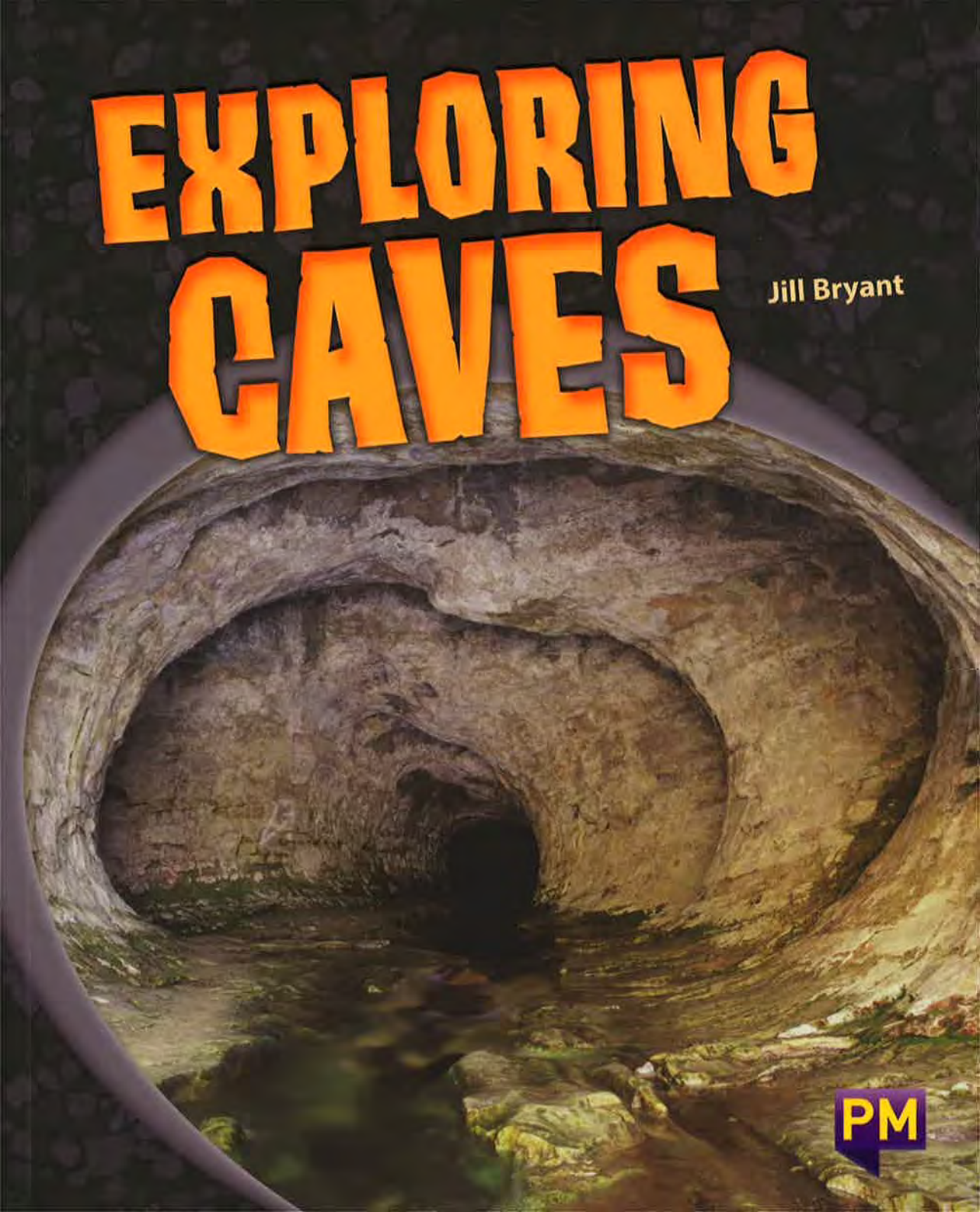
EXPLORING CAVES

Jill Bryant



PM

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Exploring Caves

Level 26

Running Words 2449 **Text Types** Information Report (Informative) pages 2–19, 22–30
Description (Informative) pages 20–21

Curriculum Areas Humanities – Geography; Science

Retelling to encourage critical thinking about the content

Ask each student to retell the information report and description in his or her own words. Record the retellings 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 What is a cave system?

