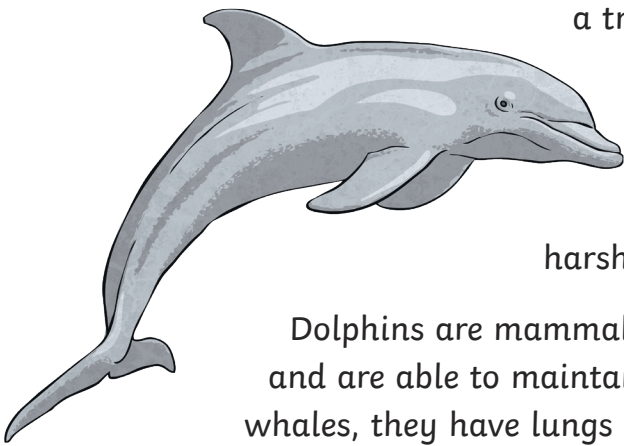


# Dolphins

## What Do Dolphins Look Like?

A dolphin is a marine animal that is part of the whale family.

Dolphins have smooth, rubbery skin and are usually a mixture of black, white and grey in colour. They have two fins on their sides, a triangular fin on their back and a tail.



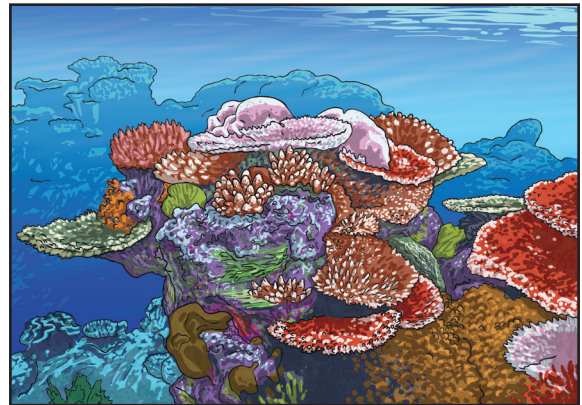
A dolphin's tail is horizontal unlike fish. Like other whales, they have an insulating layer of fat under the skin called blubber to protect them in the harsh cold of the freezing seas.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature. Like other whales, they have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.

## Where Do Dolphins Live?

Dolphins live in the world's seas, oceans and rivers. They like to be with other dolphins, living together in groups called pods. In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods are formed based on age, sex and family relationships. This could be mothers and their newborns or most recent offspring, a mix of male and female young dolphins and adult males either alone or in pairs. Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand, have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.

Some dolphin pods like to live in coastal areas while others choose to live in shallow waters away from the coast or further out to sea.



## Hunting Behaviour

Bottlenose dolphins are unique hunters - they hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles while beating their tails down hard to stir up the shallow silt (sea floor), making the water murky. The lead dolphin continues to do this, making the circle smaller and smaller, eventually trapping the fish like in a net. As the fish leap out of the circle to escape, the other dolphins catch them in their mouths.



A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 metres from the surface and can flip over onto their back, belly or side. This is known as breaching. They breach for many reasons, including to let other dolphins know there is food nearby.



# Dolphins Questions

1. What family does the dolphin belong to? Tick one.

- seal
- otter
- whale
- shark

2. Find and copy one word that means keeping warm.

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3. Draw **four** lines to complete each sentence.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they	are formed based on age, sex and family relationships.
Like other whales, they	have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.
In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods	have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.
Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand,	are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature.

4. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur in the **Hunting Behaviour** section. The first one has been done for you.

	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
	Other dolphins catch the fish in their mouth.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles.
	The water changes to become murky.
	The bottlenose dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

## Dolphins Questions

5. What is the name of the action that dolphins perform as they jump out of the water and flip over onto their back, belly or side? Tick one.

- breach
- splash
- spin
- beach

6. Fill in the missing words.

A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 \_\_\_\_\_ from the surface and can flip over onto their back, \_\_\_\_\_ or side.

7. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

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# Dolphins Answers

1. What family does the dolphin belong to? Tick one.

- seal
- otter
- whale**
- shark

2. Find and copy one word that means keeping warm.

**Insulating**

3. Draw **four** lines to complete each sentence.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they	are formed based on age, sex and family relationships.
Like other whales, they	have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.
In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods	have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.
Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand,	are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature.

4. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur in the **Hunting Behaviour** section. The first one has been done for you.

<b>2</b>	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
<b>5</b>	Other dolphins catch the fish in their mouth.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles.
<b>3</b>	The water changes to become murky.
<b>4</b>	The bottlenose dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

## Dolphins Answers

5. What is the name of the action that dolphins perform as they jump out of the water and flip over onto their back, belly or side? Tick one.

- breach**
- splash
- spin
- beach

6. Fill in the missing words.

A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 **metres** from the surface and can flip over onto their back, **belly** or side.

7. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

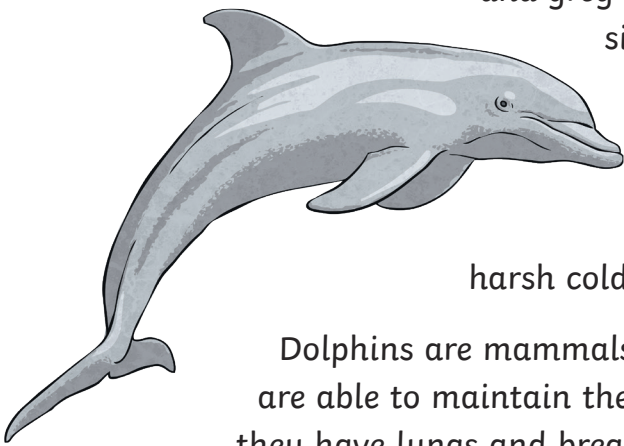
**Answers will vary.**

# Dolphins

## What Do Dolphins Look Like?

A dolphin is a marine animal that is part of the whale family. Some can grow up to 9.8 metres and weigh over 5000kg.

Dolphins have smooth, rubbery skin and are usually a mixture of black, white and grey in colour. They have two fins on their sides, a triangular fin on their back and a tail. A dolphin's tail is horizontal unlike fish. Like other whales, they have an insulating layer of fat under the skin called blubber to protect them in the harsh cold of the freezing seas.



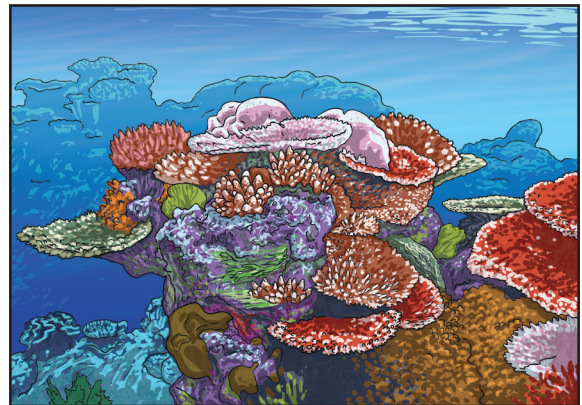
Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature. Like other whales, they have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.

## Where Do Dolphins Live?

Dolphins live in the world's seas, oceans and rivers. They like to be with other dolphins, living together in groups called pods. In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods are formed based on age, sex and family relationships. This could be mothers and their newborns or most recent offspring, a mix of male and female young dolphins and adult males either alone or in pairs. Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand, have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.

Some dolphin pods like to live in coastal areas while others choose to live in shallow waters away from the coast or further out to sea.

The Amazon river dolphin prefers to live in freshwater rivers and lakes. Other dolphins, such as the bottlenose dolphin, may visit lakes and can be seen close to cities.



## Hunting Behaviour

Bottlenose dolphins are unique hunters - they hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles while beating their tails down hard to stir up the shallow silt (sea floor), making the water murky. The lead dolphin continues to do this, making the circle smaller and smaller, eventually trapping the fish like in a net. As the fish leap out of the circle to escape, the other dolphins catch them in their mouths.

