

DISCOVER
Our AMAZING
WORLD

CLIL READERS

THE HAMMERHEAD

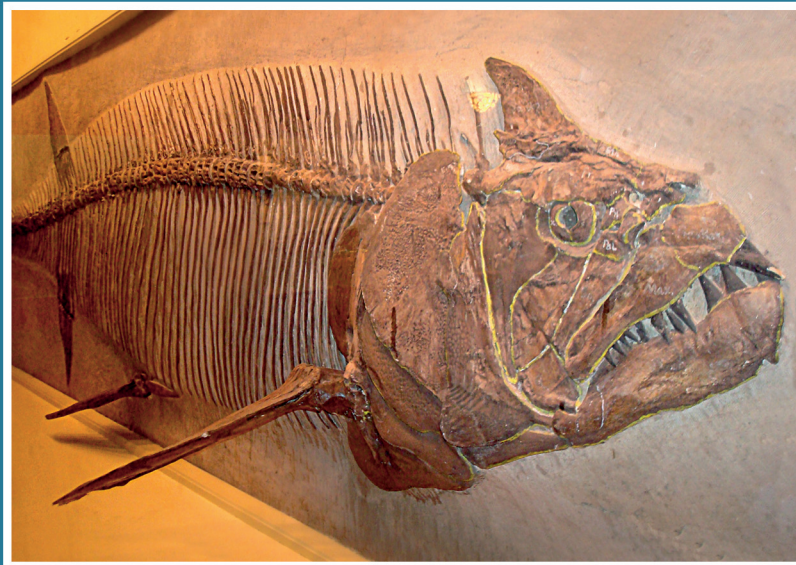
Shark

Virginia Evans
Jenny Dooley

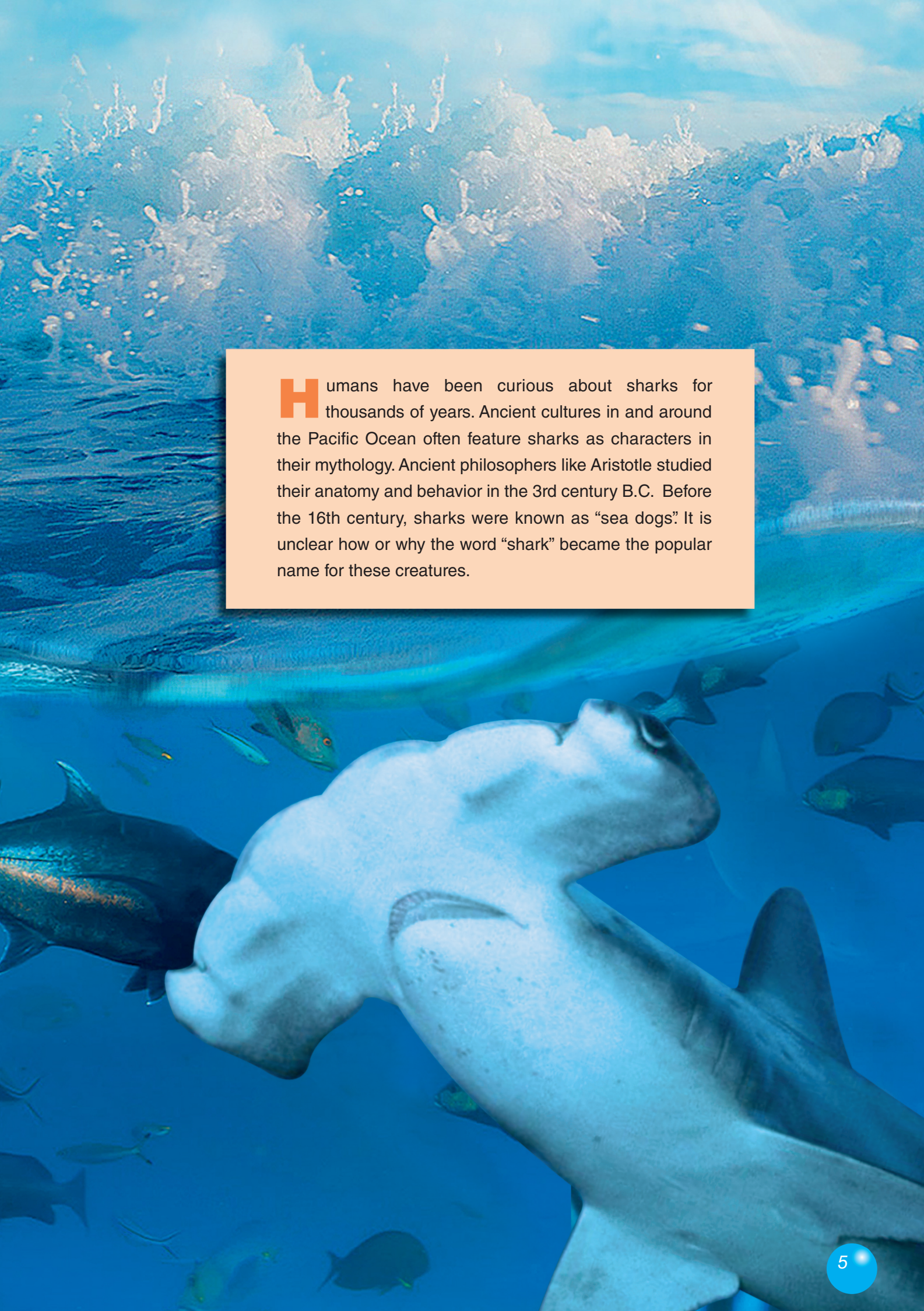


Express Publishing

Sharks



Shark teeth and other fossils left behind by ancient sharks suggest that the first sharks appeared around 420 million years ago. If this is true, then sharks existed before animals, and maybe even plants, moved out of the ocean and onto dry land. Despite the fact that they may have been around for nearly half of a billion years, sharks have not changed much. They have evolved into different shapes and sizes, but many of the traits of current sharks have probably existed for hundreds of millions of years.



Humans have been curious about sharks for thousands of years. Ancient cultures in and around the Pacific Ocean often feature sharks as characters in their mythology. Ancient philosophers like Aristotle studied their anatomy and behavior in the 3rd century B.C. Before the 16th century, sharks were known as “sea dogs.” It is unclear how or why the word “shark” became the popular name for these creatures.

A Visit to a Seamount

Word Bank

(pp. 12-13)

seamount (n) = an undersea mountain that does not reach the water's surface

interact (with) (v) = (of two things) to have an effect on each other

ocean current (phr) = a continuous movement of ocean water heading in a particular direction

pattern (n) = a regularly repeated arrangement of lines or shapes on a surface

support life (phr) = to provide the necessary conditions for plants and animals to stay alive

wide range (phr) = a great variety

home to (n) = the place where a plant or animal lives

coral (n) = a hard substance on the bottom of the sea formed from the bones of small sea creatures

expose (v) = to leave uncovered

reef (n) = a line of rocks made of coral near the surface of the sea

aquatic (adj) = living in water

approach (v) = to move towards

locate (v) = to discover the exact position of sth

brightly colored (phr) = having a strong color

range (v) = to vary

target (n) = sth about to be attacked

exceptional (adj) = unusually good