2 Why was cave art created in prehistoric times?

Inferential

3 Why does it take millions of years for limestone caves to form?

4 What type of snacks would cavers take when exploring caves? Why?

Applied Knowledge

5 Why do scientists need to study and record the climate inside caves?

6 Why is one zone in a cave referred to as 'the twilight zone'?

Vocabulary

7 Replace the adjective 'rare' in this sentence:
Sometimes people stumble upon rare treasures completely by accident.

The Deepest Cave on Earth: Krubera Cave

Literal

1 Where is Krubera Cave located?

Inferential

2 Why is exploring Krubera Cave compared to climbing Mount Everest?

3 How would eyeless insects find their way and keep safe from predators?

Links with other PM Guided Reading Books and Cards

Level 25	Book	Information Report/Exposition	*The Arctic Circle*
Level 26	Book	Information Report/Response	*The Water Cycle*

EXPLORING CAVES

Jill Bryant

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Contents

What Is a Cave? 2
Different Types of Caves 4
Stalactites and Stalagmites 8
Cave Explorers 10
Caving Equipment 14
Caves around the World 16
The Deepest Cave on Earth: Krubera Cave 20
Cave Art 22
Cave Treasures 26
Underground Creatures 28
Living in Caves 30
Glossary 31
Index 32

For teachers' inspection ONLY

What Is a Cave?

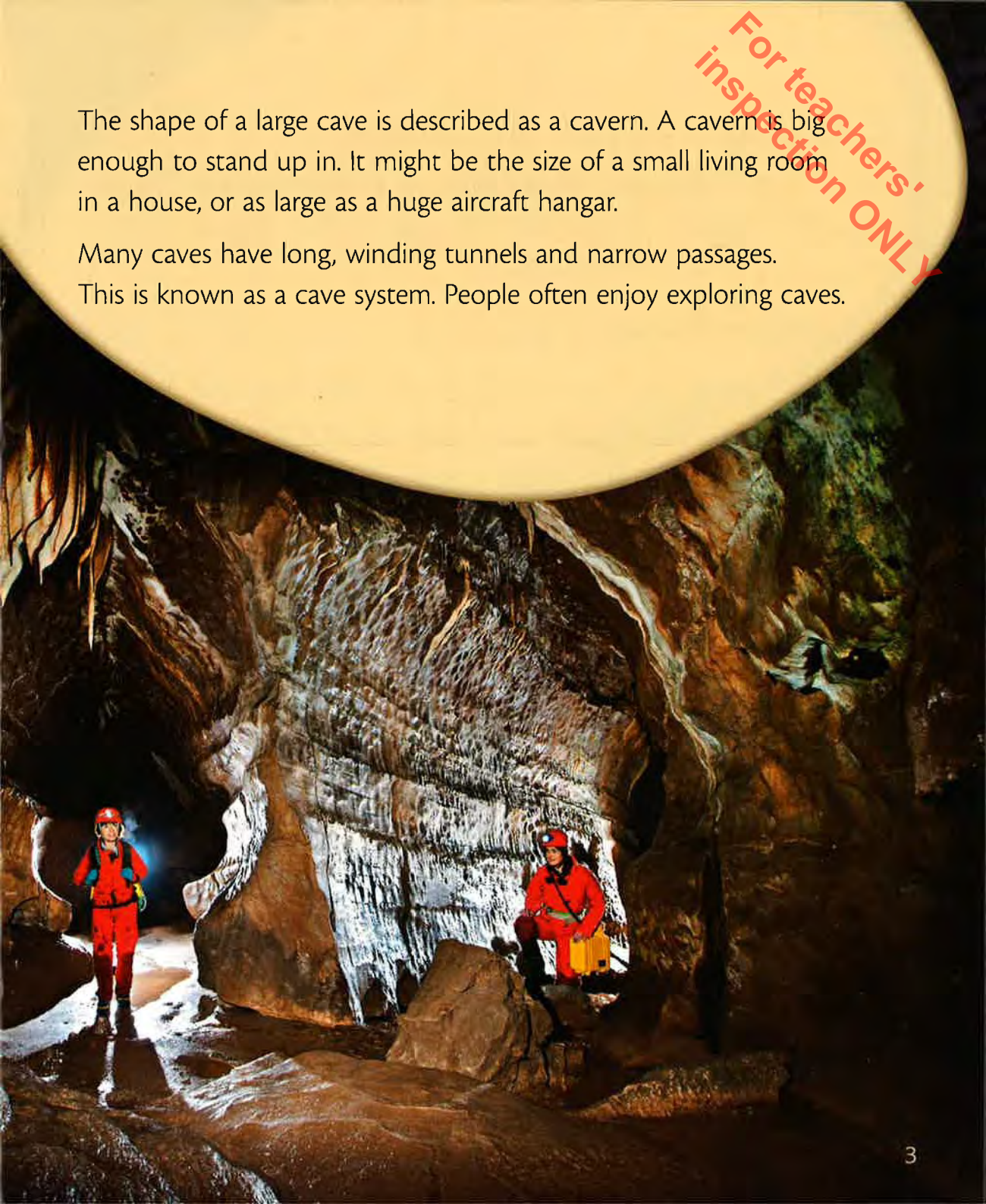
A cave is an open, hollow space in the ground, that is naturally formed. Most caves are big enough for at least one person to crawl inside. Caves can take millions of years to form. They are usually formed out of rock, but some caves are under ice. Other caves are under water. Most caves are hidden from view.

