

Day	Book	Reading Expectation	Follow-Up Task
Session 1	Sharks and Rays: Underwater Predators by Sharon Sharth	<p>Chapters: Is That a Shark or a Ray? Traits of Sharks and Rays</p> <p>Please read pages 4- 7 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What do sharks and rays eat? (pg 4) 2) What type of animal are sharks and rays? (pg 4) 3) Sharks and rays are cold-blooded. What does this mean? (pg 4) 4) Which fish is not a shark or ray despite its sharp teeth? (pg 6) 5) Name one difference between sharks and rays and other fish. (pg 6) 6) What senses do sharks and rays have? (pg 7)
Session 2	Sharks and Rays: Underwater Predators by Sharon Sharth	<p>Chapters: The Order of Living Things and How Sharks and Rays Fit In</p> <p>Please read pages 8- 11 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>For this session, read the pages indicated.</p>
Session 3	Sharks and Rays: Underwater Predators by Sharon Sharth	<p>Chapters: Grey Sharks, Hammerhead Sharks, Mackerel Sharks, Stingrays</p> <p>Please read pages 12-19 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What length can Grey Sharks grow to? (pg 12) 2) How many reported shark attacks are there in a year? (pg 12) 3) Why does the Hammerhead Shark have one eye and one nostril on either end of its T-shaped head? (pg 14) 4) What is an example of a Mackerel Shark? (pg 16) 5) How do Great White Sharks eat their prey? (pg 16) 6) Why is it important not to tread on a stingray at the beach? (pg 18)
		<p>Chapters: Electric Rays, Carpet Sharks, Horn Sharks and Eagle Rays</p>	<p>For this session, read the pages indicated.</p>

Session 4	Sharks and Rays: Underwater Predators by Sharon Sharth	Please read pages 20-27 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	
Session 5	Sharks and Rays: Underwater Predators by Sharon Sharth	<p>Chapters: Whale Sharks, Thresher Sharks, Basking Sharks,</p> <p>Please read pages 28-33 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Where are Whale Sharks found? (pg 28) 2) How do Whale Sharks eat their prey? (pg 28) 3) How are Thresher Sharks produced? (pg 30) 4) How does the Thresher Shark use its tail when attacking its prey? (pg 30) 5) How did Basking Sharks get their name? (pg 32) 6) How often do Basking Sharks give birth? (pg 32)

Mark Scheme

Day	Follow-Up Task Answers
Session 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sharks and rays eat are meat-eaters and eat almost every kind of animal that lives in the ocean. 2) Sharks and rays are types of fish. 3) Most fish are cold-blooded. This means that their body temperature matches their surroundings and changes as their surroundings change. 4) The piranha is not a shark or ray despite its sharp teeth. 5) Differences between sharks and rays and other fish are that sharks and rays have skeletons made of flexible cartilage instead of hard bone, sharks and rays have rows of teeth that are constantly replaced as old teeth fall out and sharks and rays don't have swim bladders. 6) Sharks and rays have five senses— smell, sound, touch, sight, and taste. Plus, they have one more. They can sense electrical fields.
Session 2	
Session 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Grey Sharks can grow in length from 3 to 5.5 metres. 2) There are between 30 and 50 reported shark attacks against humans each year throughout the world. 3) Having an eye on each side gives the shark better vision and a nostril on both ends adds to the Hammerhead's excellent sense of smell. 4) An example of a Mackerel Shark is the Great White Shark. 5) Great White Sharks don't chew their food. After the first bite, they let the prey bleed to death. Then they tear it into chunks and swallow the pieces whole. 6) When threatened, the stingray's whip-like tail will swing up and stick a venomous spine deep into the flesh of its enemy. The stingray's wound affects the

	victim's heart and nervous system and it causes paralysis and nausea.
Session 4	
Session 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Whale Sharks are found in the warm, tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.2) Whale Sharks don't use their surprisingly tiny, nubby teeth when they eat. They swim with their mouths wide open, and almost 1 million litres (250,000 gallons) of seawater per hour flows through their gills. The food is then filtered through a gill raker, a bristly comb-like strainer, and swallowed.3) Thresher Sharks are produced from eggs that hatch inside their mother's body.4) The Thresher Shark uses its tail as a whip that stuns or kills the fish, before the shark swallows them whole.5) The Basking Sharks got their name from the way they bask in the sun, or sunbathe, with their backs sticking out of the water.6) Basking Sharks give birth every other year to only 1 or 2 pups per litter.