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OUR AMAZING  
WORLD

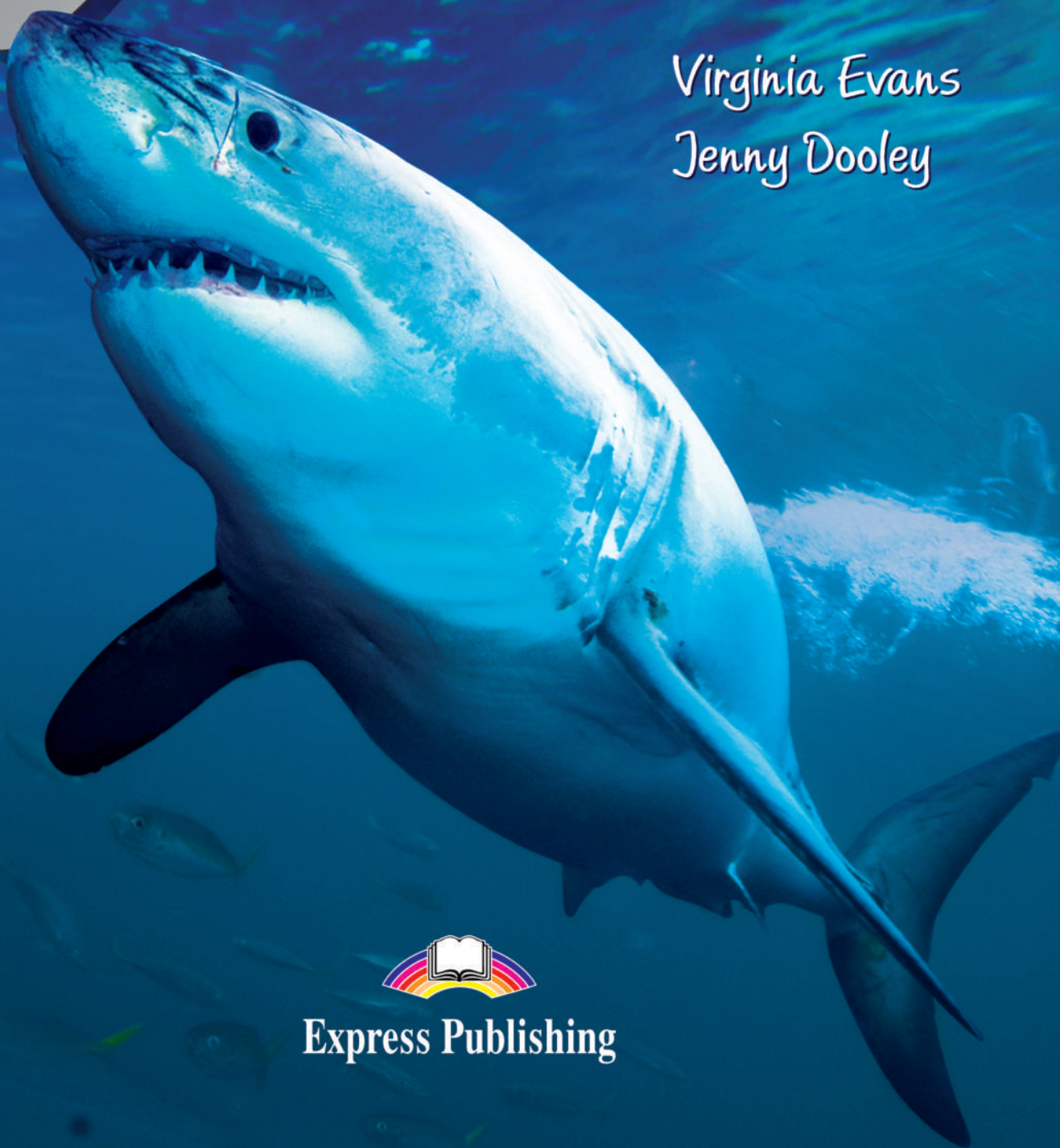
CLIL READERS

# THE GREAT WHITE

# Shark

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Express Publishing



# Sharks

Sharks are a kind of fish that are different from other fish mostly because sharks have cartilage instead of bones. Many people fear sharks because they are thought to be violent man-eaters. In reality, out of the hundreds of species of sharks that still exist today, only four species (the great white shark, the bull shark, the tiger shark, and the oceanic whitetip shark) have been involved in unprovoked attacks on humans. Most species of sharks pose no threat to humans because of their size and hunting preferences.

Even though not all sharks hunt large prey, they all share a body structure that is well suited for killing. Shark bodies are very sleek and sharks can generally swim faster than most other sea creatures. The jaws of almost every shark are placed perfectly for gripping, biting, and ripping at their prey. Sharks live in every sea, and can be found at depths ranging from 2,000 meters down all the way up to the ocean's surface. Some species of sharks can even live in freshwater environments, such as lakes and rivers.

# The Great White Shark

The great white shark is the most famous species of shark because it is one of the deadliest predators in the ocean. It is also the shark that has attacked and killed most humans. The great white became popular to most people as the subject of the *Jaws* movies.



# Great White Diet

## Word Bank

(pp. 12-13)

**depend (on)** (v) = to be determined by

**be located** (v) = to be situated

**coastal waters** (phr) = the sea near the land

**inhabit** (v) = to live in an area

**aquatic mammal** (phr) = animal that lives in water and gives birth to babies

**feed on** (phr v) = to eat

**sea lion** (n) =



**dolphin** (n) =



**porpoise** (n) =



**whale** (n) =



