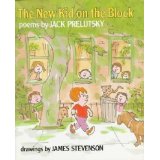
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**Title:** The New Kid on the Block

**Poems by:** Jack Prelutsky

**Drawings by:** James Stevenson

**An ALA Notable Book**

“A fine prescription against the blues at any time of year.” – ***The Horn Book*****(starred review)**

“A wealth of funny new verse from a favorite poet…Hilarious black and white art. Another winner from this talented pair.” – ***Kirkus Reviews (*pointered review)**

“Here’s a new treat for the multitudes who devoured *The New Kid on the Block.” –* **ALA *Booklist* (starred review)**

“Prelutsky loosens his agile imagination in words, while around the pages cavort Stevenson’s interpretive line drawings, shimmy-shimmying to the beat. Terrific. – ***Kirkus Reviews* (pointered review)**

“Prelutsky’s predilection for playfulness percolates throughout this collection of slyly subversive rhymes, and he couldn’t ask for a better partner in crime than Stevenson…” – ***Publishers Weekly* (starred review)**

**Book Jacket:** “Open this book to any page to begin your exploration. Here are pomes about things that you may never have thought about before. You’ll be introduced to a ridiculous dog, and a boneless chicken. You’ll learn why you shouldn’t argue with a shark, eat a dinosaur, or have an alligator for a pet. You’ll meet the world’s worst singer and the greatest video game player in history. You’ll even find an invitation to a dragon’s birthday party…Your friends are invited too.”

**Titles of Poems:**

The New Kid on the Block

Jellyfish Stew

Nine Mice

Clara Cleech

I Wonder Why Dad Is So Thoroughly Mad

Drumpp the Grump

Alligators Are Unfriendly

You Need to Have an Iron Rear

The Underwater Wibbles

I Am Running in a Circle

Cuckoo!

Do Oysters Sneeze?

Mabel, Remarkable Mabel

Its Fangs Were Red

An Unassuming Owl

I’ve Got an Itch

Snillies

Euphonica Jarre

I’m Thankful

A Wolf Is at the Laundromat

No, I *Won’t* Turn Orange!

Granny Grizer

The Neighbors Are Not Fond of Me

Ah! A Monster’s Lot Is Merry

Louder than a Clap of Thunder!

The Bloders Are Exploding

Sneaky Sue

The Carpenter Rages

We Heard Wally Wail

What Nerve You’ve Got, Minerva Mott!

Dainty Dottie Dee

I’ve Got an Incredible Headache

Ounce and Bounce

Bleezer’s Ice Cream

Henrietta Snetter

A Cow’s Outside

The Flotz

Homework! Oh, Homework!

Bulgy Bunne

Song of the Gloopy Gloppers

Stringbean Small

My Baby Brother

My Dog, He Is an Ugly Dog

Be Glad Your Nose Is on Your Face

Mean Maxine

We Each Wore Half a Horse

Yubbazubbies

Dauntless Dimble

I Spied My Shadow Slinking

Today Is a Day to Crow About

I Found a Four-Leaf Clover

Gussie’s Greasy Spoon

New York Is in North Carolina

Super-Goopy Glue

The Cherries’ Garden Gala

An Alley Cat with One Life Left

An Irritating Creature

Sir Blushington Bloone

When Tillie Ate the Chili

Never Mince Words with a Shark

I Am Flying!

The Mungle and the Moon

Throckmorton Thratte

Uncanny Colleen

Today Is Very Boring

Griselda Gratz

I Toss Them to My Elephant

A Microscopic Topic

My Brother’s Head Should Be Replaced

Michael Built a Bicycle

Eggs!

The Flimsy Fleek

Floradora Doe

Oh, Teddy Bear

My Mother Says I’m Sickening

When Dracula Went to the Blood Bank

When Young, the Slyne

Ballad of a Boneless Chicken

Seymour Snorkke

There Is a Thing

Ma! Don’t Throw That Shirt Out

Suzanna Socked Me Sunday

The Zoosher

I’d Never Eat a Beet

Boing! Boing! Squeak!

I’m Disgusted with My Brother

Dora Diller

Lavinia Nink

I Do Not Like the Rat!

The Diatonic Dittymunch

I’m Bold, I’m Brave

Baloney Belly Billy

Come See the Thing

The Nothing-Doings

I’m the Single Most Wonderful Person I Know

My Sister Is a Sissy

Miraculous Mortimer

The Cave Beast Greets a Visitor

I’m in a Rotten Mood!

