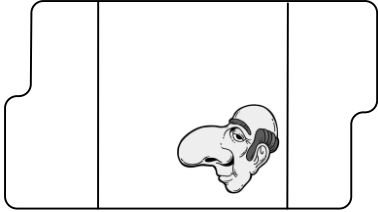


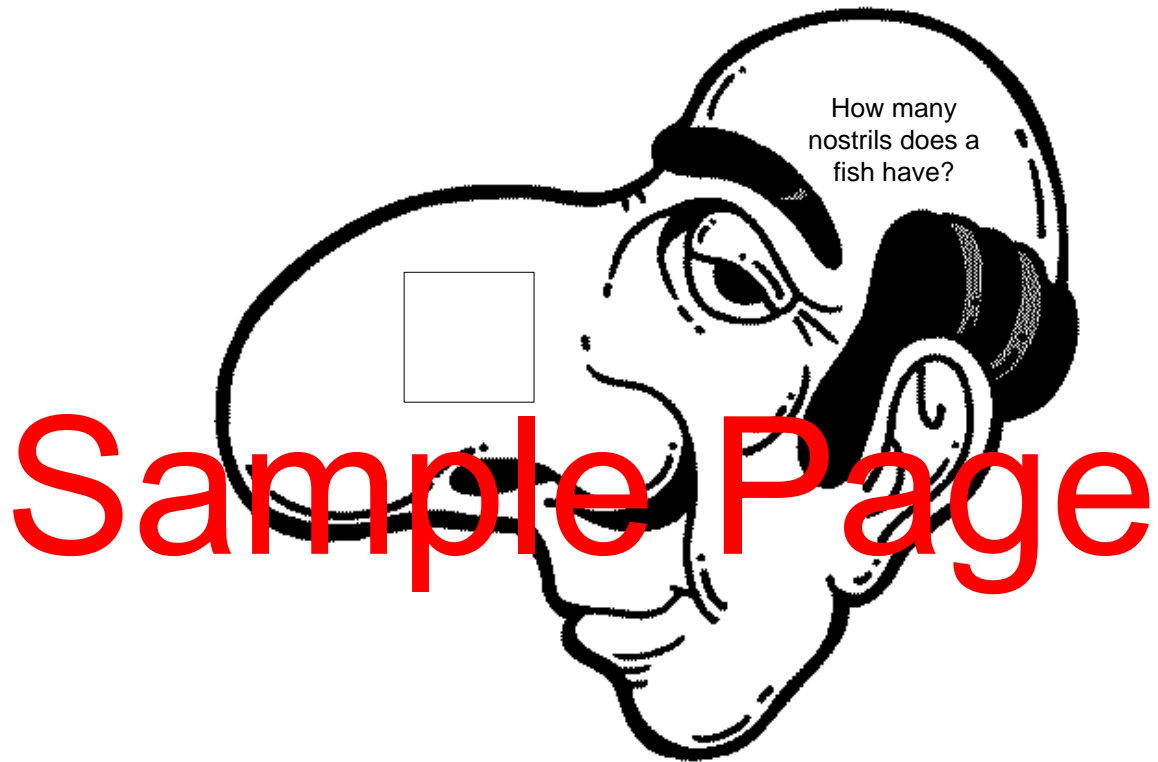
Lesson 6



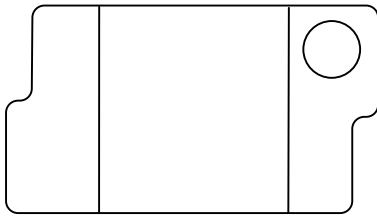
Cut out as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Read Smelly Fishes, pages 95-96.

Directions: Fishes have a strong sense of smell. How many nostrils do they have? Write the number in the box on the nose.



Lesson 6



Cut out the four circles. Stack with title on top, then the eye sight circle, then the hearing, and then the lateral lines. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Read Do You See What I See, Do You Hear What I Hear, Lateral Lines, and Creation Confirmation, pages 96-98.

Directions: Follow the direction on each circle.