location (n) = a particular place

region (n) = a large area without specific limits

barberfish (n) =



angelfish (n) =



hogfish (n) =



(pp. 14-15)

oncoming (adj) = moving towards you

nibble (v) = to eat by taking small bites

cleaner fish (phr) = a fish that removes dead skin from other fish species

provide (v) = to make sth available

valuable (adj) = very useful

fungus (n) [plural: fungi] = a type of organism that feeds on living things or decaying material

bacterium (n) [plural: bacteria] = a type of organism which can cause a disease

parasite (n) = an organism living in another organism and feeding from it

remove (v) = to take away

harmful (adj) = likely to cause damage

benefit (n) = advantage

beneficial (adj) = helpful

take up (phr v) = to require a particular amount of time

process (n) = a series of actions intended to achieve a result

aimlessly (adv) = without a clear purpose or plan

socialize (v) = to spend time in the company of others

potential (adj) = likely to develop into sth

run out of (phr v) = to finish all of sth and have none left

open sea (n) = the main body of ocean water away from land

search (n) = the act of trying to find sth

Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Choose the correct word/phrase.

- Seamounts interact with **the ocean's surface/ocean currents**.
- Islands and seamounts are usually home to a wide range of **sea life/aquatic predators**.
- Hammerhead sharks' targets are easy to locate because of **their bright colors/sharks' exceptional vision**.
- Cleaner fish are **harmful/beneficial** to hammerhead sharks.
- Hammerheads prefer to hunt **during the day/at night**.
- Once it gets dark, the school of hammerheads **hunts around the seamount/returns to the open sea**.

b) Listen, read and check.

While-Reading activities

2 Match the beginnings of the sentences to their endings.

- 1 Seamounts and islands
- 2 Apart from fish and coral,
- 3 The position of their eyes at the end of their head extensions
- 4 A large amount of fish excitedly swim up to the hammerheads
- 5 The removal of parasites from the hammerheads' skin
- 6 When the cleaning process is over,