Something Silky

Archie B. McCall

I’d Never Dine on Dinosaurs

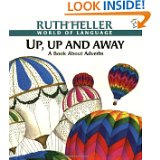
Forty Performing Bananas

Sidney Snickke

I Am Falling off a Mountain

Zany Zapper Zockke

Happy Birthday, Dear Dragon

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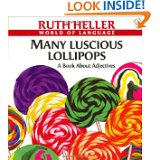
**Title:** Up, Up and Away A Book About Adverbs

**By:** Ruth Heller

“This eye-catching book explains its perplexing subject well and clearly, and more memorably than could any grammar textbook.” – ***The Bulletin of the Center for******Children’s Books***

“Lively…The playfully rhymed text flows effortlessly as it discusses superlatives, irregular adverbs, and double negatives…Teachers and children will find the clever presentation informative and fun.” – ***School Library Journal***

“Using expansive color drawings and catchy rhymes, Heller writes about words frequently and vividly and with an unmistakable flourish…A clever introduction.” – ***Booklist***

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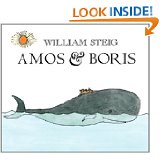
**Title:** Many Luscious Lollipops A Book About Adjectives

**By:** Ruth Heller

“To further a child’s grasp of the meaning and function of adjectives, this gorgeous picture book provides enrichment and depth of understanding…A visual and auditory feast, designed to make language discovery appealing and rewarding.” – ***Publishers Weekly***

“An excellent and enjoyable introduction to grammar both for younger children who will respond to the verse and images and for older children who will get an overview of adjectives and their uses.” – ***School Library Journal***

“The brilliantly colored illustrations are grand attention grabbers that give the unabashedly technical terms real punch.” – ***Kirkus Reviews***

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**Title:** Amos & Boris

**By:** William Steig

**A National Book Award Finalist**

**A *New York Times* Best Illustrated Book of the Year**

**A *School Library Journal* Best Book of the Spring**

**Back Cover:** “Amos the mouse and Boris the whale: a devoted pair of friends with nothing at all in common, except good hearts and a willingness to help their fellow mammal. They meet after Amos sets out to sail the sea and finds himself in extreme need of rescue. And there will come a day, long after Boris has gone back to a life at sea and Amos has gone back to life on dry land, when the tiny mouse must find a way to rescue the great whale.”

“Lovely watercolor pictures and a funny, well-written text which presents its plot coincidences in tongue-in-cheek manner fit together admirably in this faintly Aesopian tale.” – ***School Library Journal,* Starred Review**

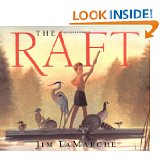
“There is no question that Steig’s affectionately witty pictures and perfectly complementary narration make this a durable picture book friendship.” – ***Kirkus Reviews***

**First Line:** “Amos, a mouse, lived by the ocean.”

**Last Line:** “They knew they would never forget each other.”

**Vocabulary:** surf, bursting, breakers, backwashes, navigation, acorns, wheat germ, compass, sextant, telescope, mending, iodine, yo-yo, savage, immensely, phosphorescent, marveled, spouting, luminous, vast, akin, evaded, driftwood, treading, mackerel, dreadful, burst, loomed, mammal, clam, cuttlefish, privilege, frazzle, somersaulting, rage, leisurely, delicacy, quivering, daintiness, gemlike, radiance, bulk, grandeur, plankton, cliff, incidents, century, flung, ashore, stranded, mote, agony, pity, wriggle, rumbled

**Simile:** “Day and night he moved up and down, up and down, on waves as big as mountains, and he was full of wonder, full of enterprise, and full of love for life.”

****

**Title:** The Raft

**By:** Jim La Marche

**An IRA Teachers’ Choice**

**Irma S. and James H. Black Award for Excellence in Picture Books**

**Back Cover:** “A summer of discovery…

Spending the summer with Grandma isn’t what Nicky was hoping to do, but what he finds near Grandma’s dock changes everything.”

“This dazzling picture book is an artistic triumph. – *School Library Journal*

“The luminous illustrations evoke a magical aura.” – *The Horn Book*

**First Line:** “There’s nobody to play with, I complained.”

**Last Line:** “Just like me,” she agreed.

**Vocabulary:** pine, cornbread, mumbled, tackle box, snorkel, rain gutters, spark plugs, cane pole, bobber, bait, bluegills, hovering, raft, cottage, reeds, drift, swooping, crane, waded, dock, current, soaring, swooping, hitchhikers, buck, willow, blue heron, whooshed, crayfish, preened, sketches, cattails, startled, otter, thermos, dock, drifted, doe, fawn, nuzzle

**A Note from the Author**

“This story is like the cigar box I kept as a boy – it’s full of bits and pieces of my boyhood summers.

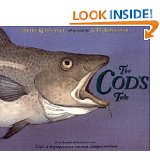
Like Nicky in *The Raft,* I spent those summers with my grandparents at a cottage in the north woods. My grandma was a self-taught artist and a fine fryer of perch and bluegill.