The opening of a cave is called the "mouth".



The shape of a large cave is described as a cavern. A cavern is big enough to stand up in. It might be the size of a small living room in a house, or as large as a huge aircraft hangar.

Many caves have long, winding tunnels and narrow passages. This is known as a cave system. People often enjoy exploring caves.



For teachers' inspection ONLY

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Different Types of Caves

Caves can be found in many environments. The most common types of caves are limestone caves, sea caves, glacier caves and lava tubes. These caves are all around the world.

Limestone Caves

Most caves are formed out of a type of soft rock called limestone. Limestone is made from the crushed shells of sea animals. It contains a **mineral** called **calcium**.

When it rains, water dribbles along the surface of the limestone rock and seeps into cracks in its surface. The water **dissolves** the calcium and makes the cracks grow larger and larger. After millions of years, caves form out of these large cracks.



This cave has been formed out of limestone rock.

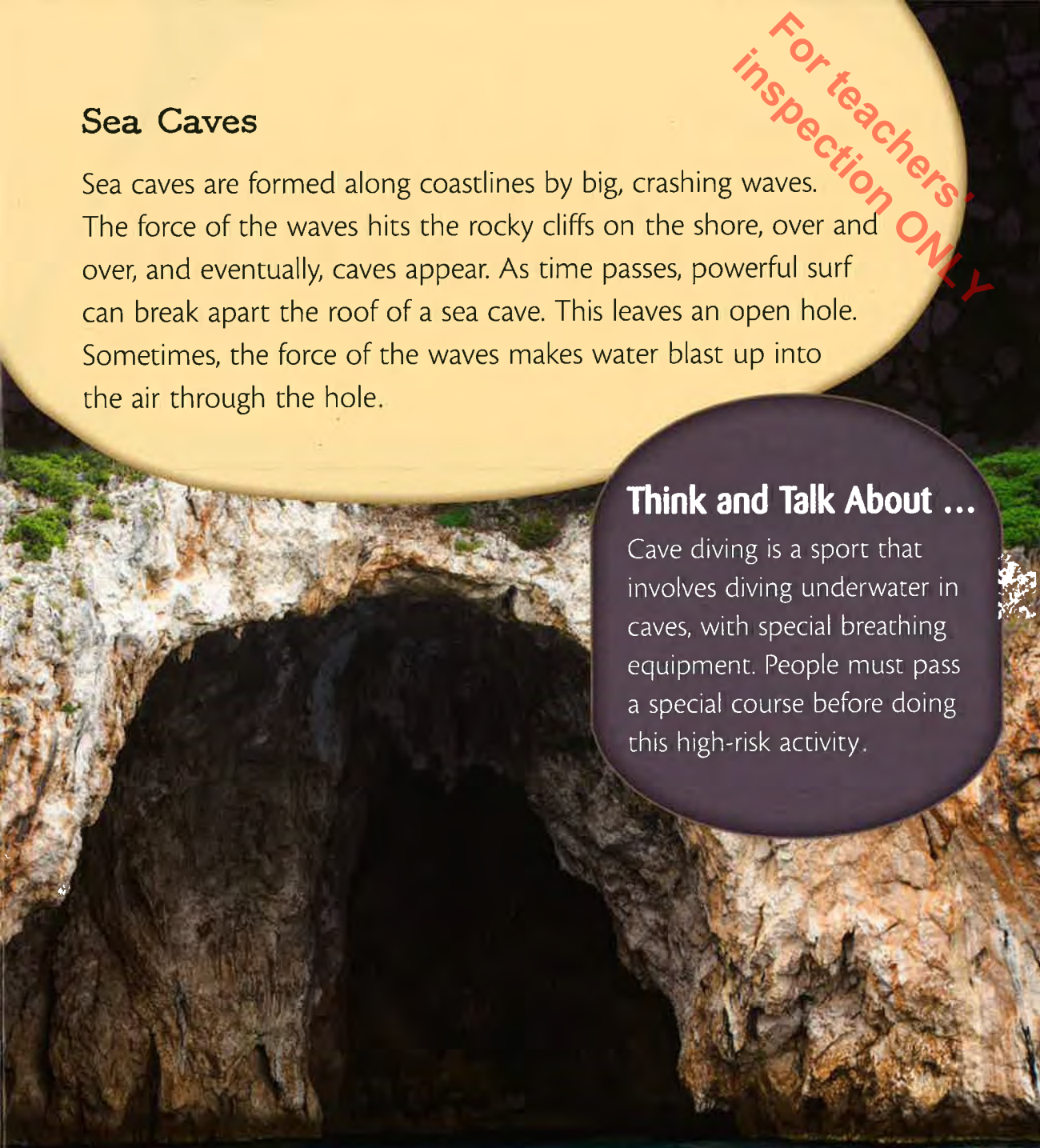
For teachers' inspection ONLY

Sea Caves

Sea caves are formed along coastlines by big, crashing waves. The force of the waves hits the rocky cliffs on the shore, over and over, and eventually, caves appear. As time passes, powerful surf can break apart the roof of a sea cave. This leaves an open hole. Sometimes, the force of the waves makes water blast up into the air through the hole.

Think and Talk About ...

Cave diving is a sport that involves diving underwater in caves, with special breathing equipment. People must pass a special course before doing this high-risk activity.



During low tide, people can explore many sea caves safely.

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Glacier Caves

Glacier caves are formed out of ice. When ice in a glacier melts, small amounts of water flow along the frozen surface into cracks and **crevasses**, and begin to carve tiny openings. When rivers gush over the ice, the spaces underneath the glaciers grow into large caves, passages and tunnels.

When sunshine hits the opening of this glacier cave in Norway, the ice looks blue.