Do You See What I See
Do You Hear What I Hear
Lateral Lines
Creation Confirmation



Tell about a
fish's eye sight.

Sample Page

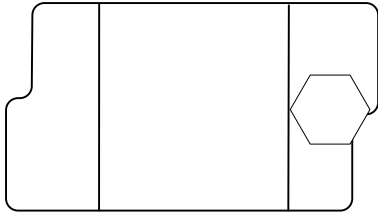
Tell about a
fish's hearing.

Tell about the lateral
line on a fish.



Draw the lateral line on the fish

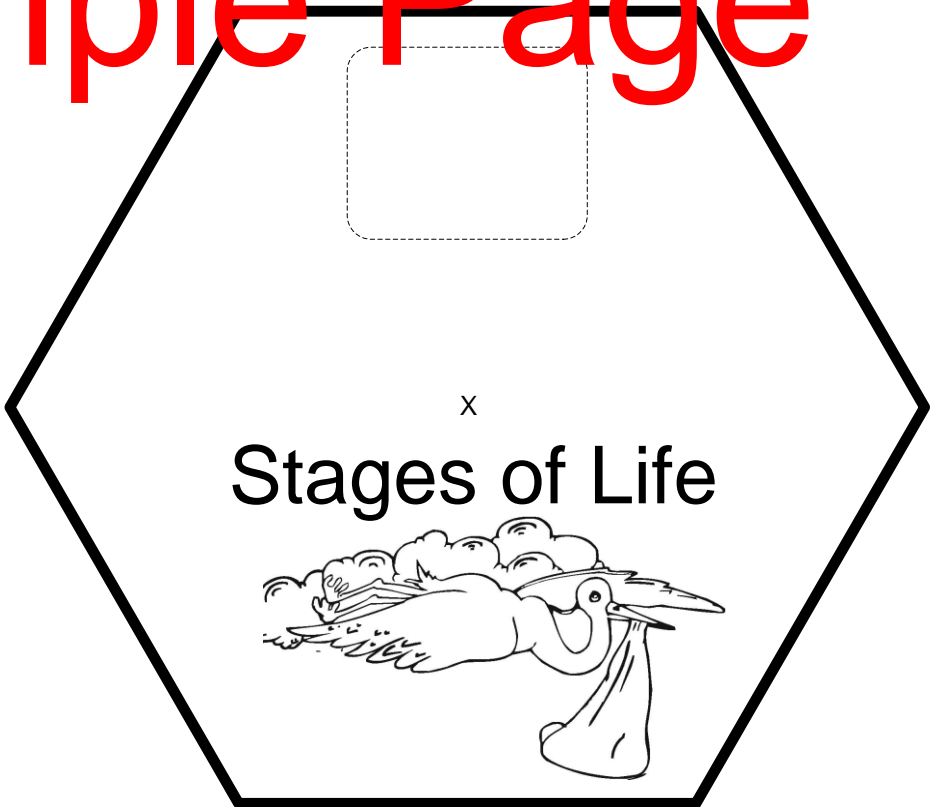
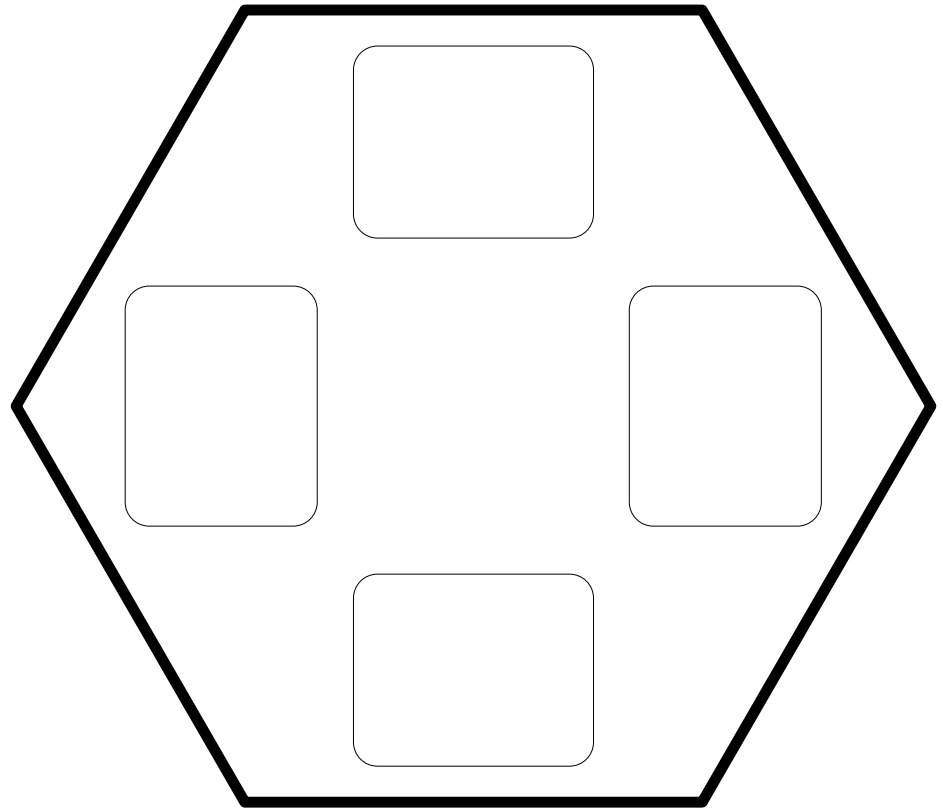
Lesson 6



