

ALL ABOUT SEALS!

SEALS

LESSON PLAN

Week at a Glance:

- Day One: Intro to Seals- Physical Traits
- Day Two: Seal Habitats
- Day Three: What do Seals Eat?
- Day Four: Seal Families
- Day Five: Dangers and Predators of Seals



SEALS

SEALS

can are



have

SEALS

SEAL UNSCRAMBLE

Directions: Unscramble each word associated with a seal's diet.

FSIH

SUITOD

SLLHFHSI

OPUSCOT

CBRA

S PHRMI

SLAIN




SEALS

SEAL HABITATS

Directions: In the circles below write down characteristics of habitats that seals might live in.



SEALS

LESSON PLAN

Day One: Intro to Seals

Objective: The students will be able to identify characteristics and physical traits of seals.

LESSON PLAN: DAY ONE

Introduction (5 minutes)

Teacher Says: This week, we are to be learning all about seals. Seals are marine mammals that live in the ocean, but also come on land/ice to rest. What do you know about seals? What physical characteristics do they have that help them to survive in the ocean? They have smooth bodies, flippers, a thick layer of fat called blubber, whiskers and large eyes that allow them swim faster, see underwater and keep warm.



SEALS

VOCABULARY MATCH UP



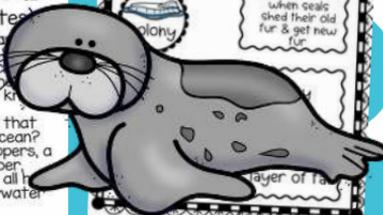
PUP



colony

a large group of seals gathering together

when seals shed their old fur & get new fur



layer of fat

A COMPREHENSIVE FIVE DAY UNIT ALL ABOUT SEALS!

Includes lesson plans, graphic organizers, craft ideas, projects, comprehension questions and more!

FROM YOUR FRIENDS AT

az
ANIMALS

SEALS

LESSON PLAN

Week at a Glance:

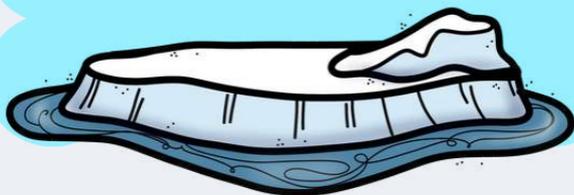
Day One: Intro to Seals:
Physical Traits

Day Two: Seal Habitats

Day Three: What do Seals
Eat?

Day Four: Seal Families

Day Five: Dangers and
Predators of Seals



SEALS

LESSON PLAN



Day One: Intro to Seals

Objective: The students will be able to identify characteristics and physical traits of seals

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LESSON PLAN: DAY ONE

Introduction (5 minutes):

Teacher Says: This week, we are going to be learning all about seals! Seals are marine mammals that primarily live in the ocean, but also come on land/ice to rest. What do you know about seals? What physical characteristics do they have that help them to survive in the ocean? They have smooth bodies, flippers, a thick layer of fat called blubber, whiskers and large eyes that all help them swim faster, see underwater and and keep warm.

SEALS

Lesson (20 minutes):

*The teacher will read the book, "Seals: A My Incredible World Picture Book for Children". Questions to ask after reading - What kind of animal is a seal? Where do seals live? What do seals like to eat? What body parts help seals swim? What is blubber?

*Guide the students in completing the "Seals can, have, are" graphic organizer attached below.

Independent Work (10 minutes)

*The students will complete the "Fact or Fiction?" worksheet attached below. They will color in facts about seals in green and untrue statements in red.

Closing (5 minutes)

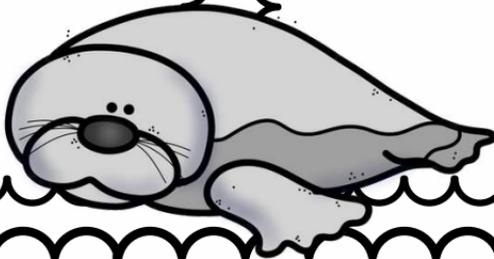
*With small groups or as a class, review together the "Fact or Fiction?" worksheet attached.