Also like Nicky, I once found an old raft. It happened one day when my dad and I were running our dog, Brownie, in the rolling hills near town. We came to an abandoned camp, where we found a small artesian pond with water coming up from underground springs as cold and clear as glass. In the weeds along the shore, we found an old raft and a smooth pine pole. Much to my surprise, my dad let me take the raft out on the pond by myself.

And again like Nicky, I discovered the power of drawing, and learned that when you draw something, you get closer to it and know it better.

This story is a little about all those things – a summer in the woods, a special grandparent, becoming a river rat, and becoming an artist.”

**Similes:** “I cleaned away more leaves and it was like finding presents under the Christmas tree.”

****

**Title:** The Cod’s Tale

**By:** Mark Kurlansky

**Illustrated by:** S.D. Schindler

**Back Cover: What was it that fed the Viking expeditions, spurred the Pilgrims on to moneymaking success, drove the settlement of North America, and has also been a staple food in every cafeteria since the 1950s? Would you believe it was a fish? That’s right! THE CODFISH!**

**Introduction: The Biggest School (Pages 6 & 7)**

**Vocabulary:** school, crowds, Atlantic cod, enabled, Vikings, tragedy

**The Codfish (Pages 8 & 9)**

**Vocabulary:** styrofoam, bait, lead, greedy

**Life Cycle (Pages 10 & 11)**

**Vocabulary:** predators, plentiful, phytoplankton, zooplankton, krill, resemble, herring, mackerel, translucent, juveniles

**Enemies (Pages 12 & 13)**

**Vocabulary:** mussels, shellfish, Crappin-Muggie, cod liver, Scotland, Iceland

**The Continental Shelf (Pages 14 & 15)**

**Vocabulary:** continental shelves, shallower, sea organisms, Britain, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland

**Vikings (Pages 16-19)**

**Vocabulary:** Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Vikings, Atlantic, hull, overlapped, planks, arctic, fur, antlers, reindeer, walrus, tusks, prosperous, France, mast, oars, glaciers, icebergs, Scandinavians, Leif Eriksson, Greenland, Canada, Nova Scotia, Maine, stale, turf houses, Newfoundland, Christopher Columbus

**The Big Secret (Pages 20-23)**

**Vocabulary:** Basques, rumors, velvety, crests, profit, plunge, harpoons, valet, whales, Mediterranean, preserved

**Explorers (Pages 24 & 25)**

**Vocabulary:** sturdy, hiring, navigators, Caribbean islands, financed, John Cabot, Asia, stumbled, Portuguese, protested, entitled

**Cod Becomes American (Pages 26 & 27)**

**Vocabulary:** Holland, permanent, prosper, El Dorado, gold, John Smith, Cape Cod, Bartholomew Gosnold (British explorer), peninsula, pestered, Jamestown, charted, Spain, Mayflower, colony, Plymouth, “tongues”, gelatinous

**Winter in Massachusetts (Pages 28 & 29)**

**Vocabulary:** uninhabitable, resort, Wampanoag, pry, Gloucester, fertilizer, Massachusetts Bay Colony

**The Cod Revolution (Pages 30 & 31)**

**Vocabulary:** commercial Labrador, New England, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Boston, merchants, sheltered, masts, spars, rigging, Atlantic, Basque port of Bilbao, iron, prosperous, outpost, thriving, symbol, “the codfish aristocracy”, kettle, anchovies, whitings, pennyworth, Mace, shellots, simmered, turbot, mullet

**The Slave Trade (Pages 32 & 33)**

**Vocabulary:** plantations, Caribbean, molasses, distilled

**The American Revolution (Pages 34 & 35)**

**Vocabulary:** rebellious, American Revolution, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland, British Empire, prosperous, negotiate, resolve, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts in 1767, Captain Francis Goelet

**A New Kind of Revolution (Pages 36 & 37)**

**Vocabulary:** soot, slavery, abolished, British Caribbean, French Caribbean, Thomas Huxley, modernization, herring, Dutch Caribbean

**Steel Ships (Pages 38 & 39)**

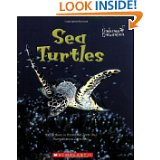
**Vocabulary:** trawler, Danish, Sicilians, Portuguese, otter, Scotland

**Twentieth Century (Pages 40 & 41)**

**Vocabulary:** Clarence Birdseye, Labrador, Canada, arctic, thaw, fillets, Midwest, port, sonar, World War II

**The Last Cod (Pages 42 & 43)**

**Vocabulary:** Icelanders, ban, schooner, Theresa E. Connor, maritime, exclusive, extinction, Grand Banks of Atlantic Canada, species, zooplankton, phytoplankton

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**Title:** Sea Turtles (Undersea Encounters)

**Text by:** Mary Jo Rhodes and David Hall

**Photographs by:** David Hall

**Back Cover: “**What animal lives in the sea, and lays eggs on land? A sea turtle! Read *Sea Turtles* to find out more about these ocean reptiles. Filled with dramatic underwater images by award-winning photographer David Hall, each book in the Undersea Encounters series brings you face to face with remarkable creatures, from pygmy seahorses the size of a fly to giant squids as long as a school bus. To find out more about these animals and the world in which they live, you won’t need a wet suit – just dive into Undersea Encounters!”