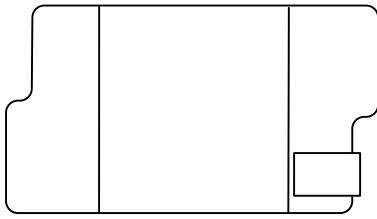
Cut out the two pieces. Cut out the red insert. Stack the pieces on top of each other and fasten with a brad in the middle where the X is. Glue into lapbook.

Read Spawning and also Stages of Life, pages 98-100.

Directions: Using the pictures on page 99 as a guide, draw the egg stage inside the top square. Draw the larval stage in the next square to the right. Draw the postlarval stage in the bottom square. Draw the juvenile stage in the last square. Turn the top piece clockwise to see the first four stages of a fish's life.



Lesson 6



Cut out as one piece. Hamburger fold on middle line. Glue into lapbook.

Read Hermaphrodites, page 100.

Directions: What is a hermaphrodite? Write it inside the booklet.

Sample Page

Hermaphrodites

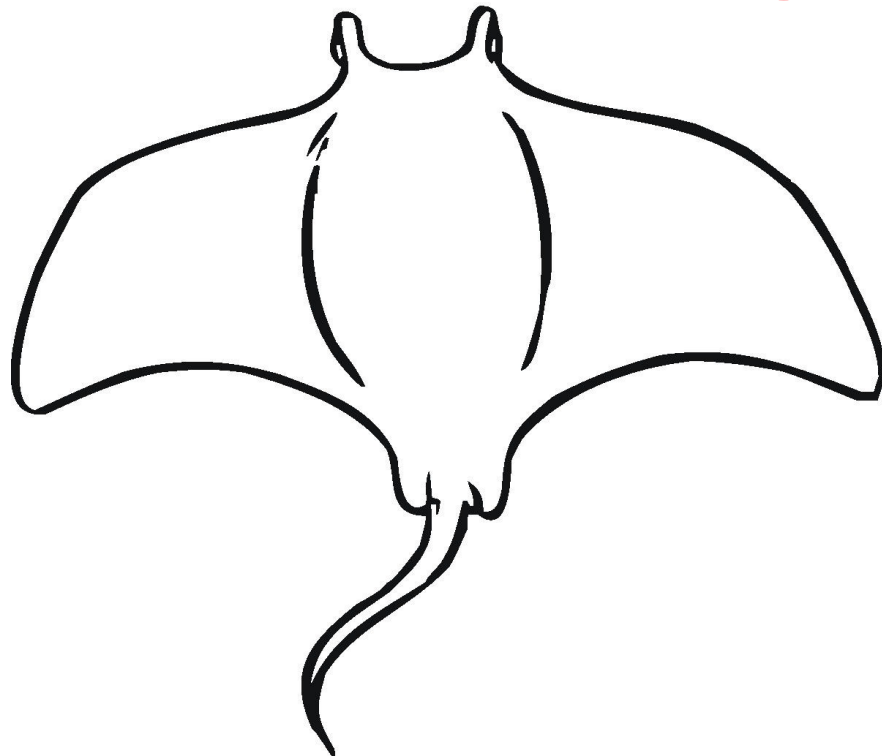
Cut out along the dotted line. Glue onto front of lesson (chapter) 7 folder. Color the pictures before the start of each lesson (chapter).

