

1.54 Introducing molluscs

<p>Topic: Animals Subtopic: Molluscs Activity type/skill: Orientation Literacy focus: Vocabulary</p>
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Objective

- Provide orientation to the subtopic.
- Make links to prior knowledge.
- Link to the science curriculum.

What you need

- Student worksheet (see next page)
- [Audio track 1.54](#)

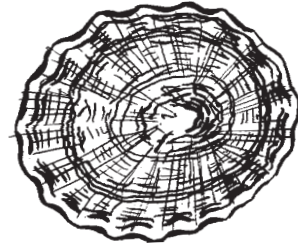
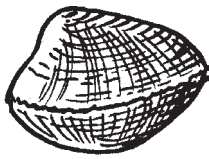
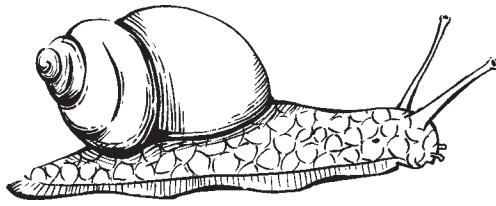
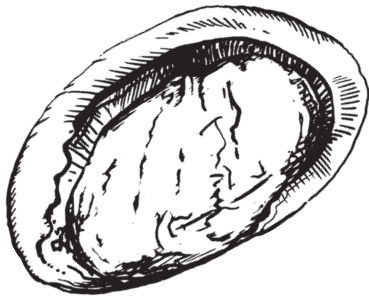
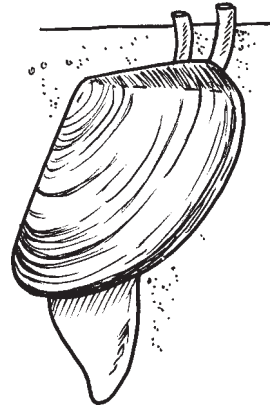
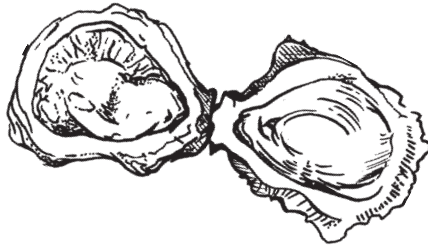
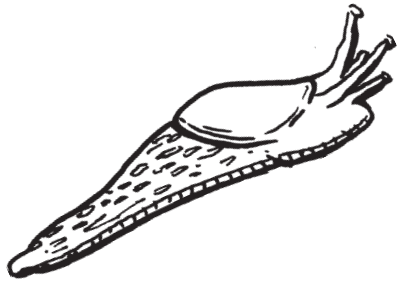
What to do

1. Look at the first page of the student worksheet. Talk about the molluscs to draw out students' existing knowledge of:
 - parts of molluscs – shell, body
 - appearance – colour
 - where they live
 - what they eat
 - names of these animals and others they know.
2. Make a simple star diagram on the board and then have students copy it on their worksheet.
3. Play track 1.54 (Track 20 for this topic). Have students listen and look at the pictures on the next two pages of the student worksheet.
4. Talk about the text.
5. Have the students listen to the text again and read it.

Extending the activity

- Find more pictures of molluscs to talk about.
- Find sections relating to molluscs in class texts.

Molluscs



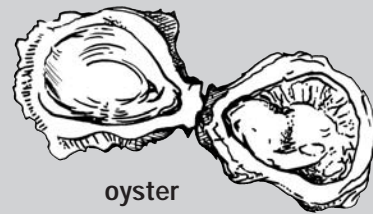


Molluscs

Molluscs are a large group of animals with a soft body and no backbone. There are over 100,000 different kinds of molluscs.

Shellfish

Shellfish are molluscs that live in the sea. Some shellfish live in sand. Other shellfish live on rocks.



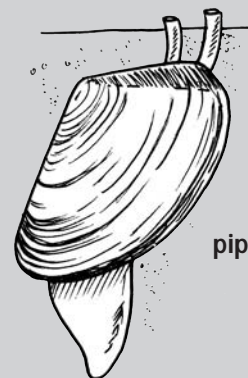
oyster



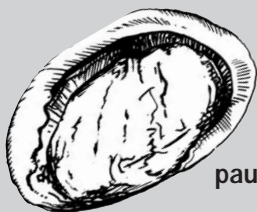
limpet

Some shellfish have two shells. The two shells are joined together with a hinge so they can open and close like a book. Scallops, oysters, clams, tuatua and pipi all have two shells. Paua and limpets have only one shell.

Most shellfish have a strong foot. Some shellfish, like pipi, use their foot to dig holes in the sand. Other shellfish, like paua and limpets, use their foot to hold on to rocks. Mussels hold on to rocks with strong threads. Scallops can swim.



pipi



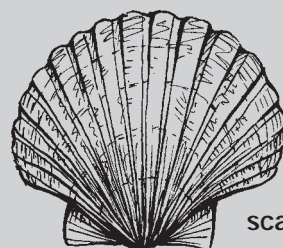
paua

Shells protect the soft bodies from the hot sun and from hungry sea birds. Paua and oysters have rough shells on the outside. Mussels, clams and pipi have smooth outside shells. All shellfish have shiny inside shells. Paua shells are blue and green on the inside.



mussel

Most shellfish eat very small animals that live in the sea.



scallop

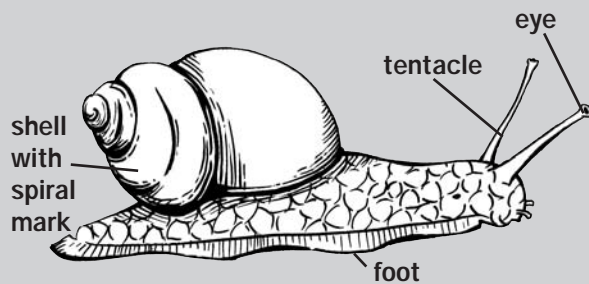
Slugs and snails

Slugs and snails are molluscs with soft slimy bodies that move very slowly.



slug

Snails have hard shells to protect them from birds and other enemies. Snails have hollow shells with a spiral mark. Snails hide in their shells in dry weather. When snails move, their head and foot come out of the shell. Most snails have two pairs of tentacles on their head. Their eyes are at the end of the tentacles. Slugs have no shells.



snail

Slugs and snails live in damp, dark places on land and in the sea.

Most slugs and snails feed at night or in wet weather. Slugs and snails eat plants and very small animals.

Glossary

damp: if something is damp it is a little bit wet

protect: keep something safe

hinge: joins two things together so they can move easily

sand: very, very small pieces of rock
Some beaches and deserts are made of sand