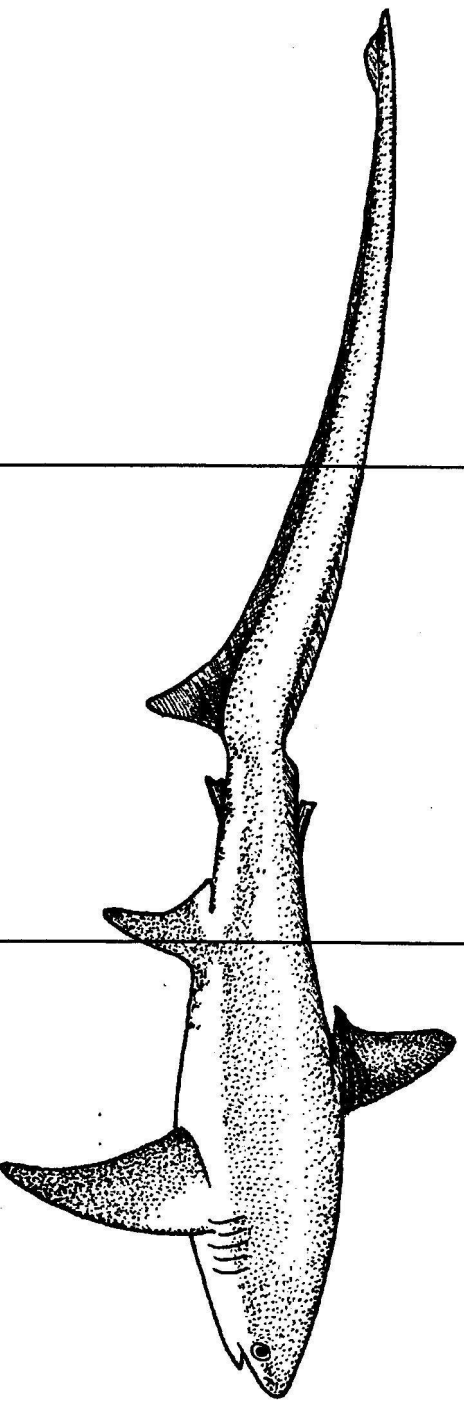
Max. length: 30 ft
Diet: plankton (filter feeds)
Location: warm waters of oceans all over the world



THRESHER SHARK



Max. length: 15 ft
Diet: schooling fishes
Location: coastlines of all oceans



WOBBERGONG SHARK



Max. length: 9 ft

Diet: Is a bottom feeder, eating small fish and invertebrates

Location: coasts of Australia and Papua New Guinea



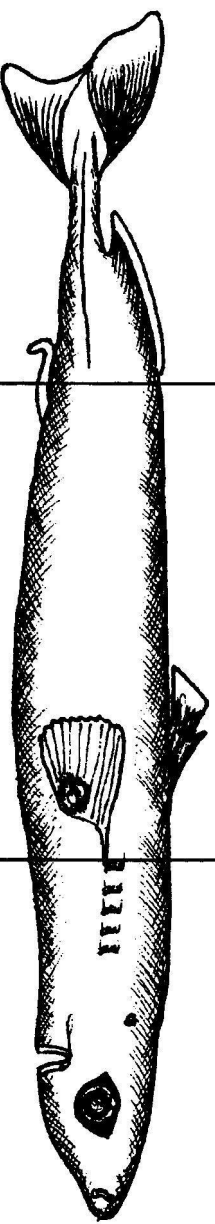
PYGMY SHARK



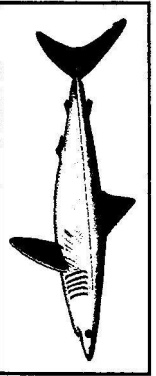
Max. length: 8 inches

Diet: small squid, shrimp, fish

Location: offshore at depths up to 6500 ft (where it is totally dark)



