

A C D G F H L
R P O Q E W J
N V K U S T Z
Y X B M I



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Nat

Nat is a cat.

Nat can go up.

Nat can go down.

Pam and Sam look for Nat.

Pam is sad?

Where is Nat?

Nancy's Pet

My name is Nancy.

I have a cat.

Her name is Fluffy.

Fluffy is little.

I play with her.

Jack plays with her too.

Fluffy runs with us.

She runs from dogs.

She hides in a box.

She hides in a tree.

Then she cannot get down.

We call Dad.

He gets Fluffy down.

We are happy.

Fluffy is happy too.

Kim and Brownie

Kim had a hard time training her new dog, Brownie.

He would not do anything that she told him to do. She could not even get him to come when she called him. Then, one day, Kim saw Brownie did not move when a loud noise went off.

It was then she understood that he couldn't hear. Kim found out how to train Brownie by using hand signals. To get him to come, she raised her arm up over her head with her hand facing down.

If she wanted him to sit, she would move her arm down with her hand facing up. Brownie learned fast and was soon doing everything Kim asked of him.

Kim felt very lucky that Brownie was her dog.

Sharks

There are lots of different sharks. They live in different parts of the world. The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark which is only 17cm long – about as long as a pencil. The whale shark is the biggest fish in the sea. Whale sharks grow up to 7 metres, which is longer than a bus.

Reef sharks live in warm water near coral reefs. They grow up to 2 metres. They eat fish and octopus. They don't usually hurt people, but if divers try to feed them sandwiches, the shark will sometimes bite the hand as well.

Great white sharks are fierce ocean hunters. They grow up to 6 metres long. They eat any kind of fish or meat, whether it is dead or alive. They often swallow their prey in one gulp. They have many rows of long, sharp teeth which can both grip and cut their prey. Great white sharks have to keep moving, or they will sink. They travel as far as 500 km in a day.

The Race

Greg was quick at most things but always came last in class races. Even though he watched the others carefully, Greg was always last off the mark.

One day a new teacher came to the school. She watched Greg as he watched others and so she found the clue to his problem.

When she took the class out to run a race and Greg was last as usual, she told the class to run another race but with a different start. She said she would drop her hand, instead of saying GO! As they went back to the starting line, Greg was so excited that he was jumping like a kangaroo. He had eyes like an eagle's. He could see that signal even if the teacher were a dot on the horizon. He had long legs, strong legs too. He could run like a horse. He was going to win this race. He knew.

Steadily he watched, and as the teacher's hand began to fall, he was up and away, off down the track. With nobody ahead of him it seemed a different race, so quick, so easy, so much fun.

He crossed the line first! The teacher smiled at him and he watched her lips form the words, 'Well done'. Greg smiled back. She had found the clue. She knew a way for him to win the race.

The Octopus

Some people think of the octopus as a giant creature. They have seen this in science fiction movies. They think the octopus is a mean creature that attacks people and other animals. The octopus is really a shy animal. It is usually quite small.

The octopus has eight arms. Its name tells us this because “octo” means eight. The octopus uses its arms to walk on the ocean floor. Its arms are also used to capture crabs. Crabs are its favourite food. The octopus protects itself in three ways. First, when frightened, the octopus can push water from its body in a powerful stream. This action pushes the octopus forward very rapidly. This allows it to escape.

Second, the body of the octopus has a special sac or pouch that holds a dark, ink-like fluid. When an enemy comes close, the octopus squirts some of this fluid. It then swims away. All that the predator

sees is a dark cloud in the water where the octopus was. Meanwhile, the octopus has escaped.

Finally, the octopus's body changes colour when the octopus is excited or frightened. Suppose an octopus sees a crab. Patches of pink, purple or blue will appear on the octopus's skin. Suppose the octopus sees an enemy. The octopus will completely change colour. Then it seems to disappear into the background of its hiding place. It is hard for the predator to find the octopus.

What's in your Cells?

Living things eat, grow, get rid of waste products and reproduce. All living things are made of cells. Cells have special structures called organelles. They help cells do the work of moving nutrients around; to make more cells and proteins for the body's needs.

Cells get energy through a process called cellular respiration. During the process cells convert glucose and oxygen into water and carbon dioxide. This process releases energy for the cell to use.

Living things can have just one cell or many. Single-celled organisms include things like bacteria, yeast and some types of algae. Multi-cellular organisms have billions of cells that work together to provide for the organism's needs.

Plant and animal cells both have organelles. Some types of organelles are the same in both plant

and animal cells. Other types of organelles however, are only found in plant or animal cells.

All cells have a control center called a nucleus. The nucleus stores a special molecule called DNA. The organism's limits are controlled by the coding found in the DNA.

All cells have a cell membrane that surrounds the cell to protect and control what goes in and out. Materials can move through the membrane by diffusion or osmosis.

Organelles work together to make sure that the cells and the living organism can do all things that are necessary for survival.

The Secret Caves of Cozumel

The Cozumel caves in Mexico are one of the world's natural, most beautiful and best kept secrets. Entering through a narrow vertical hole, visitors descend using narrow stairs cut into rocks by the Mayan people who lived in Mexico over thirteen centuries ago. One trip on the Slippery ledges, and you could find yourself falling straight down for seven metres.

As your eyes become used to the hazy light, stalactites of blood-red limestone seem to ooze from the dripping ceiling. Ahead is a strange green pool of glowing water.

As you approach the pool, you notice roots of trees hanging before you, like the canopy of an eerie underground forest. Searching for water, the roots have fought their way down from the surface of the

ground above the caves, through the rock, to find the pool below.

After crawling under some especially low-hanging roots, you're greeted by an incredible scene. An enchanting, blue-green pool of unknown depth stretches out before you. Massive, fine stalactites hang down, reaching to within centimetres of the surface, and from above a piercing beam of light streams in through the ceiling, illuminating the pool and the huge chamber.

Once you have seen them, you will find it difficult to keep the secret of the caves of Cozumel!

List 1

I

is

up

cat

look

she

play

tree

name

hides

List 2

soon

hand

went

train

noise

little

head

found

signals

raised

List 3

grow

often

white

travel

different

whale

octopus

meters

swallow

prey

List 4

quick

starting

excited

clue

instead

horizon

carefully

kangaroo

eagle

usual

List 5

pouch

creature

favourite

disappear

frightened

giant

ocean

predator

squirts

quite

List 6

bacteria

respiration

nucleus

molecules

algae

pyramid

incredible

stalactites

eerie

illuminating