



ANOTHER 100 SHARK QUIZ QUESTIONS With Answers

Bonus PDF for Shark Trivia Fans

quizquestionsdaily



Round 1: EASY SHARK QUESTIONS

1. What ocean do great white sharks primarily live in? A) Indian Ocean only B) Pacific Ocean only **C) All major oceans** D) Atlantic Ocean only

2. What is the primary purpose of a shark's dorsal fin? A) To store fat **B) To maintain balance and prevent rolling** C) To attract mates D) To breathe

3. Are sharks attracted to bright colors? A) Yes, especially yellow B) No – bright colors don't matter at all C) Only red colors **D) Not specifically; high contrast can make objects more noticeable**

4. How many chambers does a shark's heart have? A) Three B) Four **C) Two** D) Five

5. What do sharks use to detect prey hidden under sand? **A) Electoreception** B) Heat sensors C) Echolocation D) X-ray vision

6. Can sharks survive in captivity? A) Only baby sharks survive B) No, all sharks die immediately **C) Some species can, others cannot** D) Yes, all species thrive

7. What is the average number of pups in a shark litter? A) Always 20+ **B) It varies greatly by species** C) 1-2 D) 5-10

8. Do sharks need to drink water? A) Only freshwater sharks drink B) Yes, constantly **C) They get water through body processes (not “drinking” like humans)** D) No, they absorb water through their skin

9. What is the typical hunting pattern for most sharks? A) Continuously 24/7 **B) Dawn and dusk** C) Only daytime D) Only nighttime

10. Which shark is known for its ability to change color? **A) Chain Catshark** B) Great White C) Tiger Shark D) Whale Shark

11. How do sharks stay afloat without a swim bladder? **A) Large oil-filled liver** B) They sink to the bottom C) Air pockets in their skin D) They constantly swim

Round 1: EASY SHARK QUESTIONS

12. What percentage of shark species are considered dangerous to humans? A) About 25% B) Over 75% C) About 50% **D) Less than 5%**

13. What happens to a shark's teeth when they fall out? A) They must find their tooth to replace it B) The shark becomes toothless **C) A tooth from the row behind moves forward** D) They grow back immediately

14. Which sense do sharks use LEAST when hunting? **A) Taste** B) Vision C) Smell D) Hearing

15. How thick is a great white shark's skin? A) 12 inches B) 6 inches C) Paper-thin **D) 1-2 inches**

16. Do sharks make any sounds? A) No – sharks are always completely silent **B) Some sharks have been recorded making clicking sounds (not vocal cords)** C) Yes, they roar D) Yes, they sing to communicate

17. What color is most common on a shark's belly? A) Black B) Bright yellow C) Dark gray **D) White or light colored**

18. Can sharks detect magnetic fields? A) Only young sharks can B) No, this is a myth **C) Yes, for navigation** D) Only during mating

19. What is the temperature range most sharks prefer? A) Freezing (32°F) **B) 50–75°F depending on species** C) Boiling (212°F) D) All sharks prefer cold water

20. How do sharks benefit coral reefs? A) They build reefs B) They don't interact with reefs **C) They control prey populations that would overgraze** D) They eat coral

21. What is the scientific term for shark skin texture? **A) Placoid scales** B) Cycloid scales C) Ganoid scales D) Ctenoid scales

22. Do sharks have a good memory? A) Only traumatic events B) No, 3-second memory C) They have no memory **D) Yes, they can remember for months or years**

Round 1: EASY SHARK QUESTIONS

23. Which shark species is most commonly kept in aquariums? A) Mako Shark **B) Blacktip Reef Shark** C) Tiger Shark D) Great White

Answer: B) Blacktip Reef Shark

24. What is a shark's primary weapon? A) Poison barbs B) Its tail **C) Its teeth** D) Electric shocks

25. How many years have sharks existed on Earth? **A) Over 400 million years** B) 100 million years C) 50 million years D) 200 million years

Round 2: MODERATE SHARK TRIVIA

26. What is the purpose of the caudal fin's asymmetrical shape in many sharks? A) **Generates lift while swimming** B) Decoration C) Temperature regulation D) Mating display

27. Which shark species can "walk" on its pectoral fins? A) Great White B) Bull Shark **C) Epaulette Shark** D) Mako Shark

28. What is the world's second-largest shark species? A) Tiger Shark B) Bull Shark C) Great White **D) Basking Shark**

29. How long can a great white shark go without eating? A) 6 months **B) Up to 3 months** C) 1-2 weeks D) 3 days maximum

30. What unique adaptation do swell sharks have? **A) They can inflate their bodies** B) They can fly C) They glow in multiple colors D) They can regenerate limbs

31. Which shark has the most unique jaw mechanism? A) Great White B) Tiger Shark **C) Goblin Shark** D) Hammerhead

32. What is the function of the nictitating membrane? A) Assists with breathing **B) Protects eyes during attacks** C) Helps with digestion D) Attracts mates

33. How do scientists determine a shark's age? A) By tooth count B) They can't determine age **C) By counting vertebrae rings** D) By size

