

Instructional Segment	How Sharks Work	Changing Currents	Taxonomic Shark Teeth
<b>Grades 6-8 Program Synopsis</b>	<p>Students will assess the unique body systems of sharks and rays and how they help them be apex predators in their environments. Students will compare the skeletal composition of sharks and rays to their own, while discovering sensory organs that have electromagnetic reception!</p>	<p>Ocean currents are moved around the planet predictably by gravity and wind and help contribute to our global climate. Everything on Earth depends on the harmonious movement of the currents including the smallest microorganisms. Students will consider how currents are formed and how they directly affect microorganisms, which in turn affects marine food webs.</p>	<p>Shark bones are made of cartilage instead of calcium. Because of this cartilage, sharks decompose quickly, leaving nothing behind to develop into a fossil. Shark teeth are a different story. Because they are made of calcium, they do not decompose as quickly and are more commonly fossilized. This program will discuss how scientists can identify shark species, current and extinct, by just their teeth!</p>
<b>Key Terminology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Respiratory System</li> <li>• Cardiovascular System</li> <li>• Dentition</li> <li>• Magnetism</li> <li>• Ampullae of Lorenzini</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currents</li> <li>• Climate</li> <li>• Convection</li> <li>• Hydrothermal Vent</li> <li>• Plankton</li> <li>• Microorganism</li> <li>• Asexual Reproduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fossilization</li> <li>• Dentition</li> <li>• Taxonomy</li> <li>• Chondrichthyes</li> <li>• Megalodon</li> <li>• Cartilage</li> <li>• Calcium</li> </ul>
<b>Georgia Standards of Excellence</b>	S6E3a, S7L2c. , S8P5a.	S6E3d, S7L3b, S8P2d.	S6E5g., S7L1a., S8P3a.
<b>Next Generation Science Standards</b>	MS-LS1-3	MS-ESS2-4	MS-LS4-1

