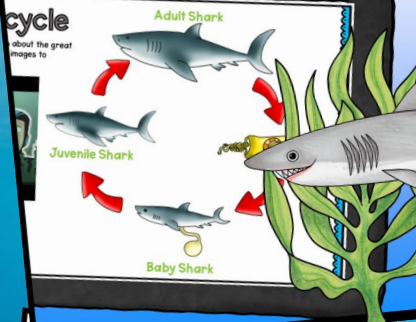


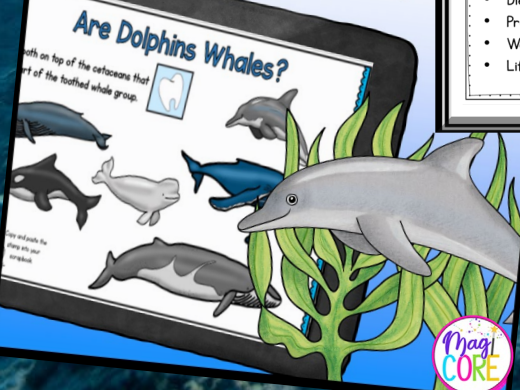
RESEARCH WEBQUEST

Ocean Animals

RESEARCH WEBQUEST Sharks



RESEARCH WEBQUEST Bottlenose Dolphin



ANIMAL REPORTS bonus printable

Step 1: Plan

Your first step is to select your animal. Then, you can plan your writing. Planning helps writers organize their ideas into a structure so you can communicate with the reader.

My Animal: _____

Your report will have three main subtopics. Subtopics are narrower than a main topic. Each subtopic will be chosen from a section of the WebQuest about your animal. You will inform readers about these subtopics using facts.

Examples of subtopics:

- Classification
- Habitat
- Lifecycle
- Diet
- Predators
- Ways to help
- Life in the zoo

Highlight 3
subtopics you
will write
about!



BONUS: Report
Writing Printables

RESEARCH WEBQUEST Seals

Types of Seals

My favorite type of Seal

Name: _____

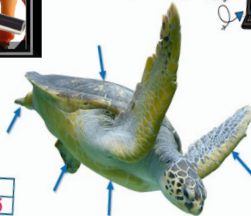
Habitat: _____

Interesting fact: _____

Magi CORE

RESEARCH WEBQUEST Sea Turtles

Directions: Watch the video to learn about sea turtle anatomy. Label each part of the sea turtle's body.



Integrates Reading

Shark Attack!

Great white sharks are one of the largest and most powerful shark species in the world. They are vilified in movies and feared by people. They are known for shark attacks on swimmers. However, these attacks may be accidents. Typically, sharks take a single bite on a human victim and leave. Researchers believe these attacks are due to curiosity or mistaking humans for their natural prey.

2020 Shark Attack Data

Country	Total	Fatal
USA	33	3
Australia	18	6
Republic of Fiji	1	0
French Polynesia	1	0
New Caledonia	1	0
New Zealand	1	0
St. Martin (Caribbean)	1	1
Thailand	1	0
Worldwide	57	10

Study the
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2.

3.



Engaging & Educational Media

Sharks in Danger

People are fearful of sharks, but the reality is humans are a bigger threat to sharks than they are to us. About 100 million sharks are killed by people every year. Sharks die at the hands of humans. Click each link to learn why humans are a threat to sharks.



1. Fishing: Longlining and nets

2. Shark finning



3. Human impacts on habitat



Research & Report Skills

What are Sharks?

Directions: Click on the picture to learn more about sharks. Watch the video on the website a



Copy and paste the
stamp into your
scrapbook.



Sharks are

Sharks are the
earth.

They live in every

List three cool facts about s

1.

2.

3.

Interactive Slides

Where in the World?

Great white sharks live in all oceans with temperatures between 54 °F and 75 °F. Look at the map. Mark where you live. What is the closest ocean to you that great white sharks inhabit?

 Habitat of great white sharks

Copy and paste the stamp into your scrapbook.



Critical Thinking

What if there were no sharks

Directions: Watch the video to learn more about what would happen if there were no sharks. Fill in the chart to show the possible effects.



Cause



Effect

If there were no sharks, we would have...

Without sharks, the sick and injured fish they usually eat

If there were no sharks...

If you kill a shark in Palau...

RESEARCH WEBQUEST

Seals

Types of Seals

Click on the picture of the seal to read about the 17 types of seals. Then, answer the questions about your favorite type of seal.



Click the TV to see the 4 types of seals you would see if you traveled to Antarctica.

My favorite type of Seal

Name:

Habitat:

Interesting fact:



Integrates Reading

Seal Blubber

Seals have a layer of fat under their skin that is called blubber. It covers their entire body except for their flippers. Its job is to store energy, keep them warm, and help them float. If a seal cannot hunt for food, like a mother with a pup, they can rely on energy from their blubber. The blubber also keeps them warm in the icy water. Since they are mammals, they must stay warm to survive. The blubber works because the blood vessels in it get smaller in cold water, which reduces blood flow. That conserves heat. Other animals, like whales and walruses, also have blubber. One kind of whale has a layer of blubber that is 1 foot thick!

Directions: Watch this video to see experiment you can try that shows blubber keeps them warm in icy



Do you want to try the experiment?
think it will feel like?

*Please Note: Links to videos are provided along with instructions for embedding.

Engaging & Educational Media

Diving with Seals!

Many seals, like harbor seals, are playful and cute, but some can be large, strong hunters. Leopard seals in particular are known for their ability to hunt. They use their powerful jaws and long teeth to prey on smaller seals, penguins, squid, and other smaller creatures.

Directions: Watch the video to see a diver encountering a leopard seal. Jot down your observations on your paper.



