Jellyfish and Octopuses

Elsie Nelley





PM

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Jellyfish and Octopuses

Level 21

Running Words 677 **Text Type** Information Report (Informative)

Curriculum Area Science

Retelling to encourage critical thinking about the content

Ask each student to retell the information report in his or her own words.

Record the retelling for further discussion and reflection.

Think and Talk About ...

Fact boxes in the book encourage each student to explore the statements further and to share the information with others.

Questions to reinforce meaning and stimulate discussion

Literal

1 How long have jellyfish and octopuses been living on Earth?
2 Why is it important not to touch a jellyfish?
3 What does an octopus use its suckers for?

Inferential

4 Why are some jellyfish safe when they are in the water?
5 Why do small sea animals get caught in the tentacles of jellyfish?
6 How does an octopus escape from danger?
7 Why are warning signs often coloured bright yellow?
8 Why are some jellyfish and octopuses harmful to people?

Applied Knowledge

9 How are jellyfish and octopuses similar?
10 Why are jellyfish and octopuses amazing sea creatures?

Links with Other PM Guided Reading Books and Cards

Level 21	Card	Recount	*Beached Jellyfish*
Level 22	Book	Information Report	*All About Spiders*
Level 22	Book	Information Report	*Working Dogs*
Level 21	Card	Information Report	*Animal Rescue Centres*

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Sea Creatures without Bones

Jellyfish and octopuses are sea creatures.

They have been living in oceans on Earth for more than 600 million years.

Jellyfish and octopuses have soft bodies. They are not fish, because they have no bones.



A Spotted Jellyfish moves through the sea.



An octopus swims underwater.

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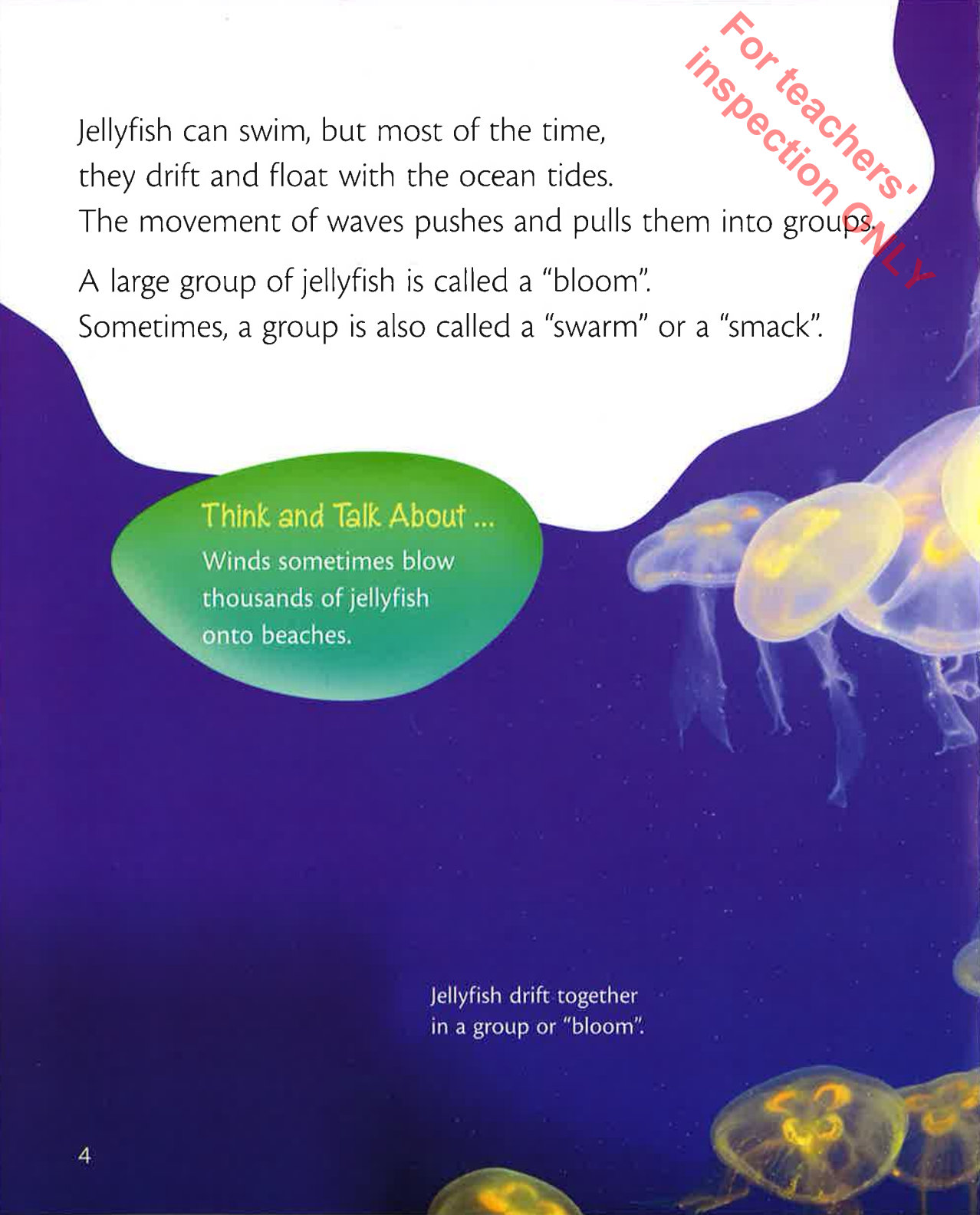
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Jellyfish can swim, but most of the time,
they drift and float with the ocean tides.
The movement of waves pushes and pulls them into groups.