SEALS

s e a l s

can

are



have

SEALS

FACT OR FICTION?

Directions: Color the facts in green. Color statements that are fiction in red.

Seals are mammals.

Seals have gills.

Seals have flippers.

Blubber is a thick layer of fat that helps seals stay warm.

Seals can breathe underwater for their entire lives.

Seals have large eyes to see under water.

Seals have whiskers that help them sense movement.

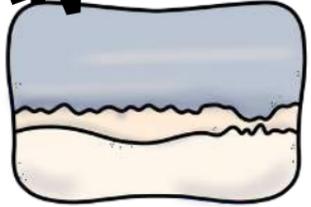
Seals are fish.

SEALS

LESSON PLAN

Day Two: Seal Habitats

Objective: The students will be able to identify where seals live and what they need in their habitats to survive.



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LESSON PLAN: DAY TWO

Introduction (5 minutes):

Teacher Says: Today, we are going to learn more about where seals live. Where do you think seals live? Do you think they live only in cold places or can they live in other oceans? Seals have a few main habitats including icy, polar habitats like the arctic, rocky, coastal habitats, sandy beaches and islands, and the ocean. They live in oceans all over the world, not just in cold habitats. If you were a seal, what type of habitat do you think you would thrive in the best?

SEALS

Lesson (15 minutes):

*The students will watch the video, "Leopard Seals Play and Hunt in Antarctica" -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c35dz4DRSeI>

*Questions to ask students after watching the video - Where do seals in the video live? Why do seals typically stay close to their resting places? Why is it important to protect seal habitats? Where do seals hunt vs. eat vs. sleep/rest?

*The teacher will guide the students in completing the "Seal Habitats" graphic organizer. In the circles in the graphic organizer,

Independent Work (10 minutes)

*The students will independently complete the "Vocabulary Square" graphic organizer. The students will define the word territory, write a sentence using the word and draw a picture.

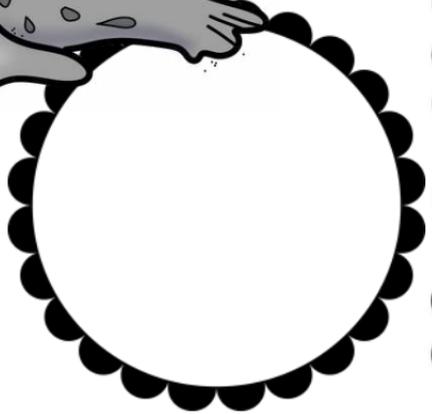
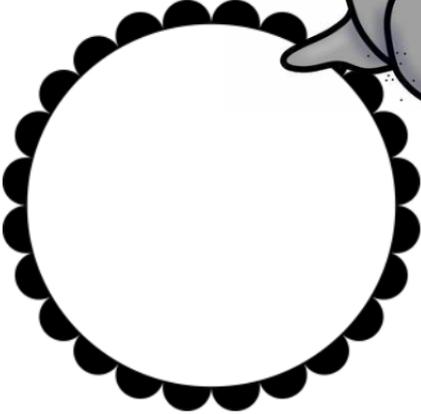
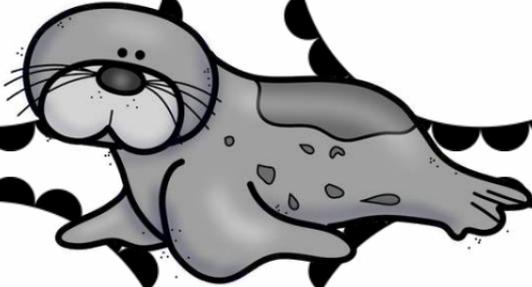
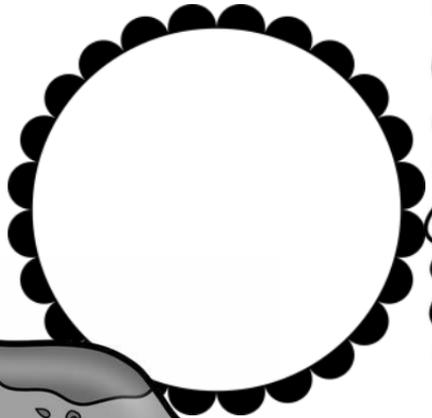
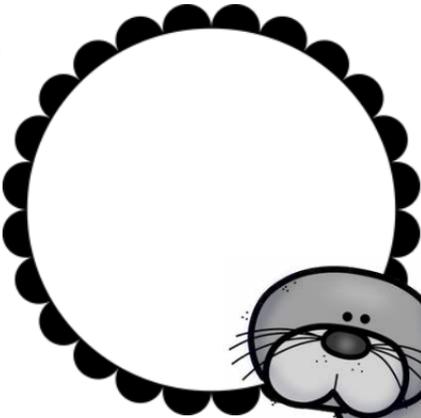
Closing (5 minutes)