©2014 PBS

My Leopard Seal Ex



Type Here



*Please Note: Links to videos are provided along with instructions for embedding.

Research & Report Skills

Seals in Danger

Watch the video to learn more about the endangered Hawaiian monk seal.



Seals used to be hunted relentlessly. They were hunted commercially and by indigenous people for fur and meat. Their populations were in danger of becoming extinct. International laws were passed regulating seal hunting, and their populations have been recovering. Four species of seals are still endangered; they are the Mediterranean monk seal, the Hawaiian monk seal, the Caspian seal, and the Sambar seal.

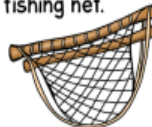
Even though most species are not endangered, there are still many threats to their habitats. Some of these threats include entanglement in fishing gear. If they get tangled, they may drown or be stuck underwater. Fishing gear can also cause other injuries. Their habitats are also being destroyed by humans and by global warming. Oil and gas developments are displacing seals and their prey. Global warming is causing much-needed ice to melt, resulting in less space to breed, raise pups, and rest. Finally, seals are at risk of collision with vessels. This is a bigger risk in high traffic areas.



Copy and paste the stamp into your scrapbook.



Click the net to watch rescuers free a cape fur seal that is trapped in a fishing net.



Threats to Seals and Their Habitats

*Please Note: Links to videos are provided along with instructions for embedding.

Interactive Slides

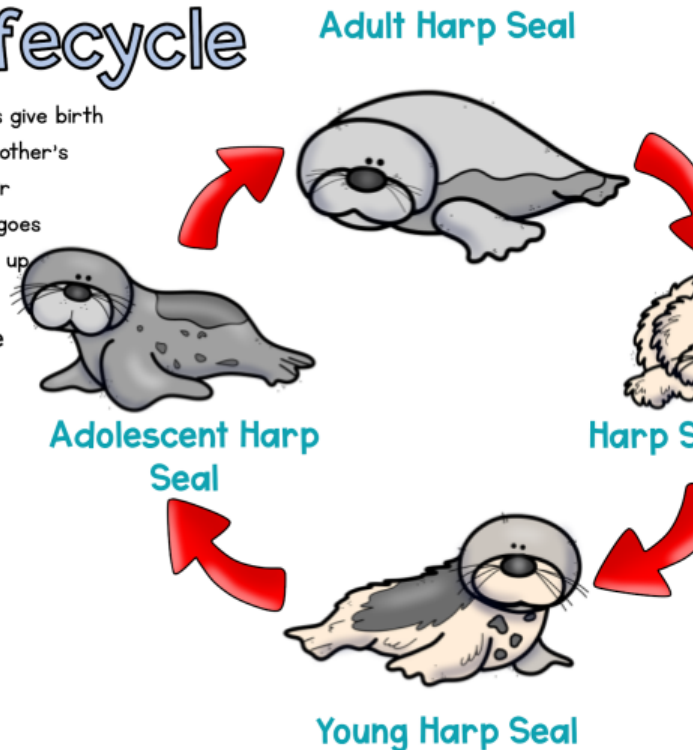
Harp Seal Lifecycle

Seals are mammals, which means the mothers give birth to a live pup. Most pups nurse, or drink the mother's milk, for several months. Because of this, their lifecycles are similar. However, the harp seal goes through some interesting changes as it grows up.

Directions: Watch the video to learn about the harp seal's lifecycle. Drag and drop the images to complete the lifecycle.



Copy and paste the stamp into your scrapbook.



*Please Note: Links to videos are provided along with instructions for embedding.

Critical Thinking

What Are Seals?

Directions: Read about seals, and click on the picture to watch a video. Then, answer the questions.

Seals are mammals that live near the sea. They prefer cold climates and spend most of their time in the ocean. Seals have flippers and a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm. They range in size from 4 feet to 21 feet in length.



Copy and paste the stamp into your scrapbook.



They feed on fish, crustaceans, and squid. There are many different types of seals, including fur seals, harp seals, and common seals.

Seals are .

Seals live in the ocean and on a piece of with up to 3,000 seal

They eat , , and .

List three cool facts about seals:

1.
2.
3.

Bonus Report Writing Printables

ANIMAL REPORTS

bonus printable

Step 1: Plan

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- Habitat
- Lifecycle
- Diet
- Predators
- Ways to help
- Life in the zoo

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Templates to Turn Research Into Reports

Step 1: Plan

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Examples of Subtopics:

- Classification
- Habitat
- Lifecycle
- Diet
- Predators
- Ways to help
- Life in the zoo

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wi

Step 2: Rough Draft

Now that you have chosen your topic and 3 subtopics, you will draft your report. Your report will have 5 paragraphs: an introduction, a paragraph about each of your subtopics, and a conclusion. Practice writing introductions and conclusions below.

Introduction

An introduction should "hook" the reader with something interesting.

1. Ask a question

Example: I may look like a cuddly kitty, but I am a fierce, feline predator living all over North America. Who am I?

2. Description using sensory details

Example: Imagine you're on a hike, and you see a squirrel dart across the trail. Out of nowhere, a bobcat leaps 12 feet into the air, lands on the squirrel, and just as fast as he appeared, he disappears into the woods.

Conclusion

A conclusion will tie everything up and summarize the author's main points.

1. Appeal to the emotions

Example: Bobcats were hunted to near extinction in the 1900s. Thankfully, their population has grown because it is illegal to hunt them.

2. A call to action

Example: An alarming number of bobcats are being struck by cars and injured or killed. You can help save bobcats by keeping your eyes on the road!

Practice writing an introduction and conclusion for your report.

Introduction: _____

Conclusion: _____