Lesson 7- Rays and Sharks

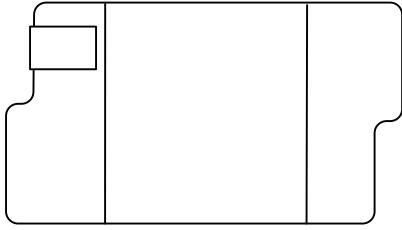
Lesson 8-

Crustaceans

Sample Page



Lesson 7

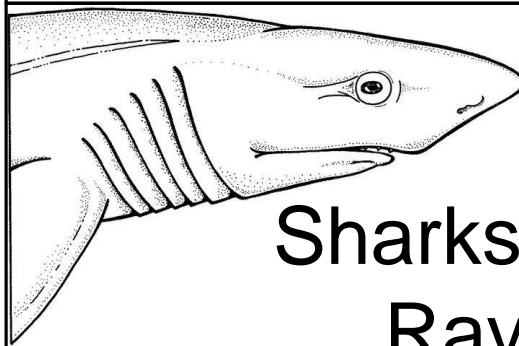


Cut out as one piece. Tri-fold with title on the top.
Glue into lapbook.

Read Sharks and Rays, pages 103-105.

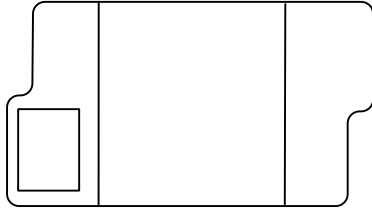
Directions: What are some of the characteristics of cartilaginous fishes. Write them in your booklet.

Sample Page



Sharks and Rays

Lesson 7



Cut out as one piece. Hotdog fold on the middle line so that the words are on top. Cut on the dotted lines to make flaps. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Read Rays, Stingrays, Manta Rays, Electric Rays, Eagle Rays, Sawfish, and Skates, pages 105-109. Directions: Lift up each flap and write something about each type of ray.

Sting
Rays

Manta
Rays

Electric
Rays

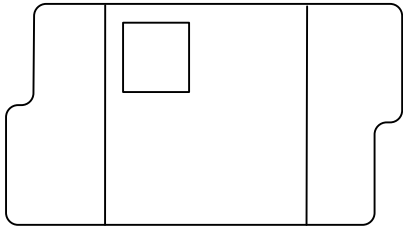
Eagle
Rays

Sawfish

Skates

Sample Page

Lesson 7

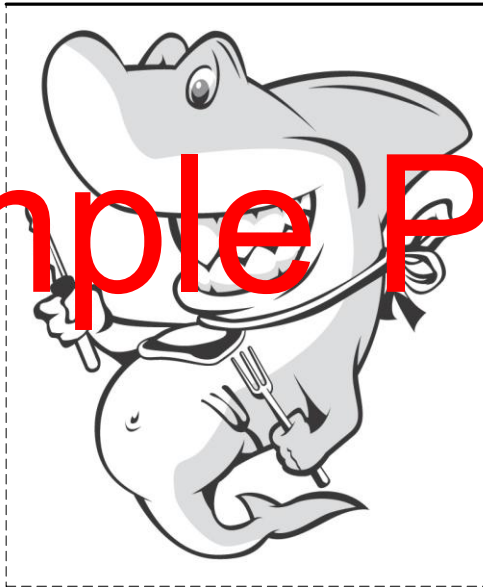


Cut out as one piece. Then cut the 3 dotted lines. This makes a window.