**Contents:**

Chapter 1 A Sea Turtle’s Life Begins

Chapter 2 Ocean-going Reptiles

Chapter 3 Shells and Flippers

Chapter 4 Turtles On the Move

Chapter 5 Nesting Turtles

Chapter 6 Sea Turtles in Danger

**Chapter 1 A Sea Turtle’s Life Begins**

**Vocabulary:** hatchlings, leathery, scrambles, plunges

**Chapter 2 Ocean-going Reptiles**

**Vocabulary:** reptiles, scaly, prey, gills, cold-blooded, varies, tropical, basking, species

**Other Ocean Reptiles:** Saltwater crocodiles, Sea snakes, Marine iguanas (Pages 14 & 15)

**Chapter 3 Shells and Flippers**

**Vocabulary:** ancient, ancestors, adapted, predators, carapace, plastron, scutes, paddlelike, flippers

**Different Kinds of Sea Turtles: (7)** Loggerhead Turtle, Green Turtle, Leatherback Turtle, Australian Flatback Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Olive Ridley and Kemp’s Ridley Turtles (Pages 22-25)

**Chapter 4 Turtles On the Move**

**Vocabulary:** migrate, sponges, coral reefs, magnetic, compass, barnacles, algae, parasites

**Chapter 5 Nesting Turtles**

**Vocabulary:** mate, pit, scoops, chamber, task, scramble, shallow

**Chapter 6 Sea Turtles in Danger**

**Vocabulary:** centuries, hawksbills, leatherbacks, Kemp’s Ridleys, endangered, longlines, tangled, jellyfish, satellite transmitters, Indonesia

**Turtle Facts:**

“Many baby sea turtles die before they reach the water. They are eaten by seabirds, crabs, and other animals. Perhaps only one in a thousand will survive to reach adulthood.” (Page 7)

“Nesting turtles usually come ashore at sunset or after dark. It is cooler then, and predators can’t see them as easily.” (Page 34)

“Will it be a boy or girl? It depends on the temperature of the sand. If the nest is cool, the babies will be males. Warmer sand results in female hatchlings.” (Page 37)

“To help protect sea turtles, shrimp fishermen use special nets. These nets have a trapdoor in the back. A turtle that accidentally swims into this net can make an easy escape.” (Page 40)

**Glossary (Pages 44 & 45)**

**adapt (uh-DAPT)** when an animal or plant species changes over many generations to make it better able to survive and reproduce. (Page 17)

**carapace** (KARE-uh-pase) the top of a turtle’s shell. (Page 28)

**coral reef** (KOR-uhl REEF) a tropical, shallow, ocean environment created by many generations of tiny animals called corals. (Page 28)

**endangered** (en-DAYN-jurd) an animal species is endangered when there are very few of them left alive. (Page 25)

**hatchling** (HACH-ling) a turtle that recently came out of an egg. (Page 5)

**mate** when animals come together to produce offspring. (Page 33)

**migrate** (MYE-grate) to move from one region to another, usually for the purpose of feeding or breeding, or because of seasonal weather changes. (Page 27)

**parasite** (PA-ruh-site) a creature that lives on or in another living thing, and causes it harm. (Page 30)

**plastron** (PLAS-tron) the bottom half of a turtle’s shell. (Page 18)

**predator** (PRED-uh-tur) an animal that hunts and kills other animals for food. (Page 14)

**prey** (PRAY) an animal that is hunted and killed for food. (Page 11)

**reptile** (REP-tile) animal with a backbone that has scales, breathes air, and usually lays eggs. (Page 11)

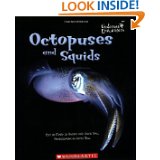
**satellite transmitter** (SAT-uh-lite trans-MITR) a small box that researchers place on a sea turtle’s carapace that sends signals to a satellite in space. The signals can tell researchers where the turtle is located. (Page 41)

**scutes** (SCOOTS) the individual sections or plates that cover a sea turtle’s shell. (Page 18)

**species** (SPEE-seez) a particular kind of animal or plant. (Page 13)

**sponge** (SPUHNJ) a simple sea animal that has no internal organs. (Page 28)

**tropical** (TROP-uh-kuhl) located in the warmest parts of the world, near the equator. (Page 12)

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**Title:** Octopuses and Squids (Undersea Encounters)

**Text by:** Mary Jo Rhodes and David Hall

**Photographs by:** David Hall

**Back Cover:** “What has eight arms, a beak, and a shape that changes constantly? An octopus! Find out more about octopuses, squids, and their intelligent relatives inside the pages of *Octopuses and Squids.* Filled with dramatic underwater images by award-winning photographer David Hall, each book in the Undersea Encounters series brings you face to face with remarkable creatures, from pygmy seahorses the size of a fly to giant squid as long as a school bus. To find out more about these animals and the world in which they live, you won’t need a wet suit – just dive into Undersea Encounters!”