*Review together the "Vocabulary Square" activity. Students may share their sentences.

SEALS

SEAL HABITATS

Directions: In the circles below, write down characteristics of habitats that seals might live in.



SEALS

VOCABULARY SQUARE

Word:

polar

Definition:

Sentence:

Picture:



SEALS

LESSON PLAN



Day Three: What Seals Eat

Objective: The students will be able to identify what seals eat and how they get their food.

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LESSON PLAN: DAY THREE

Introduction (5 minutes):

Teacher Says: Today, we are diving deeper in to what seals eat and how they get their food. Seals are carnivores, which means they primarily eat meat. The main foods that seals eat are fish, squid, shellfish, crabs, octopus, shrimp, snails and other animals in the ocean! Different species of seals will eat different types of fish depending on their habitat. Seals are excellent swimmers and can dive deep in to the ocean to help them hunt.

SEALS

Lesson (15 minutes):

*The teacher will read the book, "The Nature Kid's Guide to Seals: A Level 2 Reader for Curious Young Kids Who Love Seals!". Questions to ask during/after reading - What do seals eat? Why do seals need to be good swimmers? How do a seal's whiskers help it find food?

*Move Like A Seal Game: Assign the students different seal habitats - rocky coast, beach, ocean, or icy. Students will pretend to move like seals in each habitat - slide on belly for ice, waddle or climb rocks for rocky coast, crawl on sand for beaches and swim for ocean. The teacher will play music and when the music stops, the students will rotate habitats.

Independent Work (10 minutes)

*The students will complete the "Seal Unscramble" attached below. Each word is associated with what a seal eats.

Closing (5 minutes)

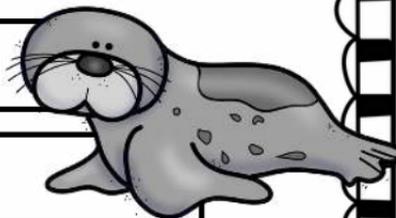
*The teacher will give each student a sticky note or index card. They will write three things that seals eat!

SEALS

SEAL UNSCRAMBLE

Directions: Unscramble each word associated with a seal's diet.

F S I H



S U I Q D

S L L E H F S H I

O P U S C O T

C B R A

S P H R M I

S L A I N



SEALS

LESSON PLAN



Day Four: Seal Families

Objective: The students will be able to describe how seal families live and interact.

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LESSON PLAN: DAY FOUR

Introduction (5 minutes):

Teacher Says: Today, we will be exploring more about seal families. Just like people, seals have families with a mom, dad and babies! Baby seals are called pups. Mother seals take care of their pups by feeding them milk, keeping them warm and protecting them from predators. Seals also gather in large groups called colonies certain times of the year including breeding season and giving birth/raising pups. Female moms will gather in larger groups while they are raising their pups for more protection.