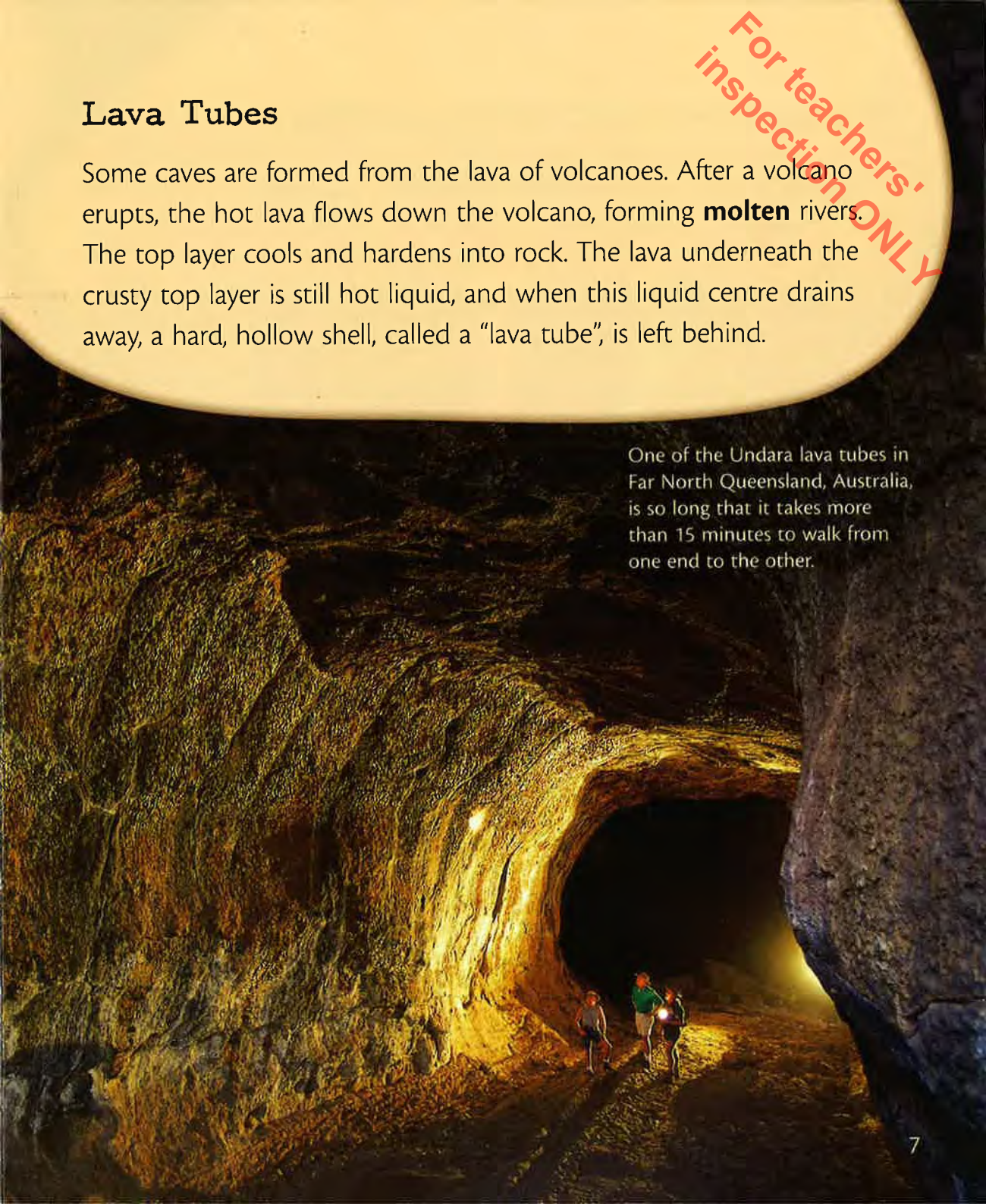
Think and Talk About ...

Around the world, the temperature is rising and more ice is melting. If enough melting occurs, the roofs of glacier caves will collapse and the caves will disappear.

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Lava Tubes

Some caves are formed from the lava of volcanoes. After a volcano erupts, the hot lava flows down the volcano, forming **molten** rivers. The top layer cools and hardens into rock. The lava underneath the crusty top layer is still hot liquid, and when this liquid centre drains away, a hard, hollow shell, called a "lava tube", is left behind.



One of the Undara lava tubes in Far North Queensland, Australia, is so long that it takes more than 15 minutes to walk from one end to the other.