Spinner dolphins, commonly found in the Pacific Ocean, can often be found swimming near tuna as the fish relies on the dolphins to find food. The dolphins communicate through clicks and whistles as they dive below the water. They swim under lantern fish to drive them to the surface for the pod and other fish to feed on.



A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 metres from the surface and can flip over onto their back, belly or side. This is known as breaching. They breach for many reasons, including to let other dolphins know there is food nearby.





# Dolphins Questions

1. How much could a dolphin weigh? Tick one.

- Over 4000kg
- Over 6000kg
- Over 5000kg
- Over 500kg

2. Find and copy **two** words that describe the texture of their skin.

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3. Draw **four** lines to complete each sentence.

Dolphins live	dolphins, living together in groups called pods.
They like to be with other	superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.
In the wild, bottlenose dolphin	pods are formed based on age, sex and family relationships.
Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand, have been known to create	in the world's seas, oceans and rivers.

4. Fill in the missing words.

The Amazon river dolphin prefers to live in \_\_\_\_\_ rivers and lakes. Other dolphins, such as the bottlenose dolphin, may visit lakes and can be seen close to \_\_\_\_\_.

# Dolphins Questions

5. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur in the **Hunting Behaviour** section. The first one has been done for you.

	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
	Fish leap out of the circle to escape.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles.
	The water changes to become murky.
	The lead dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

6. How do spinner dolphins communicate with each other as they drive the lantern fish upwards? Tick **two**.

- swimming quickly
- clicks
- whistles
- flipping over

7. Look at the section about bottlenose dolphin's hunting techniques. Compare this to the spinner dolphins hunting techniques mentioned in the text. How are these similar?

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8. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

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# Dolphins Answers

1. How much could a dolphin weigh? Tick one.

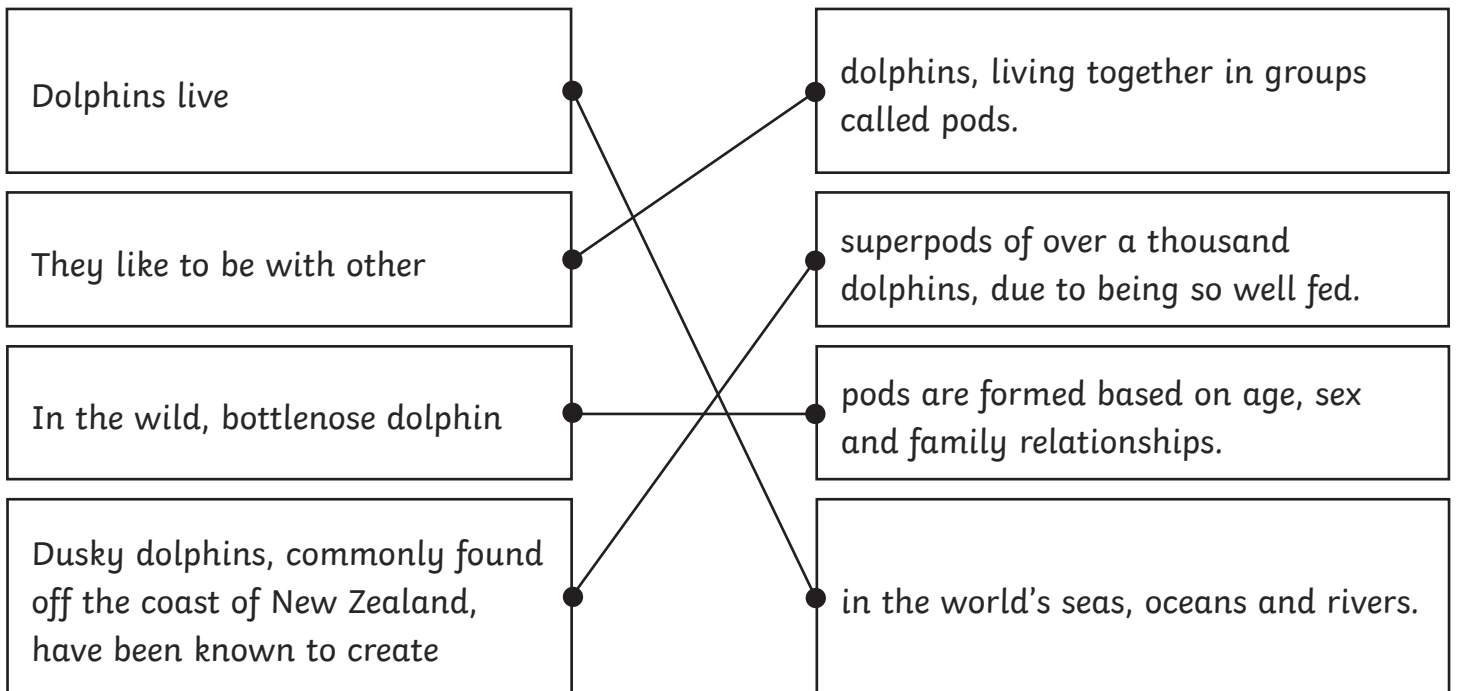
- Over 4000kg
- Over 6000kg
- Over 5000kg**
- Over 500kg