SEALS

Lesson (15 minutes):

*The students will watch the video, "Adorable Seal Pup Starts to Explore" from BBC Earth -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BG_zMQtYB_E

*The teacher will guide the students in completing the "Vocabulary Match Up", defining the words pup, colony, blubber and molting.

Independent Work (10 minutes)

*The students will use the template attached below to write a 4-5 sentence paragraph about seal families and how seals interact.

Closing (5 minutes)

*In partners, the students will share their paragraphs with each other.

SEALS

VOCABULARY MATCH UP



pup

a large group of seals gathering together



colony

when seals shed their old fur & get new fur



blubber

a baby seal

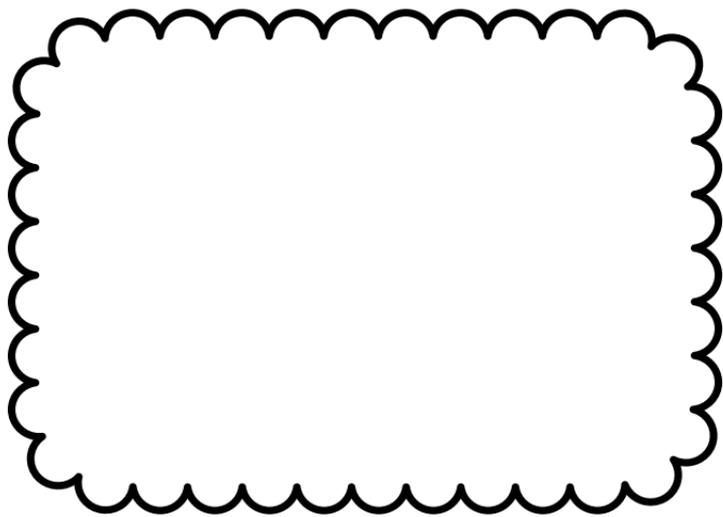


molt

a thick layer of fat

SEALS

Seal Families

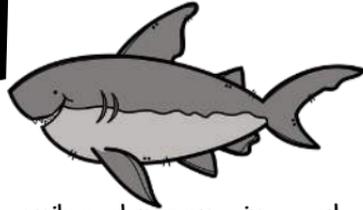


Four sets of horizontal dashed lines for writing.

SEALS

LESSON PLAN

Day Five: Dangers & Predators of Seals



Objective: The students will be able to describe dangers in seal ecosystems and their predators.

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LESSON PLAN: DAY FIVE

Introduction (5 minutes):

Teacher Says: Today, we are going to be learning more about dangers that seals face in their environment and exploring any predators they may have. Predators are animals that hunt seals for food and include sharks, orcas, polar bears and large sea birds (for baby seals). Other dangers seals might face are pollution, fishing nets, and habitat loss. What do you think seals can do to stay safe from dangers in their environment and from predators?

SEALS

Lesson (15 minutes):

*The teacher will read the book, "Little Seal" by Benedict Blathwayt. Questions to ask during/after reading - Where does the seal live? What challenges does the seal face? Who helps the seal in the story? How does the seal stay safe from dangers?

*The teacher will guide the students in completing the "Seal Dangers" graphic organizer attached below. In each square, the students will describe a danger that seals face in their ecosystem.

Independent Work (10 minutes)

*The students will complete the "Seal Quick Check" attached below to assess understanding from the lesson.

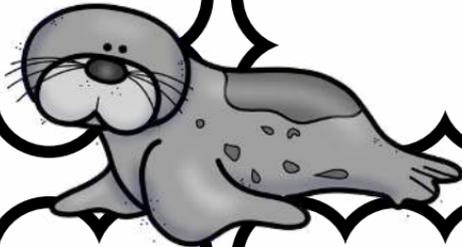
Closing (5 minutes)

*The students will discuss with the class what their favorite part of the unit was!

SEALS

SEAL DANGERS

Directions: Write a danger or predator that seals face in their ecosystem in each box below.



SEALS

SEAL QUICK CHECK

1. What predators hunt seals?

2. What other challenges/dangers do seals face?

3. How do seals stay safe from danger?