34. What percentage of a shark's body weight can their liver represent? **A) Up to 25%** B) 10% C) 50% D) 5%

35. Which shark species is known for "test biting"? A) Nurse Shark B) Leopard Shark C) Whale Shark **D) Great White Shark**

36. What is the remora's relationship with sharks? A) Predatory – remora hunts sharks **B) Mutualistic – both benefit** C) Commensal – doesn't help or harm D) Parasitic – harms the shark

37. How many species of nurse sharks are there? A) 10 B) 1 **C) 3** D) 5

Round 2: MODERATE SHARK TRIVIA

38. What causes a "shark frenzy"? **A) High concentration of food/blood in the water** B) Electrical storms C) Full moon D) Mating season

39. Which shark has bioluminescent capabilities? A) Great White B) Bull Shark C) Tiger Shark **D) Cookie Cutter Shark**

40. What is the spiral valve in a shark's intestine used for? A) Filtering water **B) Maximizing nutrient absorption** C) Swimming faster D) Storing food

41. How do male sharks differ physically from females? A) Males have brighter colors B) Males are always larger **C) Males have claspers (modified pelvic fins)** D) There's no physical difference

42. What is "breaching" in sharks? **A) Jumping completely out of the water** B) Deep diving C) Basking at the surface D) Swimming backwards

43. Which shark species has the most varied diet? A) Great White B) Whale Shark **C) Tiger Shark** D) Bull Shark

44. What is the pectoral fin's primary function? A) Propulsion **B) Steering and lift** C) Reproduction D) Breathing

45. How do angel sharks hunt? A) Pack hunting B) Using bioluminescence **C) Ambush from the seafloor** D) High-speed chases

46. What is the Greenland shark's unique characteristic? **A) Extremely slow metabolism and movement** B) Only eats plants C) Can survive in boiling water D) Fastest swimmer

47. Which shark species is most closely related to rays? A) Hammerhead B) Sawshark C) Bluntnose Sixgill **D) Angel Shark**

48. What causes the "man in gray suit" appearance of many sharks? A) Pollution **B) Natural gray coloration for camouflage** C) Disease D) Age

49. How do lemon sharks get their name? A) They taste like lemons B) They eat citrus fruits **C) Yellowish-brown coloration** D) Discovery location near lemon trees

Round 2: MODERATE SHARK TRIVIA

50. What is unique about the bonnethead shark's diet? **A) It's omnivorous, eating seagrass** B) It's the only herbivorous shark C) It only eats jellyfish D) It doesn't eat at all

Round 3: HARD SHARK TRIVIA

51. What is the function of the lateral line system? A) Temperature detection **B) Detecting water movement and vibrations** C) Taste enhancement D) Color vision

52. Which extinct shark had spiral teeth? A) Megalodon **B) Helicoprion** C) Stethacanthus D) Cretoxyrhina

53. What is the sixgill shark's claim to fame? **A) Six gill slits instead of five** B) Six rows of teeth C) Six fins D) Six-year lifespan

54. How do horn sharks defend themselves? A) Electric shocks **B) Spines on dorsal fins** C) Toxic skin D) Venomous spines

55. What is unique about the tasselled wobbegong's hunting strategy? A) It's the fastest shark **B) It uses lure-like appendages** C) It hunts in packs D) It paralyzes prey with venom

56. What percentage of oxygen do sharks extract from water? A) Nearly 100% B) 25% C) 50% **D) 80%**

57. What causes shark skin to feel like sandpaper? **A) Dermal denticles pointing toward the tail** B) Salt deposits C) Dry skin D) Parasites

58. Which shark has the most human-like hunting behavior? A) Bull Shark B) Oceanic Whitetip **C) Great White** D) Orca (not a shark, but hunts sharks)

59. What is the porbeagle shark named after? A) Its discoverer B) Its pig-like appearance **C) Cornish word for "harbor shark"** D) A type of fishing boat

60. How do sharks contribute to carbon sequestration? A) They produce oxygen **B) Their predation maintains healthy ocean ecosystems** C) They eat carbon directly D) They don't contribute at all

61. What is the purpose of a shark's cloaca? **A) Combined excretory and reproductive opening** B) Storage organ C) Extra gill D) Sensory organ

Round 3: HARD SHARK TRIVIA

62. Which shark species shows the most parental care? A) Great White
B) Nurse Shark **C) None – sharks provide no parental care** D)
Hammerhead

63. What is the zebra shark called in adulthood? A) Tiger shark B)
Leopard shark (different species) C) Still zebra shark **D) Adults have
spots, not stripes**

64. How do pelagic sharks differ from coastal sharks? A) They're smaller
B) They live in open ocean C) They're herbivorous D) They can't dive
deep

65. What is the salmon shark's unique feature? **A) Regional endothermy
like great whites** B) Pink coloration C) Can swim upstream D)
Herbivorous diet

66. What is the function of the rectal gland in sharks? A) Digestion B)
Oxygen storage C) Reproduction **D) Excretion of excess salt**