2. Find and copy **two** words that describe the texture of their skin.

**smooth**

**rubbery**

3. Draw **four** lines to complete each sentence.



4. Fill in the missing words.

The Amazon river dolphin prefers to live in **freshwater** rivers and lakes. Other dolphins, such as the bottlenose dolphin, may visit lakes and can be seen close to **cities**.

# Dolphins Answers

5. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur in the **Hunting Behaviour** section. The first one has been done for you.

<b>2</b>	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
<b>5</b>	Fish leap out of the circle to escape.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles.
<b>3</b>	The water changes to become murky.
<b>4</b>	The lead dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

6. How do spinner dolphins communicate with each other as they drive the lantern fish upwards? Tick **two**.

- swimming quickly
- clicks**
- whistles**
- flipping over

7. Look at the section about bottlenose dolphin's hunting techniques. Compare this to the spinner dolphins hunting techniques mentioned in the text. How are these similar?

**Pupils' responses will vary but should include facts from the text that are similar, such as they catch the fish in a 'net-like' motion.**

8. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

**Answers will vary.**



# Dolphins

## What Do Dolphins Look Like?

A dolphin is a marine animal that is part of the whale family. Some can grow up to 9.8 metres and weigh over 5000kg. Hector's dolphins, the smallest known species, only reach an average length of 1.2 metres and an average weight of 50kg.

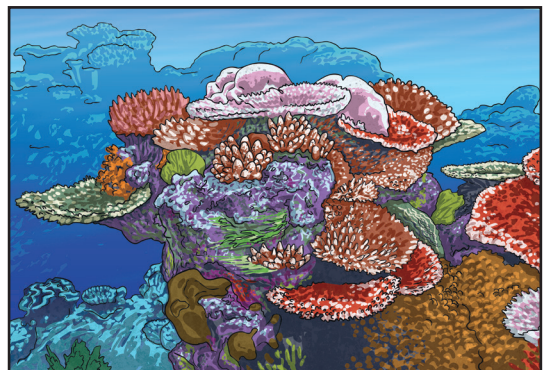


Dolphins have smooth, rubbery skin and are usually a mixture of black, white and grey in colour. They have two fins on their sides, a triangular fin on their back and a tail. A dolphin's tail, which propels the animal in lunges and dives, is horizontal unlike fish. Like other whales, they have an insulating layer of fat under the skin called blubber to protect them in the harsh cold of the freezing seas.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature. Like other whales, they have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head. The blowhole is opened at the surface of the water to inhale and exhale air.

## Where Do Dolphins Live?

Dolphins live in the world's seas, oceans and rivers. They like to be with other dolphins, living together in groups called pods. In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods are formed based on age, sex and family relationships. This could be mothers and their newborns or most recent offspring, a mix of male and female young dolphins and adult males either alone or in pairs. Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand, have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.