**constantly** (adv) = continually

**breathe** (v) = to inhale

**store** (v) = to keep; to preserve

**blubber** (n) = the fat of sea mammals

**prevent** (v) = to stop

**transfer** (n) = the process of carrying sth from one place to another

**row** (n) = a series; a line

**fall out** (phr v) = to come out

**minor cut** (phr) = not serious wound

**eventually** (adv) = finally

**heal** (v) = to cure

**replacement teeth** (phr) = teeth that take the place of missing ones

**main** (adj) = basic

## Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Decide which of the following sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Great white sharks almost never go near the coasts. ....
- 2 When it comes to great whites, breathing means spending lots of energy. ....
- 3 Aquatic mammals store some of their energy as blubber. ....
- 4 Blubber cools down the mammals that produce it. ....
- 5 Eating blubber only provides sharks with a small amount of energy, which they add to by eating fish. ....

b) Listen, read and check.

## While-Reading activities

2 Choose the correct answer. Justify your choice.

- 1 Why do sharks prefer coastal waters?
  - A Because they are warm compared to the open sea.
  - B Because it is easy to hunt for food there.
  - C Because aquatic mammals live there.
  - D Because they have to swim continuously.
- 2 Which of the following can be inferred about fish?
  - A They have less fat than mammals.
  - B They are hard for sharks to catch.
  - C They are less plentiful near the coast.
  - D They have many rows of teeth.
- 3 Big sharks hunt for fatty mammals because
  - A they are large enough to eat.
  - B they are a great source of energy for sharks.
  - C their blubber keeps sharks warm.
  - D they are easy prey.
- 4 Sharks don't worry about losing teeth because
  - A they have rows of extra teeth.
  - B they have a main row of teeth.
  - C their teeth are hard.
  - D their teeth are replaced within a few days.