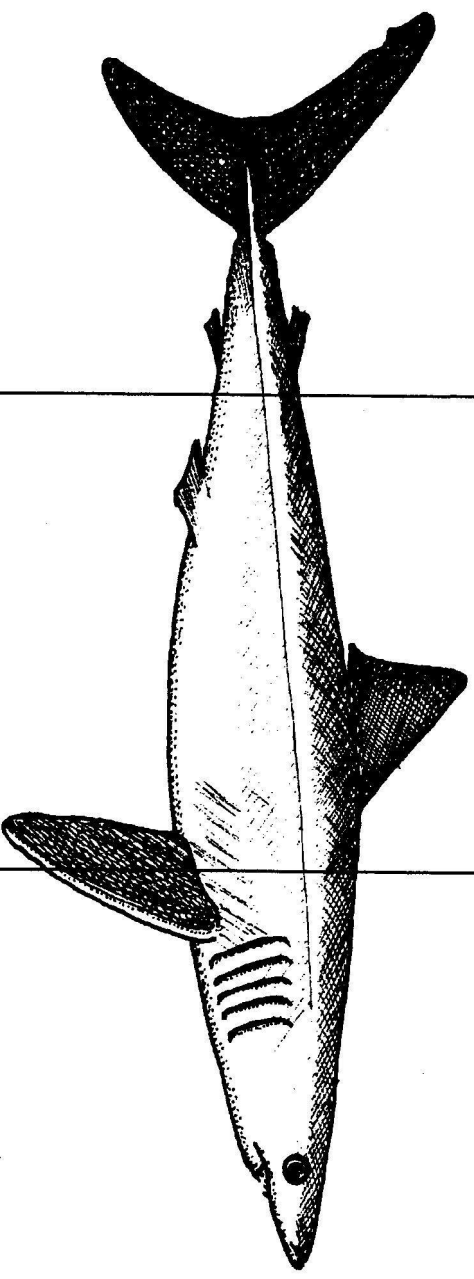
MAKO SHARK



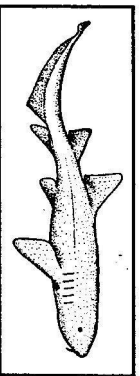
Max. length: 11 ft

Diet: fish, sharks, squid, dolphins, small whales

Location: found in all parts of Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans



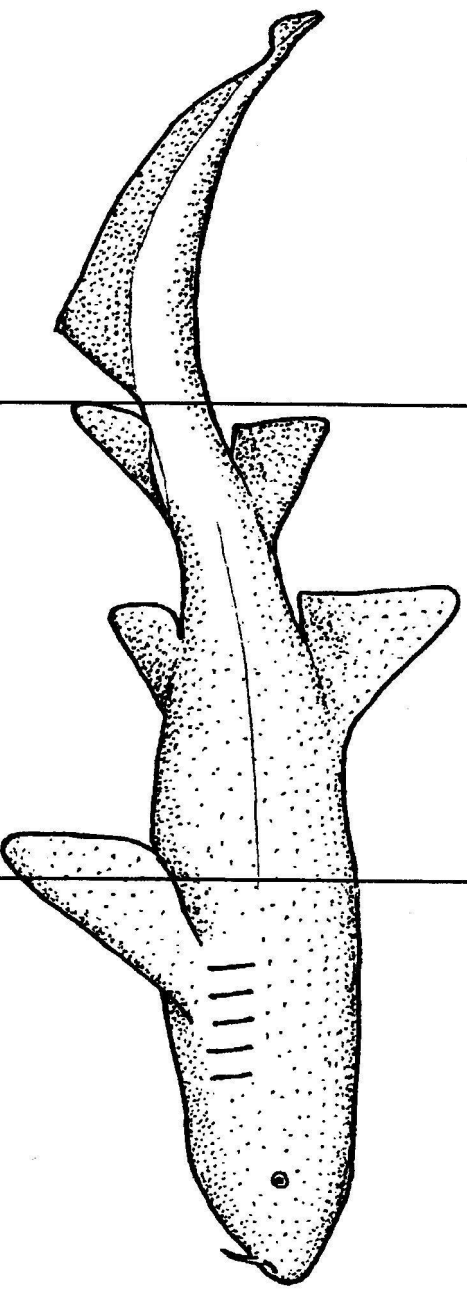
NURSE SHARK



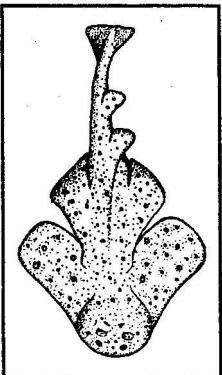
Max. length: 8 ft

Diet: fish, crustaceans, shellfish, squid, octopus that lie on or near the bottom

Location: tropical coasts of North and South America, and western Africa



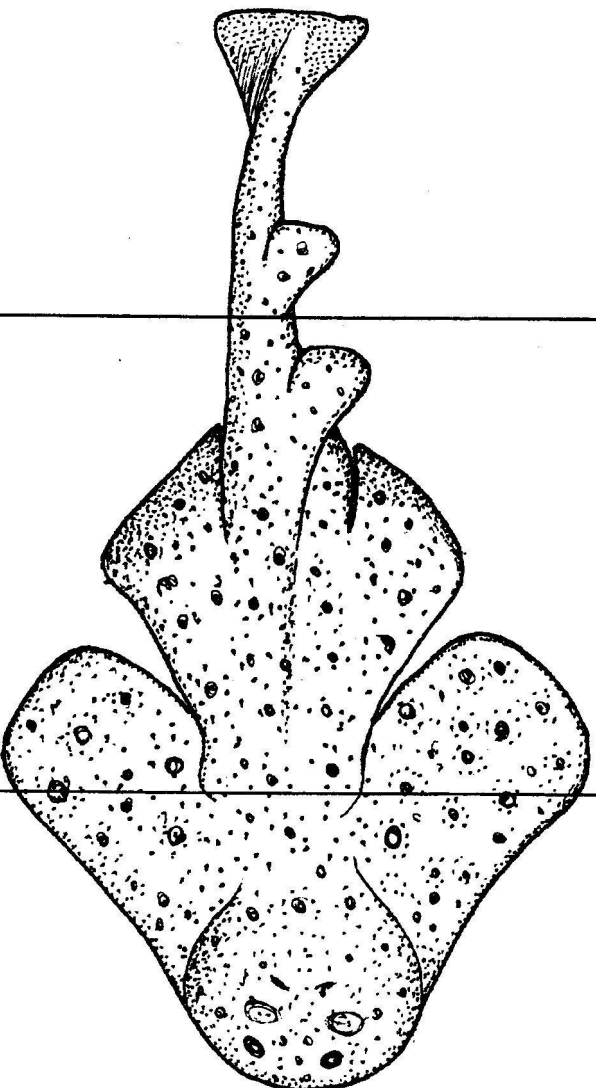
ANGELSHARK



Max. length: 5 ft

Diet: Is a bottom feeder, eating small fish and debris

Location: Only found on the Pacific coasts of North and South America (It can dive down to 4000 ft!)