Read Sharks and also Shark Teeth, pages 109-111.

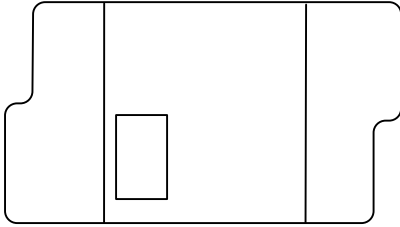
Directions: Over the course of a lifetime, a shark may lose and regrow how many teeth? Open up the window (by lifting the flap) and write the amount inside.

Shark Teeth



Sample Page

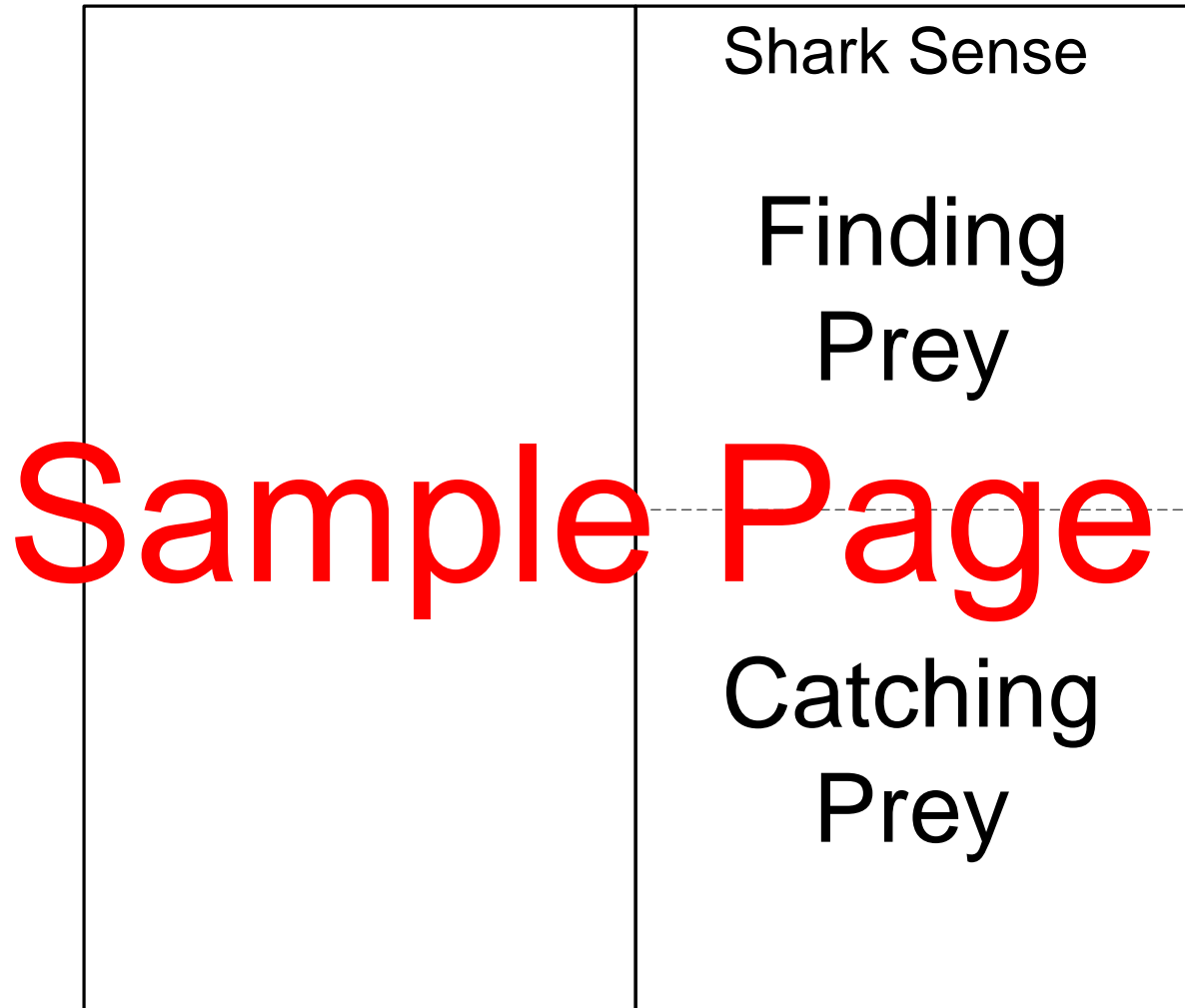
Lesson 7



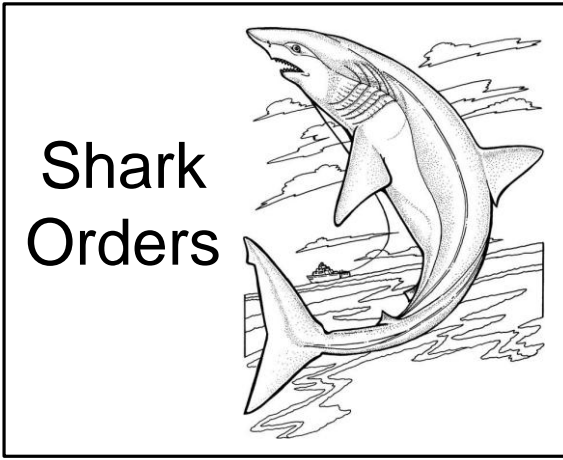
Cut out as one piece. Hotdog fold on the middle line. Cut the dotted line to form two flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Read Shark Sense and Creation Confirmation, pages 11-113.

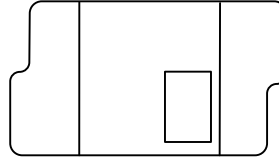
Directions: Open the “finding prey” flap and write about the features sharks have to help them find their prey. Open the “catching prey” flap and write the features sharks have to help them catch their prey.



Lesson 7



Cut out these pieces and the pieces on the next page. Stack in order with title on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.
Read Shark Orders, pages 114-116.
Directions: Write about the characteristics of the sharks in each order.