67. Which shark species has been recorded at the shallowest depth? A)
Bull Shark B) Blacktip Reef Shark **C) Epaulette Shark in tide pools** D)
Great White

68. What is the Mako shark's hunting specialization? A) Filter feeding
B) High-speed pursuit of fast prey C) Bottom feeding D) Slow ambush

69. How do sharks avoid eating poisonous prey? **A) Learned behavior
and taste receptors** B) They can't and often die C) They're immune to all
poisons D) They never encounter poisonous prey

70. What is unique about the dwarf lanternshark's habitat? A)
Freshwater only B) Antarctic ice C) Tropical surface waters **D) Very deep
water (900–1,500 feet)**

71. Which shark has the longest recorded migration? A) Blue Shark
B) Great White (Nicole's journey) C) Tiger Shark D) Whale Shark

72. What is the purpose of urea in a shark's blood? A) Energy source
B) Attracts mates **C) Maintains osmotic balance** D) Improves vision

Round 3: HARD SHARK TRIVIA

73. How do silky sharks get their name? **A) Smooth skin texture** B) Found silk trade routes C) Silk-producing glands D) Discovered by someone named Silk

74. What is the whitetip reef shark's typical behavior? A) Surface swimmer B) Highly aggressive C) Solitary and territorial **D) Nocturnal hunter, rests in caves during day**

75. Which shark has the strongest crushing bite relative to size? A) Great White **B) Port Jackson Shark** C) Tiger Shark D) Bull Shark

76. What is the function of the ampullae of Lorenzini's jelly-filled canals? A) Filtering water **B) Conducting electrical signals** C) Temperature regulation D) Storing energy

77. How do hammerhead sharks benefit from their unique head shape? **A) Enhanced sensory perception and 360° vision** B) Better hydrodynamics C) Intimidation D) Breaking through ice

78. What is the scalloped hammerhead's social behavior? A) Completely solitary B) Only pairs C) No consistent behavior **D) Forms large schools (up to 100+)**

79. Which shark is most threatened by climate change? A) Greenland shark (temperature sensitive) **B) Tropical species (coral reef dependence)** C) All equally D) Deep sea species (least affected)

80. What causes the "sixth sense" in sharks? A) ESP B) Telepathy **C) Electroreception detecting bioelectric fields** D) Ultrasonic hearing

Round 4: Guess The Shark

81. I'm called the "living fossil" with an eel-like body and six gill slits instead of five. I have 300 needle-sharp teeth arranged in 25 rows, and I look like I swam straight out of the prehistoric era. What shark am I?

Answer: Frilled Shark

82. I have a flattened body like a ray and I bury myself in sand on the ocean floor. I'm named after a heavenly being, and I ambush prey with explosive strikes from below. What shark am I?

Answer: Angel Shark

83. I'm extremely rare and wasn't discovered until 1976. I have a huge mouth that glows with bioluminescent tissue, and I'm a filter feeder that lives in deep water. Fewer than 300 of me have ever been seen. What am I?

Answer: Megamouth Shark

84. I'm a bottom-dwelling shark with distinctive dark bands and ridges above my eyes that look like horns. I lay spiral-shaped egg cases and I can live over 50 years. I'm found in the Pacific and prefer rocky reefs. What shark am I?

Answer: Horn Shark

85. I'm the fastest shark in the ocean, capable of speeds up to 60 mph. I have a metallic blue color, a pointed snout, and I can leap high out of the water. Sport fishermen prize me for my speed and fighting ability. What am I?

Answer: Shortfin Mako Shark

Round 5: True or False

86. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks circle their prey to size it up before attacking.

Answer: TRUE

87. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks can have functional teeth in their stomachs.

Answer: TRUE

88. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks have no tongues and cannot taste.

Answer: PARTIALLY FALSE

89. TRUE or FALSE: You can hypnotize sharks by rubbing their nose.

Answer: PARTIALLY TRUE

90. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks use three different reproductive methods.

Answer: TRUE

91. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks originally evolved in freshwater, not saltwater.

Answer: PARTIALLY TRUE

92. TRUE or FALSE: Blue sharks migrate thousands of miles across ocean basins.

Answer: TRUE

93. TRUE or FALSE: Reef sharks are completely harmless and can be safely hand-fed.

Answer: FALSE

94. TRUE or FALSE: Hammerhead sharks can't bite humans due to their head shape.

Answer: FALSE

95. TRUE or FALSE: Great whites die in captivity because aquarium tanks confuse them.

Answer: PARTIALLY TRUE

96. TRUE or FALSE: Female sharks can delay giving birth until conditions are optimal.

Answer: TRUE

Round 5: True or False

97. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks are attracted to shiny jewelry and metallic objects.

Answer: TRUE

98. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks only eat live prey and never scavenge.

Answer: FALSE

99. TRUE or FALSE: Bull sharks can rapidly switch between fresh and saltwater.

Answer: TRUE

100. TRUE or FALSE: Sharks were more aggressive decades ago than they are today.

Answer: FALSE