**3 Match the words to form phrases.**

- |                                   |             |          |        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| <b>A</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | aquatic     | <b>1</b> | lion   |
| <b>B</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | coastal     | <b>2</b> | mammal |
| <b>C</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | sea         | <b>3</b> | teeth  |
| <b>D</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | minor       | <b>4</b> | waters |
| <b>E</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | replacement | <b>5</b> | cut    |
| <b>F</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | main        | <b>6</b> | warm   |
| <b>G</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | store       | <b>7</b> | row    |
| <b>H</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | keep        | <b>8</b> | energy |

**4 Fill in the blanks with these words: inhabit, store, prevent, depends, falls out, heal.**

- Blubber keeps aquatic mammals warm because it helps ..... the transfer of heat.
- When a shark's tooth ....., another one moves forward to replace it.
- Great whites tend to ..... areas where there are plenty of aquatic mammals for them to eat.
- Minor cuts ..... quickly on a shark's body.
- A shark's diet ..... on where it lives.
- Aquatic mammals ..... energy they get from food as blubber.

**5 a) SUBJECT-SPECIFIC VOCABULARY: Which of these words is scientific vocabulary related to sharks?**

- depend on • coastal waters • prevent
- aquatic mammals • store • blubber
- row of teeth • replacement tooth

**b) Complete the sentences using words from Ex. 5a.**

- Great white sharks live in ..... not in the deep ocean.
- Seals are ..... They give birth to babies.
- The great white gets the energy it needs by eating ..... from dead whale carcasses.
- If a shark loses a tooth, a ..... rotates forward from the reserve back rows.

**After-Reading activities**

**6 a) List the notes under the headings.**

DIET	TEETH
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....


**b) Use your lists to write about a shark's diet and teeth.**

# 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 ways that great white sharks die
  - B why great whites prefer to eat mammals
  - C places where great whites hunt seals
  - D why seals store their energy as blubber
  
- 2 Why does the man say: "Do you know how some sharks can't stop swimming or else they'll suffocate?"
  - A to establish how much the woman knows about the subject
  - B to introduce an explanation of how sharks breathe
  - C to ask about how previous information relates to the current subject
  - D to check whether the woman understood his previous statement
  
- 3 According to the man, what is blubber?
  - A something seals eat
  - B something that kills sharks
  - C a body organ where fat is stored
  - D a form of fat in mammals
  
- 4 How does the woman respond when she learns that sharks eat blubber?
  - A positively
  - B with revulsion
  - C skepticism
  - D angrily

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

- 1 What is the main topic of the lecture?
  - A whether or not sharks sleep
  - B how sharks differ from fish
  - C new discoveries about sharks
  - D how fish and sharks breathe
  
- 2 Why does the teacher say: “Does anybody know whether sharks sleep?”
  - A to review previous information the students have studied
  - B to find out specific information about the subject
  - C to introduce the question she will attempt to answer
  - D to present a possible topic to write a paper on
  
- 3 Why does the teacher mention the inactive state that fish enter?
  - A to prove a popular idea about sharks wrong
  - B to contrast ways that animals rest
  - C to compare fish and shark behavior
  - D to introduce a theory about sharks
  
- 4 According to the professor, what has never been scientifically proven?
  - A that sharks sleep in caves.
  - B that divers have found sharks in a sleep-like state.
  - C that sharks enter a sleep-like state.
  - D that sharks enter caves.




# Myths & Legends

## Pre-Reading activities

1 a) Which of the following are *T* (true) or *M* (myths)?

- 1 The sand tiger shark cannot get sick. ....
- 2 The basking shark is a source of myths about sea monsters. ....
- 3 The whale shark cannot die. ....

b)  Listen, read and check.

### The Whale Shark ...

... was considered a deity in Vietnam. Fishermen would pray to the whale shark to help them catch many fish. They would also take bones of whale sharks that would wash ashore and give them a sacred burial in temples. The Vietnamese word for the whale shark translates to "Lord fish".



### The Basking Shark ...

... is one source of the sea monster legends. When a basking shark dies, its body begins to decompose. The gills of the basking shark are the first thing to rot away, and this leaves the body with the appearance of having a long, thin neck. At that point, the body resembles a plesiosaur: a long, extinct animal that appeared to be a "sea monster".

