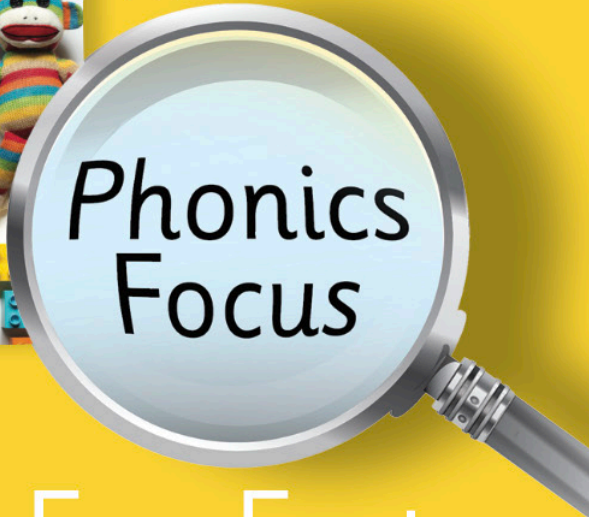




Decodable Readers
Australia

Extended Code



44 Stories

Fun Facts

Spiders *s(silk) ss(grass) c(process) ce(pounce)*

Plaits *a(grab) ai(plait)*

Trucks and Trains *t(top) tt(better) ed(jumped)*

A Puppy *p(play) pp(puppy)*

Sydney *i(city) y(typical) u(busy)*

Nests *n(nest) nn(sunny) kn(knit)*

Mango Milkshake *m(mango) mm(yummy) me(some)*

Adopt a Pet *d(dog) dd(cuddles) ed(cared)*

Hiccups *g(get) gg(giggle) gh(ghost)*

Wash Your Hands *o(lot) a(wash) ou(cough)*

Concert *c(can) k(king) ck(back) ch(school) qu(marquee)*

Ready for the Day *e.bed) ea(head)*

Basically Bugs *u(bug) ou(double) o(some) oo(blood)*

The Rain Report *r(rain) rr(worry) wr(wreck)*

Bubbles *b(big) bb(bubble)*

Hippos *h(hot) wh(who)*

Frogs *f(frog) ff(different) ph(phase) gh(tough)*

Lion Cubs *l(lion) ll(will) le(little)*

Sweet Jelly Beans *j(jar) g(gingerbread) dge(ledge) ge(large)*

Viruses *v(virus) ve(have) f(of)*

Wheelchairs *w(word) wh(wheel)*

Foxes *x(fox) xe(deluxe)*

Yeti *y(young) i(junior)*

Zookeepers *z(zoo) zz(fuzzy) s(noisy) se(disease)*

Shopping *sh(shop) ch(chef) ti(stationery) ci(delicious)*

Looking after Patch *ch(chew) tch(fetch)*

Sloths *th(the) th(thick)*

Playing Hide and Seek *qu(question)*

A Sore Throat *ng(sing) n(pink)*

Party with my Mates *ai(tail) ay(day) a_e(cake) a(invitation)*

Bees *ee(bee) ea(breathe) e(be) y(body) ey(honey)*

Magpies *ie(magpie) igh(thigh) i_e(mice) y(fly) i(wild)*

Scarecrows *oa(coat) ow(crow) o_e(bones)*

Barbeques *ew(skewers) ue(fuel) u_e(cubes) u(uniform)*

The History of Toys *oi(coin) oy(toy)*

How to Hook a Fish *oo(hook) u(full) oul(could) o(wolf)*

Balloons *oo(moon) ew(flew) ue(blue) u(ruby) o(to)*

Owls *ou(mouse) ow(owl) ough(drought)*

Beautiful Birds *er(perch) ir(bird) ur(hurt) or(worm) ear(early)*

Life on the Farm *ar(farm) a(task) al(half)*

Dawn Sunrise *or(for) aw(dawn) ore(shore) ar(warm) al(walk)*

All About Hair *air(hair) are(spare) ear(wear)*

Deer *ear(year) eer(deer) ere(here)*

Hunting for Treasure *s(treasure) ge(camouflage) si(version)*



Spiders

s ss c ce



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Sample words: *silk grass process pounce*



s ss c ce



This may sound strange, considering we are used to seeing spider silk in the form of webs, but did you know that spider web silk is a liquid? When the silk comes into contact with the air, it hardens, allowing them to create and build their webs.

All spiders can make silk and they use it in lots of ways. The silk can protect the spider's eggs, or it can be spun into a web to catch their food.



Spiders that spin webs will make a web across a surface. Webs can be all sorts of shapes and sizes.

Some webs look like a circle. The spider makes the web strand by strand, and it is a long process. The silk is sticky so that insects will get stuck.

Spiders trap and eat insects. Parts of the web can have loose silk too, so that insects will fly into it and get trapped. The spider senses when an insect is on its web and then it can pounce and wrap it up in more silk.

Other spiders, like the mouse spider, live hidden in burrows under the grass. They will make a net from their silk at the entrance of their burrows.



s ss c ce



Did you understand what you read?

1. What is the substance called that spiders use to make their webs?
2. Name 2 reasons that spiders spin webs.
3. What do spiders mostly eat?
4. What type of spider lives hidden in burrows in the grass?

Let's learn a new word: **Senses**

Senses means a feeling that you get when something is happening. A spider senses that an insect is on its web. Can you use the word 'senses' in a sentence?