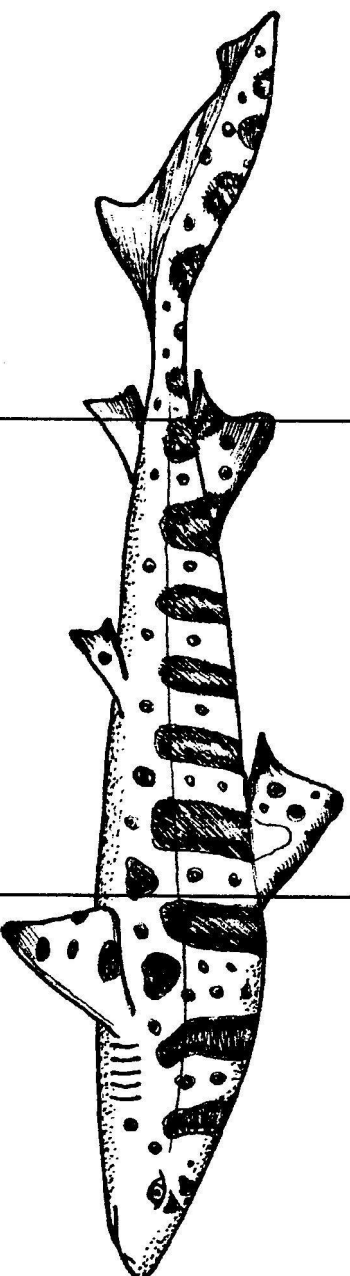
LEOPARD SHARK



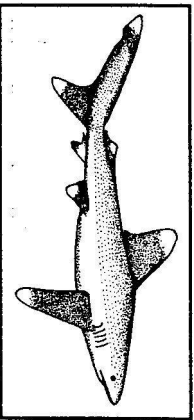
Max. length: 5 ft

Diet: fish, crustaceans, worms

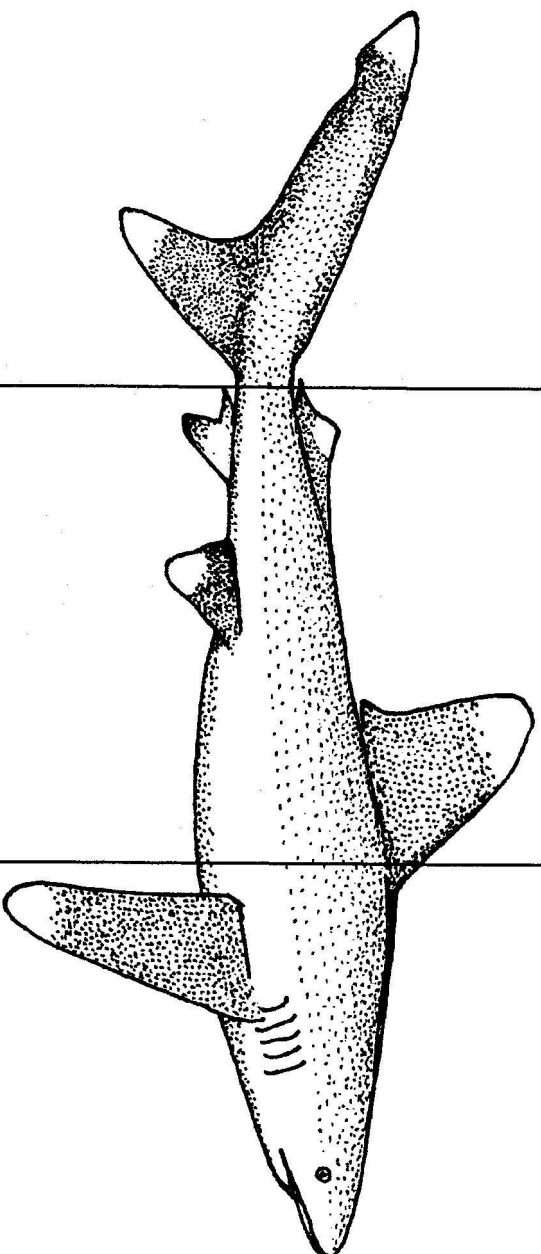
Location: found only on the Pacific coast of U.S. (It stays in shallow waters.)



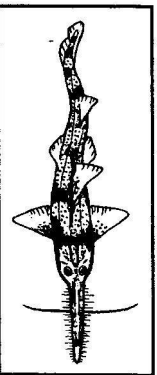
OCEANIC WHITETIP SHARK



Max. length: 7 ft
 Diet: fish, squid, birds, turtles, dead animals in water
 Location: found all over the world between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn



SAW SHARK



Max. length: 4 ft
 Diet: small fish
 Location: coast of S. Australia