### The Sand Tiger Shark ...

... is often thought to be incapable of getting sick. Many people believe that sharks cannot get cancer. In fact, some companies sell shark liver oil and shark cartilage in capsules and promote it as a "cure" for cancer in humans. However, researchers have been discovering cancerous tumors in the mouths of sand tiger sharks for more than one hundred years! Taking shark liver oil or cartilage capsules does not cure cancer, and may in fact do more harm than good.



### The Common Thresher Shark ...

... is believed to coordinate attacks on whales with swordfish. According to this myth, a thresher shark distracts a whale so the swordfish can attack the whale with its long, sharp bill. This myth likely began with fishermen mistaking an orca dorsal fin for that of the thresher shark. Thresher sharks do not attack whales, but orcas do.



## Word Bank

**deity** (n) = a god or goddess

**pray** (v) = to address a deity

**ashore** (adv) = on land (from the sea)

**sacred** (adj) = holy; religious

**burial** (n) = the act of placing sb/sth into the ground

**sea monster** (n) = a fictional creature living in the sea

**legend** (n) = a very old story

**decompose** (v) = to rot; to decay

**rot away** (phr v) = to decay; to break down

**resemble** (v) = to look like

**plesiosaur** (n) = a type of extinct animal

**incapable** (adj) = not able

**cancer** (n) = a type of a disease

**promote** (v) = to advertise

**cartilage** (n) = a strong substance found around your joints, in your nose or in your ears

**capsule** (n) = a pill

**cure** (n) = therapy

**tumor** (n) = a mass of diseased cells in sb's body

**coordinate** (v) = to arrange

**swordfish** (n) = a large fish with a long, upper jaw

**distract** (v) = to draw sb's attention away from sth

**bill** (n) = the beak

**mistake for** (phr v) = to identify wrongly

**orca** (n) = a toothed, black and white whale

## While-Reading activities

### 2 Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1 The ..... is an extinct animal resembling a sea monster.

- A basking shark                      C thresher shark  
B orca                                      D plesiosaur

2 There is a myth that ..... attack whales with swordfish.

- A basking sharks                      C thresher sharks  
B orcas                                      D plesiosaurs

3 The sand tiger shark has been found to have cancerous ..... in its mouth.

- A tumors                                      C deities  
B serpents                                  D myths

4 Whale shark bones were taken to temples for .....

- A scared burial                          C sacred burial  
B sacred brail                              D scared brail

### 3 Fill in the gaps with: *decomposing, cartilage, pray, bill, incapable*.

- Fishermen would ..... to "Lord fish" to help them.
- A ..... basking shark resembles a sea monster.
- Some people believe taking shark ..... capsules can cure cancer.
- The sand tiger shark is ..... of breathing with its stomach.
- A swordfish has a long sharp .....

## After-Reading activities

### 4 Match the following phrases to make sentences.

- When a basking shark dies, ...
- Thresher sharks and swordfish ...
- The sand tiger shark sometimes ...
- Whale sharks were once ...

- ... grows tumors in its mouth.
- ... its gills rot away first.
- ... worshipped as deities.
- ... do not hunt whales together.

# Amazing facts

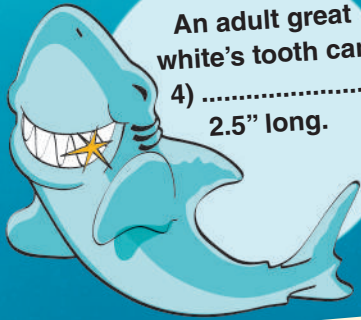
## Did you know?



Sharks don't have  
1) .....  
for sound production;  
they only make sounds  
when moving in the water  
and when using their  
teeth and  
2) .....

Great white sharks live along  
the coasts of all  
3) ..... but  
Antarctica.

An adult great  
white's tooth can  
4) .....  
2.5" long.



