

Life Cycle of a Yellow-Eyed Penguin

- 9 Two greenish-white eggs are laid and are incubated by
19 both parents for about 43 days. When the eggs hatch,
30 the parents guard the chicks, day and night, for forty to
41 fifty days. One parent will stay with the chicks while the
44 other collects food.
- 54 After the chick moults and loses their soft, brown down,
63 they develop waterproof plumage and are ready to fledge
73 (leave the nest). The juvenile penguins head out to sea
83 cautiously to collect their own food: not all return. When
93 they are adults and ready to breed, most penguins return
103 to the safe place where they were born – their built-in
109 satellite navigation systems get them there!



Quick Questions



1. Which word means the same as young?



2. How long do the parent penguins guard the chicks?



3. Why do you think the penguins return to the place they were born when they are ready to breed?



4. Why does the author use the word 'cautiously' to describe how the juveniles head out to sea?

Help, I'm Stuck!

11 The week started well but it was all about to change.
20 I had been shedding my skin regularly whenever it
31 became too tight for me – after all, I had been eating
41 a lot of tasty cabbage leaves since I emerged from
50 my egg and I am now nearly one-hundred times
54 bigger than I was!

64 One day everything felt different. I knew it was time
72 to pupate, by forming a strong, hard chrysalis
79 to complete my transformation into a beautiful,
87 graceful butterfly. Everything went well and I had
97 been relaxing in a safe place under a large leaf.
104 However, today trouble struck! My chrysalis began
117 to split and I knew it was time to emerge but I was
128 stuck. I panicked as I tried to free myself from my
130 pupa prison...



Quick Questions



1. Find and copy one word in the text that means the same as 'become visible'.



2. Explain what is meant by 'pupate'.



3. How does the character's persona change through the story?



4. Will the butterfly manage to get out of the chrysalis?

The Life Cycle of a Flower

- 11 In the beginning all you need,
Is a simple, unsuspecting seed.
- 23 Giving the plant the ideal condition,
To germinate must be your mission.
- 36 Within no time, you will see a shoot,
Followed by a searching root.
- 50 The root will anchor to the ground,
The sprout reaches and light is found.
- 64 The plant grows taller; grows a stem,
Growing thicker and thicker, again and again.
- 75 Leaves appear as if overnight,
Spreading out to catch the light.
- 88 Once fully grown, a flower is spotted,
With seeds inside and petals dotted.
- 101 Flowers - pink, blue and red,
Now have seeds they need to spread.
- 118 Blown by the wind; carried by a bird,
Caught on fur; this is how they are dispersed.
- 130 No matter how, no matter when,
The cycle will now start again.



Quick Questions



1. Which phrase tells the reader that the life cycle is continuous?



2. List all of the ways that seeds are dispersed?



3. Summarise the main points of this text in 20 words or less.



4. How does the word 'searching' help you to understand the job of the root?