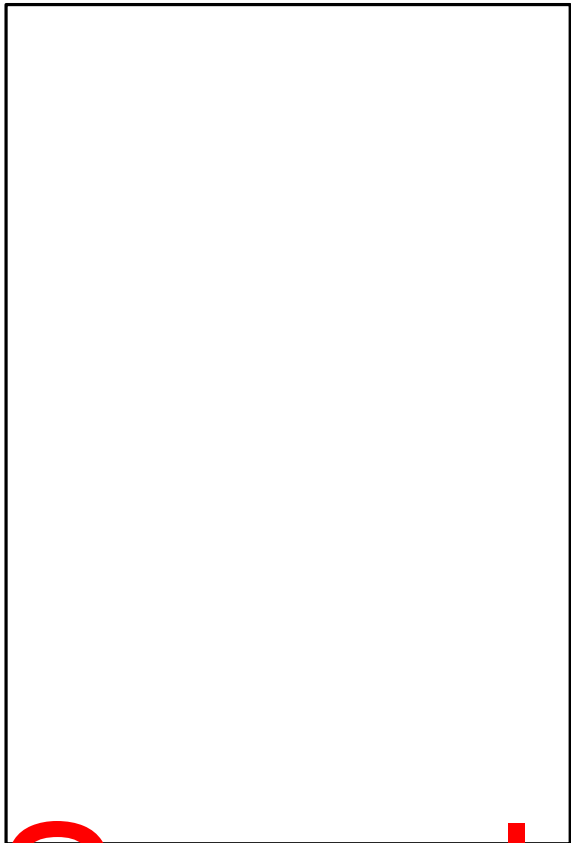
Sample Page

Squaliformes

Squaliformes

Hexanchiformes

Heterodontiformes



Sample Page

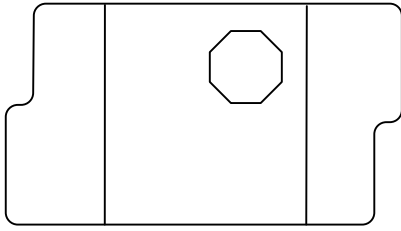
Cretaciformes

Lamniformes



Carcharhiniformes

Lesson 7



Cut out the large shape as one booklet. Fold the left flap over the center flap. Next fold the right flap over the center. Cut out cover piece and glue to front of closed booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Read Shark Pups, page 113.

Directions: Answer the questions and do the drawing inside.

Most sharks are ovoviviparous. What does this mean?

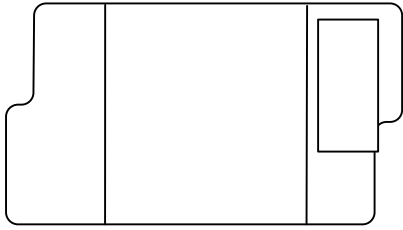
What are "mermaid purses"?

Draw a picture (or find one) of a shark pup, or an egg case.

Sample Page

Shark Pups

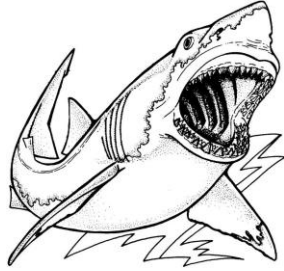
Lesson 7



Cut out as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Read Avoiding Shark Bites, page 116.

Directions: On the lines provided, write 5 things you can do to help avoid a bite from a shark.



List 5 things you
can do to avoid
shark bites.

Sample Page

Answer Key

Lesson 1

Aquatic Animals- God created swimming creatures on the 5th day. Page 1

Aquatic Mobility- Answers will vary. Pages 3-4

Filter Feeders, Animal Assortment- The job of filter feeders is to clean up the rivers and oceans by eating small creatures and debris in the water. Page 5

Current Events, Surface Currents, Deep Ocean Currents

Current- moves water from here to there. Page 6

Surface Current- Currents that form on the surface of the ocean. Page 7

Deep Ocean Currents- a current flowing underneath the ocean. Page 8

Tides

High Tide- When the water comes way up to the shore. Page 8

Low Tide- When the water pulls way back exposing the beach. Page 8

Planet Water, Fresh Water Facts, Salt Solutions, Creation Confirmation- Water gets into the ocean because river water flowing over rocks picks up the salt that is in the rocks. Another way salt gets into the ocean is through volcanoes that have erupted underwater and released salt. Page 12.

Continental Shelf- See picture on page 12.

The Abyss

Sunlight Zone-well lit by the sun. Page 13

Midnight Zone-Very little sunlight. Page 13

Twilight Zone-No light from the sun. Page 13

Abyssal Animals- Animals that live in the abyss are anglerfish, tiny white crabs, jellyfish, and gulper eels. Page 14.

The Bottom Line- The purpose of submersibles is to find out about the deepest parts of the ocean that a person is unable to go into. Page 16

Sample Page

Lesson 2

Whales, Two Kinds of Whales, A Whale of a Tail- Whales use their tails to steer and for power. Page 20

Do You Hear What I Hear, Thar She Blows- See picture on page 22.

Beach Bums, Whale Moves

Breaching- Whale leaps into the air and flops on the water with a big splash. Page 24

Spyhopping- Whale sits straight up in the water. It sometimes turns around in circles as it spyhops. Page 24

Lobtailing- Whale faces downward in the water with only its fluke sticking out. It then slaps the water with a thunderous sound. Page 24

Logging- Whale swims slowly at the surface of the ocean with very little movement. Page 24

Whalers- Whalers hunted whales for their blubber, which was used to make many useful things. Pages 24-25

Don't Have a Calf- Answers will vary

Echoes to Locate- Echolocation works because the whale sends out sounds through the melon. The sounds bounce off things in the sea and come back to the whale. Page 28