**Contents:**

Chapter 1 Octopuses, Squids, and Their Relatives

Chapter 2 The Intelligent Octopus

Chapter 3 Becoming Invisible

Chapter 4 Escape Tricks

Chapter 5 Octopus and Squid Hunters

Chapter 6 Mothers and Babies

Chapter 7 Deep-Sea Vampires

**Chapter 1 Octopuses, Squids, and Their Relatives**

**Vocabulary:** squid, cephalopods, mollusks, snails, clams, radula, mantle, siphon, webbing, torpedo, tentacles, disks, honeybee, predators, invertebrate, octopus, tentacles, parrot, ammonites, nautilus, chambers, fossil, cuttlefish, squid

**Chapter 2 The Intelligent Octopus**

**Vocabulary:** mollusks, scallops, snails, dim, invertebrates

**Chapter 3 Becoming Invisible**

**Vocabulary:** gliding, umbrella, prey, tempting, predator, camouflage, pigments, flamboyant, siphon, jet

**Chapter 4 Escape Tricks**

**Vocabulary:** propulsion, balloon, hollow, den, startled, smokescreen, mantle, pigment, mucus, blue-ringed octopus, camouflaged

**Chapter 5 Octopus and Squid Hunters**

**Vocabulary:** cautious, bottom-dwellers, poke, Caribbean reef octopus, radula, tentacles

**Chapter 6: Mothers and Babies**

**Vocabulary:** mate, sperm, egg duct, fertilize, Pacific octopus, siphon, squirt, oxygen, argonaut

**Chapter 7: Deep-Sea Vampires**

**Vocabulary:** submarine, vessel, submersibles, cephalopods, vampire squid, fins, cape, spikes, fangs, glow-in-the-dark vampire, firefly

**Octopus Facts:**

“Octopuses and their relatives live in all oceans of the world. Many species (SPEE-seez) can be found in shallow water near the shore. Others, like the giant squid, are found only in the deep ocean.” (Page 10)

“Many scientists believe that the mimic octopus twists its arms into different shapes to look like a sea snake, flounder, or lionfish. This behavior helps it to trick predators. It is the only animal that can copy more than one other kind of animal.” (Page 28)

“If a predator bites off an octopus’s arm, the octopus can often grow back the missing part.” (Page 33)

“Most octopuses, squids, and cuttlefishes live no longer than one or two years. Some of the smallest ones live just a few months.” (Page 39)

**Glossary (Pages 44 & 45)**

**camouflage** (KAM-uh-flaj)the ability of an animal to blend in with its surroundings. (Page 22)

**cephalopods** (SEF-a-low-pods) mollusks with many arms surrounding a central mouth. Octopuses, squids, and cuttlefishes are cephalopods. (Page 5)

**fertilize** (FUR-tuh-lize) an egg must be fertilized by sperm in order to develop into a baby. This joining of an egg and a sperm is called fertilization. (Page 36)

**fossil** (FOSS-uhl) the remains of a plant or animal from long ago, usually preserved in rock. (Page 12)

**invertebrate** (inVUR-tuh-brate) an animal without a backbone. Crabs, starfish, worms, and octopuses are all invertebrates. (Page 10)

**mate** when animals come together to produce offspring. (Page 35)

**mollusks** (MOL-lusks) invertebrates with soft bodies, sometimes protected by a hard outer shell. Snails, clams, octopuses, and squids are mollusks. (Page 5)

**pigment** (PIG-ment) a natural substance in a plant or animal that gives it color. (Page 22)

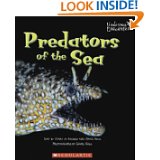
**predator** (PRED-uh-tur) an animal that hunts and kills other animals for food. (Page 22)

**prey** (PRAY) an animal that is killed and eaten by another animal, (Page 21)

**species** (SPEE-seez) a particular kind of animal or plant. (Page 10)

**sperm** (SPURM) the cells produced by a male animal that can fertilize the eggs produced by a female. (Page 35)

**submersible** (sub-MUR-suh-bull) an underwater vessel for exploring the deepest parts of the ocean. (Page 41)

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**Title:** Predators of the Sea (Undersea Encounters)

**Text by:** Mary Jo Rhodes and David Hall

**Photographs by:** David Hall

**Back Cover:** “What animal buries itself under the sand and waits for its next victim?” A stargazer! You can read about this and other sea predators inside the pages of Predators of the Sea. Filled with dramatic underwater images by award-winning photographer David Hall, each book in the Undersea Encounters series brings you fact to face with remarkable creatures, from pygmy seahorses the size of a fly to giant squid as long as a school bus. To find out more about these animals and the world in which they live, you won’t need a wet suit- just dive into Undersea Encounters!”