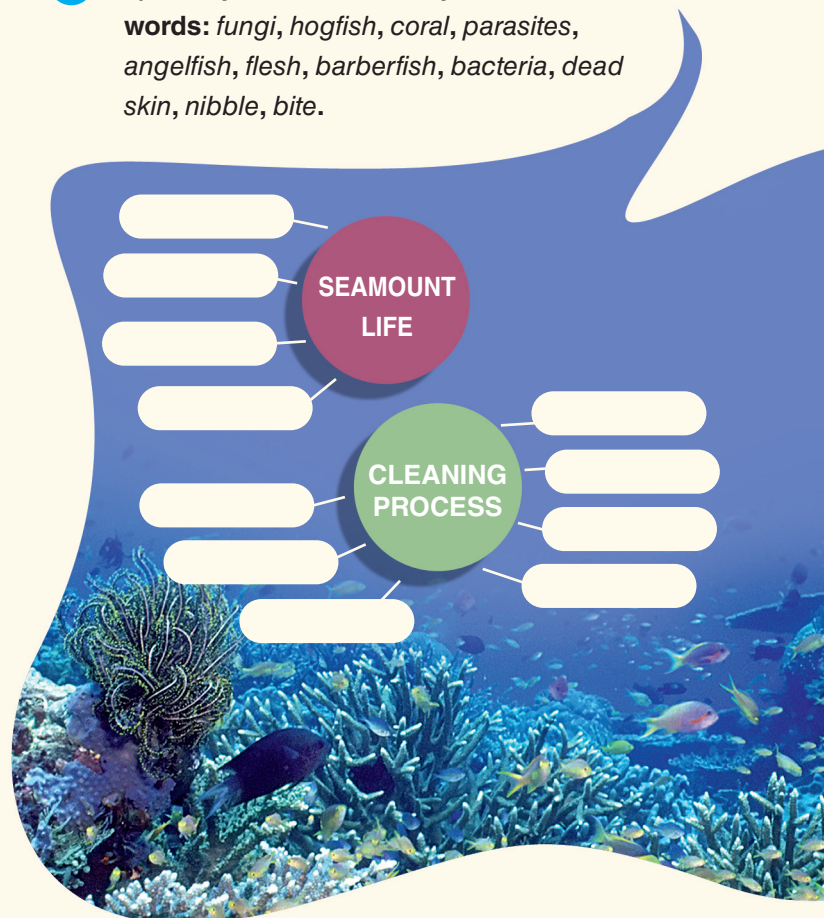
- A gives hammerheads exceptional eyesight.
- B the hammerheads socialize for a while before hunting for food.
- C is beneficial for the cleaner fish and the hammerheads alike.
- D play a crucial role in supporting ocean life.
- E and begin nibbling at their skin.
- F seamounts also attract many aquatic predators.

3 Complete the sentences with the following words: *harmful, risk, aimlessly, seamount, exposed, aquatic, range, parasites.*

- 1 The hammerhead school approaches a in search of specific groups of fish.
- 2 These fish in size and are brightly colored.
- 3 The cleaner fish seem to their lives by approaching the sharks.
- 4 predators are attracted to seamounts.
- 5 Seamounts are attractive because a large area is to the water.
- 6 The cleaner fish remove from the hammerheads.
- 7 They also remove fungi and dead skin.
- 8 After cleaning, the sharks wander and socialize.

After-Reading activities


- 4 a) Complete the mindmaps with these words: *fungi, hogfish, coral, parasites, angelfish, flesh, barberfish, bacteria, dead skin, nibble, bite.*



- b) Use the completed mindmaps to talk about seamount life and the cleaning process.

Review

Listening Activities

1  Listen to a dialogue about sharks. For questions 1-4 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

- 1 What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A Why creatures generate electrical fields.
 - B How sharks have adapted to their environment.
 - C How hammerheads use ampullae of Lorenzini.
 - D Why hammerheads migrate north and south.

- 2 How does the woman react to hearing that sharks can sense electricity?
 - A With awe.
 - B With amusement.
 - C With skepticism.
 - D With surprise.

- 3 Why does the woman say: "What do they use this sense for"?
 - A To find out about the purpose of something.
 - B To ask how two things are related.
 - C To find out how something works.
 - D To ask why something exists.

- 4 According to the man, how do electrical fields help hammerheads to travel?
 - A They help them to trace north and south.
 - B They help them to find other creatures that are migrating and follow them.
 - C They help them to memorize landmarks along their journey.
 - D They show them how far they have gone in a direction.



Amazing Facts

Did you know?

The mako shark and the blue shark are the 1) sharks of all. Some say they can swim at about 45 km per hour.



Sharks have 2) for over 400 million years, long before dinosaurs.

The dwarf lanternshark and the pygmy shark are the 3) sharks of all. They measure only around 20cm.

Hammerhead sharks are 8) , which means they give birth to live young.

More people are 4) by lightning every year than killed by sharks.



If a shark eats food that cannot be 5) , it can vomit the food by 6) its stomach inside out.

Hammerhead pups have more 7) heads than their parents.

Before attacking, hammerhead sharks give 9) signals such as a series of wild contortions.

1 Complete the gaps. Use these words: *existed, struck, digested, warning, rounded, tiniest, viviparous, fastest, turning.*

2 **ICT** In groups collect facts about hammerhead sharks. Prepare a Yes/No quiz.

THE HAMMERHEAD Shark

Dive into the amazing world of sharks and discover what makes these mysterious creatures one of the oceans' most deadly predators.

Uncover the secrets that lie deep below the surface of the water through stunning images, engaging stories and interesting facts.

Components

- Reader
- Multi-ROM

DIGI MATERIAL

cross-platform application
(iOS, Android, Windows, MacOSX)



Express Publishing

ISBN 978-1-4715-0715-1



9 781471 507151