A large group of jellyfish is called a "bloom".
Sometimes, a group is also called a "swarm" or a "smack".

Think and Talk About ...

Winds sometimes blow thousands of jellyfish onto beaches.



Jellyfish drift together in a group or "bloom".

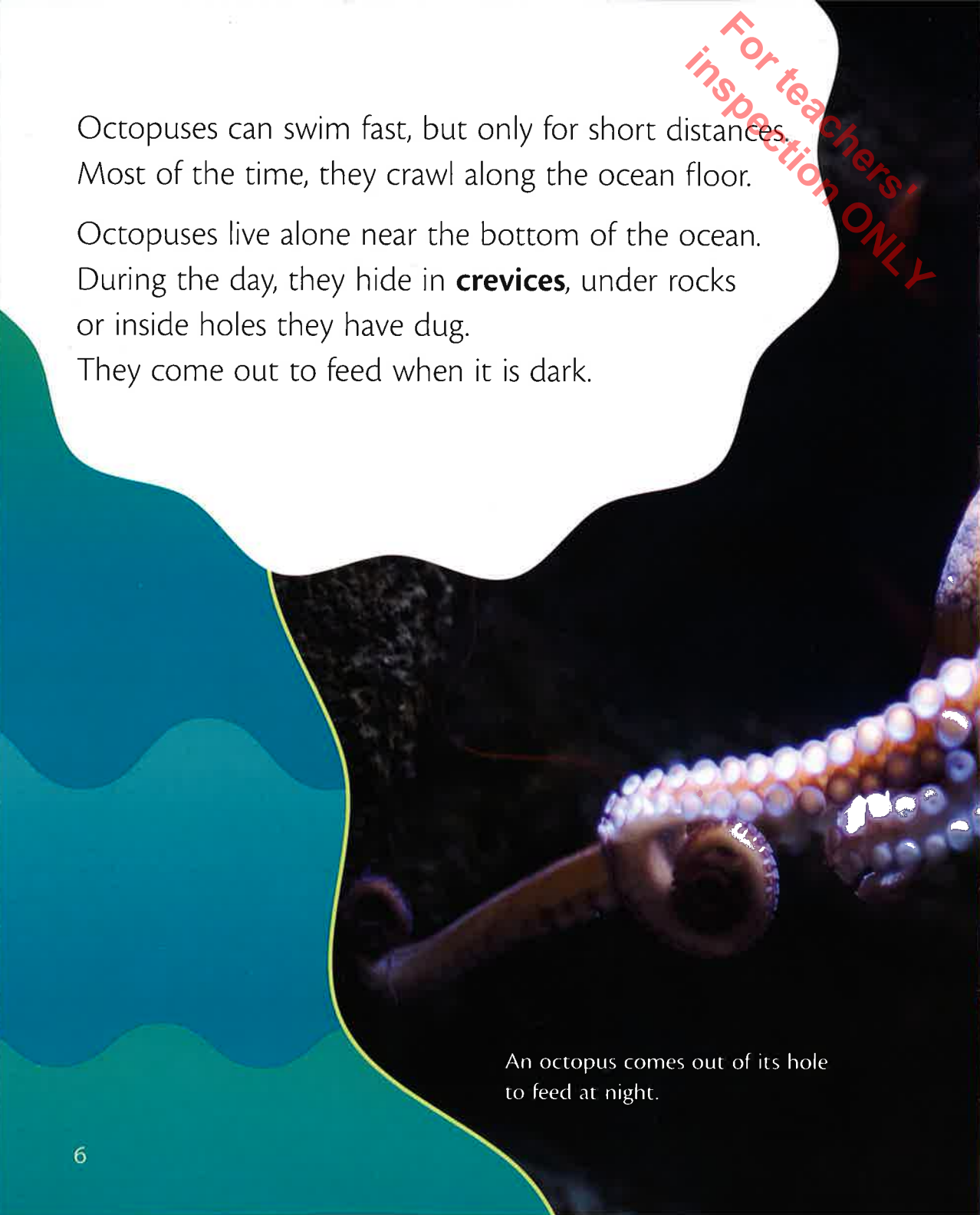


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Octopuses can swim fast, but only for short distances.
Most of the time, they crawl along the ocean floor.

Octopuses live alone near the bottom of the ocean.
During the day, they hide in **crevices**, under rocks
or inside holes they have dug.
They come out to feed when it is dark.



An octopus comes out of its hole to feed at night.



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