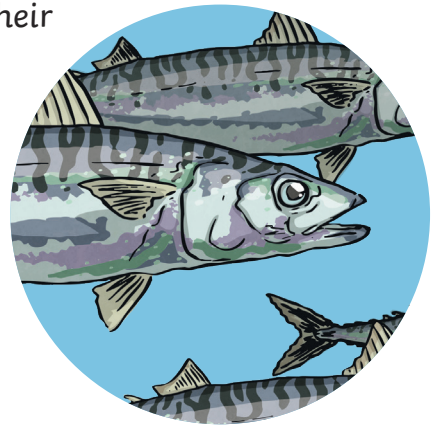


Some dolphin pods like to live in coastal areas while others choose to live in shallow waters away from the coast or further out to sea.

The Amazon river dolphin prefers to live in freshwater rivers and lakes. Other dolphins, such as the bottlenose dolphin, may visit lakes and can be seen close to cities.

### Hunting Behaviour

Bottlenose dolphins are unique hunters - they hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles while beating their tails down hard to stir up the shallow silt (sea floor), making the water murky. The lead dolphin continues to do this, making the circle smaller and smaller, eventually trapping the fish like in a net. As the fish leap out of the circle to escape, the other dolphins catch them in their mouths.



Spinner dolphins, commonly found in the Pacific Ocean, can often be found swimming near tuna as the fish relies on the dolphins to find food. The dolphins communicate through clicks and whistles as they dive below the water. They swim under lantern fish to drive them to the surface for the pod and other fish to feed on.

A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 metres from the surface and can flip over onto their back, belly or side. This is known as breaching. They breach for many reasons, including to let other dolphins know there is food nearby.



# Dolphins Questions

1. Find and copy one word which refers to something that lives in the sea.

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2. Fill in the missing words.

A dolphin's tail, which \_\_\_\_\_ the animal in \_\_\_\_\_ and dives, is horizontal unlike fish.

3. Why do dolphins have a layer of blubber?

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4. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur. The first one has been done for you.

	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
	Fish leap out of the circle to escape.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around in large circles ready to close in.
	The water changes to become opaque.
	The lead dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

5. Which type of dolphins are commonly found in the Pacific Ocean? Tick one.

- bottlenose dolphins
- Amazon river dolphins
- dusky dolphins
- spinner dolphins

6. Look at the section about bottlenose dolphin's hunting techniques. Compare this to the spinner dolphins hunting techniques mentioned in the text. How are these similar?

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## Dolphins Questions

7. Compare pods to human families. How are these similar or different?

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8. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

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# Dolphins Questions

1. Find and copy one word which refers to something that lives in the sea.

**marine**

2. Fill in the missing words.

A dolphin's tail, which **propels** the animal in **lunges** and dives, is horizontal unlike fish.

3. Why do dolphins have a layer of blubber?

**Dolphins have an insulating layer of fat under the skin called blubber to protect them in the harsh cold of the freezing seas.**

4. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur. The first one has been done for you.

<b>2</b>	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
<b>5</b>	Fish leap out of the circle to escape.
<b>1</b>	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around in large circles ready to close in.
<b>3</b>	The water changes to become opaque.
<b>4</b>	The lead dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

5. Which type of dolphins are commonly found in the Pacific Ocean? Tick one.

- bottlenose dolphins
- Amazon river dolphins
- dusky dolphins
- spinner dolphins**

6. Look at the section about bottlenose dolphin's hunting techniques. Compare this to the spinner dolphins hunting techniques mentioned in the text. How are these similar?

**Pupils' responses will vary but should include facts from the text that are similar such as they catch the fish in a 'net-like' motion.**

## Dolphins Questions

7. Compare pods to human families. How are these similar or different?

**Pupils' responses will vary. Accept similarities for family relationships such as mother and child, a mix of male and female in a family, single or pair of adult males. Differences could include human families will sometimes contain single or pair of females.**

8. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

**Answers will vary.**