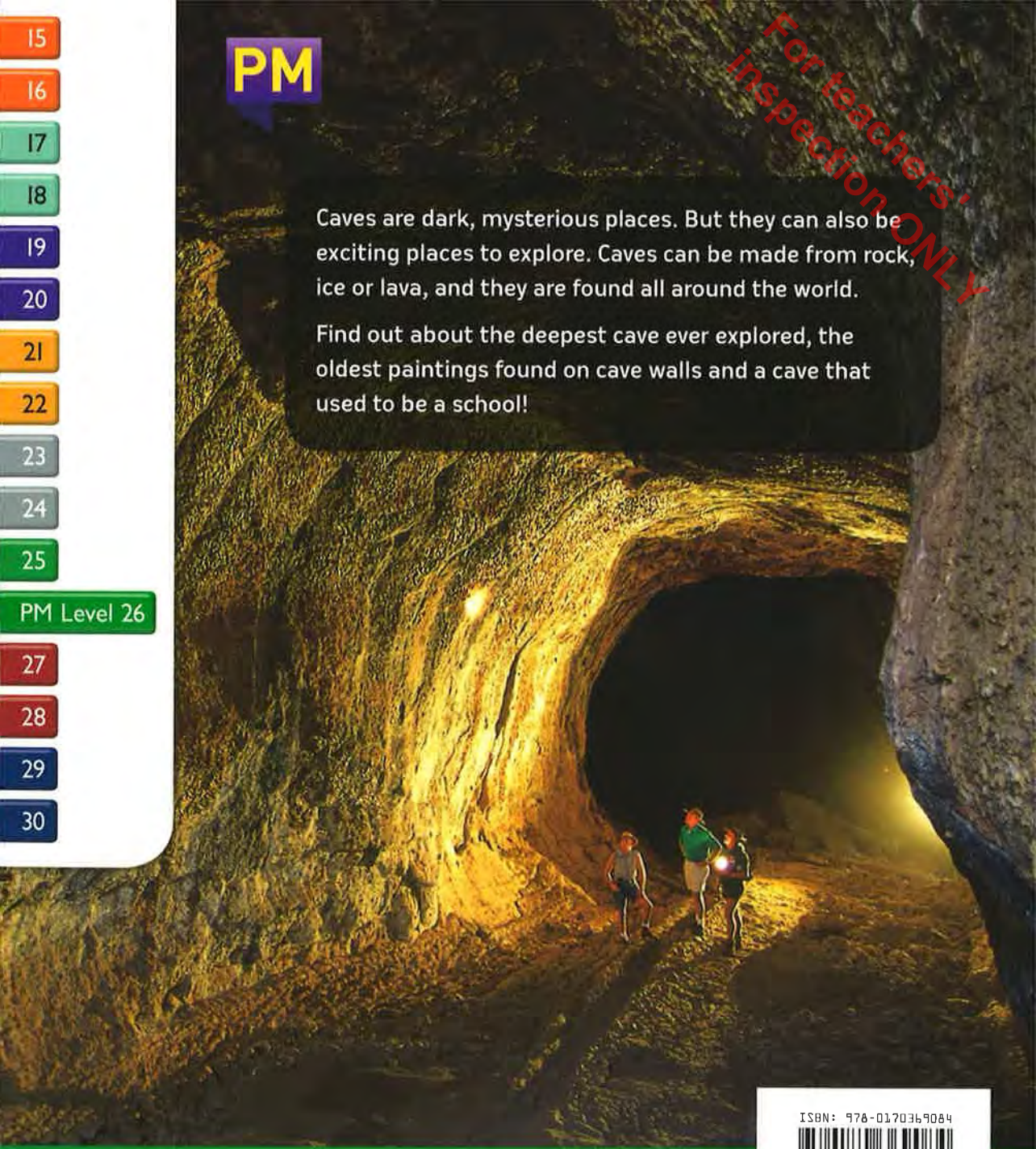
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
PM Level 26
27
28
29
30

PM

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Caves are dark, mysterious places. But they can also be exciting places to explore. Caves can be made from rock, ice or lava, and they are found all around the world.

Find out about the deepest cave ever explored, the oldest paintings found on cave walls and a cave that used to be a school!



NELSON CENGAGE Learning
For learning solutions, visit cengage.com.au

Text Types:
Information Report (Informative)
Description (Informative)

ISBN: 978-0170369084
9 780170 369084