**Contents:**

Chapter 1 Speedy Undersea Predators

Chapter 2 Grazing in the Sea

Chapter 3 Breaking and Entering

Chapter 4 Predators with Poison

Chapter 5 Hidden Predators

Chapter 6 Predators in Disguise

Epilogue The Most Dangerous Predator

**Chapter 1 Speedy Undersea Predators**

**Vocabulary:** predators, prey, streamlined, mako shark, great white shark, barracudas, species, gulls, pelicans, penguins, dolphins, seals, sea lions, squids, invertebrates, tentacles, murky

**Chapter 2 Grazing in the Sea**

**Vocabulary:** nibble, corals, sponges, wentletraps, snout, butterfly fish, polyps, nudibranches, sea slugs, sea anemones, squirts, filefish, crustaceans, pleats

**Chapter 3 Breaking and Entering**

**Vocabulary:** mantis shrimp, loggerhead sea turtles, leopard sharks, eagle rays, mollusks, clam, mussel, radula, bonnet shell snail, sea urchins, titan triggerfish

**Chapter 4 Predators with Poison**

**Vocabulary:** venom, jellyfish, cnidarians, sea wasps, mollusks, siphon tube, gills, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, sea snakes

**Chapter 5 Hidden Predators**

**Vocabulary:** scorpionfish, camouflage, basslet, stonefish, disguise, flounder, pipefish, lizardfish, stargazer, fangblenny, burrows, Bobbit worm, moray eels, predatory, crustaceans

**Chapter 6 Predators in Disguise**

**Vocabulary:** weedy scorpionfish, mimic, frogfish, lure, trumpetfish, parasites, anglerfish, tassled, resembles, orange longlure frogfish

**Epilogue: The Most Dangerous Predator**

**Vocabulary:** factory ship, silvertip shark

**Glossary (Pages 44 & 45):**

**camouflage** (KAM-us-flahz**)** the ability of an animal to blend in with its surroundings through color, shape, or other means. (Page 30)

**cnidarians** (ni-DARE-ee-enz) invertebrate animals with tentacles and stingers; sea anemones, corals, hydroids, and jellyfish are cnidarians. (Page 23)

**crustaceans** (kruhss-TAY-shunz) invertebrate animals with jointed legs and two pairs of antennae, or feelers; crabs, lobsters, and shrimps are examples of crustaceans. (Page 14)

**factory ships** (FAK-tree SHIPS) ships that have equipment onboard to process a fish catch while at sea. (Page 42)

**gills** (GILZ) organs used for getting oxygen from water. (Page 27)

**invertebrates** (in-VUR-tuh-brits) animals without backbones or inner skeletons. (Page 9)

**mimic** (MIM-ik) an animal that is disguised as something else. (Page 37)

**mollusks** (MOL-uhsks) soft-bodied invertebrate animals that are often protected by an outer shell. (Page 18)

**parasites** (PA-ruh-sites) animals that live on or inside of other animals and cause harm. (Page 39)

**polyps** (POL-ips) individual coral animals with tentacles surrounding a central mouth. (Page 10)

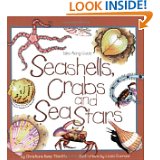
**predators** (PRED-uh-turz) animals that hunt and eat other animals for food. (Page 5)

**prey** (PRAY) an animal that is killed and eaten by another animal. (Page 5)

**radula** (RAD-yu-luh) the sharp tongue of a mollusk, used for feeding. (Page 20)

**species** (SPEE-seez) a particular kind of animal or plant. (Page 7)

**venom** (VEN-uhm) a poison that is injected by biting or stinging. (Page 23)

****

**Title:** Seashells, Crabs and Sea Stars

**By:** Christiane Kump Tibbitts

**Illustrations by:** Linda Garrow

“This engaging, straightforward guide to beach creatures digs up the goods on common mollusks and more exotic finds. Bonus: the book includes instructions for making five simple beach-related crafts, including a Seashore Treasure Chest in which to safely store your finds.” – *FamilyFun* magazine