A female great white is  
5) ..... for 11 months. The  
fertilized eggs 6) ..... inside  
her. The unborn baby sharks eat  
each other to survive. Only 7-9 shark  
7) ..... survive to be born.

Female great whites  
9) ..... to live  
young called pups. Each  
pup is between 1.2 – 1.7  
meters long when born.

Great white sharks have  
8) ..... which  
can weigh up to 24% of  
their entire weight.

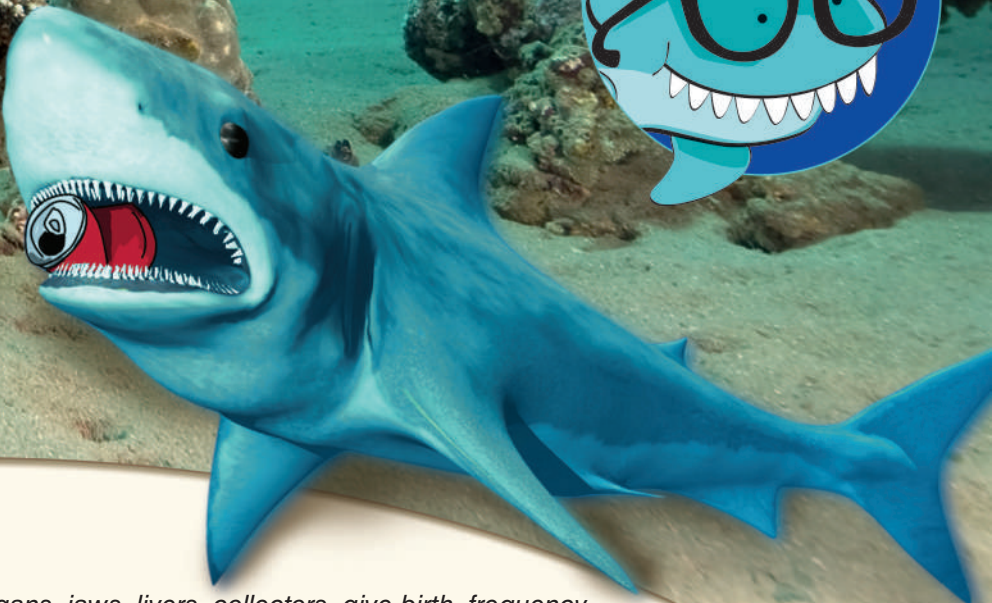
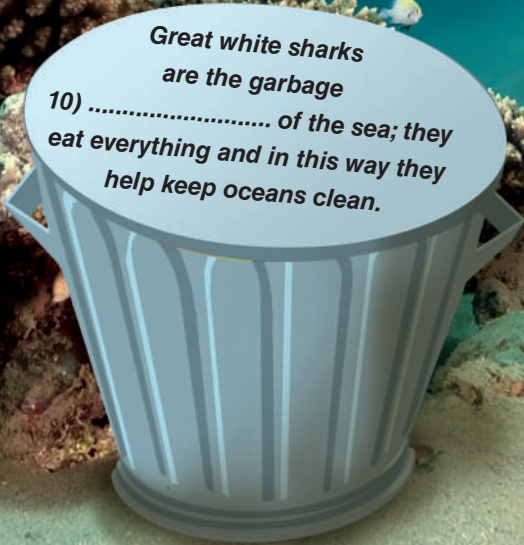
Sharks have 12) .....  
inside their throat and mouth  
which help them identify food  
before 13) ..... it.

Sharks are very  
sensitive to low  
11) .....  
sounds.

Sharks see  
perfectly in day  
or night.



Great white sharks  
are the garbage  
10) ..... of the sea; they  
eat everything and in this way they  
help keep oceans clean.



1 **Fill in:** continents, measure, organs, jaws, livers, collectors, give birth, frequency, pregnant, hatch, taste buds, pups, swallowing.

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

# THE GREAT WHITE 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 978-1-4715-0589-8



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