**Contents:**

Introduction

Seashells

Lewis’ Moon Snail

Flat Periwinkle

Saltmarsh Snail

Atlantic Oyster Whelk

Cayenne Keyhole Limpet

Black Katy Chiton

Blue Mussel

Eastern Oyster

Coon Oyster

Common Jingle Shell

Coquina Clam

Northern Quahog

Calico Scallop

Heart Cockle

Make a Jingle-Jangle Wind Chime

Make some Seashore Rubbings

Crabs

Ghost Crab

Long-clawed Hermit Crab

Sand Fiddler Crab

Horseshoe Crab

Bay Barnacle

Make a Striped Sand Something-or-Other

Sea Stars and Others

Ochre Sea Star

Daisy Brittle Star

Purple Sea Urchin

Eccentric Sand Dollar

Red Sea Cucumber

Giant Green Sea Anemone

Sea Vase

Make a Seashore Treasure Chest

Make Your Own Seashells

Scrapbook

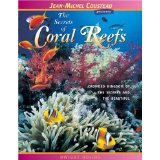
**Back Cover:** “Now when you walk along the seashore you’ll find more than sand between your toes. A wave of inviting information washes ashore with *Seashells, Crabs and Sea Stars.* This fun and educational Take-Along Guide helps you find and identify 15 seashells, 5 crabs and 7 sea stars.

Here’s a sample of the fascinating facts you’ll find:

A **calico scallop** uses 30 bright blue eyes peeking out around the edge of its shell to watch for trouble.

**Ghost crabs** are fast, running up to 5 feet per second! If you’re quick, and quiet, you can sneak up on them at night as they hunt for food.

When attacked, the **red sea cucumber** squirts out most of its insides. While the attacker eats these, the sea cucumber escapes. New insides soon grow back.”

****

**Title:** Jean-Michel Cousteau presentsThe Secrets of Coral Reefs (Crowded Kingdom of the Bizarre and the Beautiful)

**By:** Dwight Holing

**Back Cover:** “The world’s foremost spokesman for the environment, Jean-Michel Cousteau is Founder and President of Ocean Futures Society. Explorer, educator, and film producer, the has received the Emmy, Peabody, and numerous other awards. His powerful PBS documentary Voyage to Kure directly inspired the creation of the largest marine sanctuary in history in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.”

“Did you know!

* Coral reefs can be noisy – barnacles click, groupers boom, and damselfish chirp
* To hunt, a yellow-lip banded sea snake can hold its breath underwater for two hours
* The parrotfish can grind five tons of rock into sand each year – per fish!

In this book:

* See a diver pet a giant eel
* Watch a fearless wrasse clean inside a grouper’s mouth
* Find a 700 pound tridacna clam”

**Contents:**

A vast world underwater – *how the humble coral polyp builds this rich wonderland*

A crowded kingdom – *the efficient structure of a coral reef*

Competition and cooperation – *how animals tussle & team up to survive*

Many ways to a new generation – *how animals meet & mate*

Reefs in the balance – *the many treats to the coral world*

Saving our coral kingdoms – *Paying attention & taking action*

Coral reef secrets

Glossary

Credits & to learn more

Map

Index

“Nature as it was meant to be seen! A stunning combination of spectacular photographs and fascinating, easily accessible text, revealing a world of extraordinary richness.” Mary Blue Magruder Director of Public Affairs Earthwatch Institute

“On our interconnected water planet, no place holds as many complex interconnections as coral reefs. Whether one tiny species lives or dies can foretell the fate of the entire reef. With one-fourth of all sea species dependent on coral reefs for survival, this astounding book shows why the future of the reefs is the future of our world.” Jean-Michel Cousteau Publishing Director

**Coral reef secrets (Page 44)**

* At 700 pounds, the tridacna clam is the heavyweight mollusk of the reef.
* Seashells from the reef can be deadly as well as pretty. All 500 species of coneshell use their noses as fleshy harpoons to deliver poison.
* The Great Barrier Reef – world’s biggest – runs nearly 1,300 miles along the coast of Australia and can be seen from space.
* Loggerhead sponges are huge and empty enough to hold 16,000 shrimp – or two human divers.
* To hide from eels and sharks, the parrotfish uses mucus! At night, the parrotfish rests inside its slimy “sleeping bag.”
* Popcorn coral is bright orange, and its pigment acts as sunblock.
* One atoll reef has enough coral in it to build 15,000 pyramids.
* Some reef fishes have startling abilities. The blue tang changes colors three times. Others change from male to female.
* The size of a pea, the coral polyp could not build reefs without the help of its tiny plant friend: an algae called zooxanthellae.
* Coral reefs can be noisy places. Shrimp sound like pistols, damselfish chirp, barnacles click, and groupers boom, using their gill covers.

**Glossary (Page 45):**

Atoll. A coral reef growing around a shallow body of water called a lagoon. Most atolls are far from land.

Autotomy. The ability of animals like seastars and octupuses to lose a limb painlessly, then grown a new one.

Barrier reef. The most common type of coral reef. It usually grows along a coastline, acting as a buffer between land and sea.

Bleaching. The results of stress on coral polyps because of too-warm water or other environmental reasons. They eject their algae helpers, become white and often die. Global warming may cause coral bleaching.

Commensalism. A relationship between two species where one provides help, but is itself neither helped nor harmed. A type of symbiosis. Compare to mutualism.

Coralline algae. A pinkish-red algae plant that acts as cement for coral reefs, making them stronger.

Ecosystem. The physical environment of a coral reef, a stable community of plants and animals where nature is in balance.

Fore-reef. The part of a coral reef that faces the ocean. On a mature reef, it may form a wall that descends for hundreds of feet.

Fringing reef. A coral reef attached to land.

Harem. The name given to a group of females in some fish species, gathered by a male in order to fertilize their eggs.

Hermaphroditism. The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs within one body. Certain coral reef fishes, sponges, and other animlas and plants have this quality.

Lagoon. A body of calm shallow water, found inside an atoll or between the reef crest and the shoreline.

Mutualism. The cooperative behavior between certain animals and other animals or plants, common in a reef, such as where one fish “cleans” the teeth of another fish and so gets a meal. A type of symbiosis. Compare to commensalism.

Nematocysts. Stinging cells used by anemones, jellyfish, and coral polyps to catch prey.

Nudibranch. A family of brightly colored small snails without shells. They are able to eat nematocysts without harm and become poisonous themselves.

Photosynthesis. The process that allows plants like algae to convert sunlight into food, like sugars.

Plankton. Microscopic ocean wanderers which are a key food source for many reef creatures. Phytoplankton are tiny floating plants. Zooplankton are tiny animals or larvae.

Predator. An animal that hunts other animals for its food.

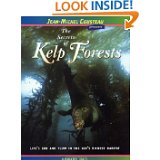
Prey. An animal that is hunted.

Reef crest. The highest part of a coral reef, where the wave action is strongest.

School. A group of animals, usually fishes, that swim together for safety and other reasons.

Symbiosis. A close, long-lasting relationship between animals or plants of two different species that usually benefits them both.

Zooxanthellae. Plant algae living inside coral polyps that provide most of their food. Without these helpers, most hard and soft corals could not live. Anemones, sponges, and clams also benefit from zooxanthellae partners.

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**Title:** Jean-Michel Cousteau presents The Secrets of Kelp Forests (Life’s Ebb and Flow in the Sea’s Richest Habitat)

**By:** Howard Hall

**Back Cover:** “The Secrets of Kelp Forests shines a warm light on the mysterious creatures that thrive in this world of abundance and on the little known plant which helps feed, shelter, and protect its guests.”

“Did you know?

* Ice cream, toothpaste and other products contain algin, a thickener from the kelp plant
* Sea urchins destroy kelp forests, but otters and sheephead fish keep urchins in check
* The claws of the forest’s mantis shrimp can break through aquarium glass!

In this book:

* You’ve heard of a sea horse – find a sea dragon!
* Spot the bug-eyed sarcastic fringehead, ugliest fish in the forest
* Watch a fierce moray eel prepare to strike

“The world’s foremost spokesman for the environment, Jean-Michel Cousteau is Founder and President of Ocean Futures Society. Explorer, educator, and film producer, he has received the Emmy, the Peabody, and numerous other awards, His powerful PBS documentary Voyage to Kure directly inspired the creation of the largest marine sanctuary in history in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

“Looking less like a redwood grove and more like a page from Dr. Seuss, the kelp forest – with its wavy trees and strange creatures – rivals the tropical rainforest for variety and richness of life. Howard Hall shows how this alien world just a stone’s throw from civilization produces some of the world’s most important resources – and why it needs to be protected.” – Jean-Michel Cousteau Publishing Director

“Nature as it was meant to be seen! A stunning combination of spectacular photographs and fascinating, easily accessible text, revealing a world of extraordinary richness.” Mary Blue Magruder Director of Public Affairs Earthwatch Institute

**Contents:**

A great golden wilderness – *the hidden richness of kelp forests*

Hide & seek in the sunny canopy – *niches below the sea & above it*

Mystery creatures of the understory & rocky reef –  *strange animals and how they,*

*hunt, hide & reproduce*

Life & death in kelp forest clearings – *seasonal visitors & permanent residents*

Saving our kelp forests – *attention, action & allies*

Kelp forests secrets

Glossary

To learn more

Map

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**Kelp forest secrets (Page 44)**

* The lively garibaldi, an orangy-red fish brighter than a Halloween pumpkin, enjoys state protection. It is California’s official marine fish.
* Ice cream, salad dressing, even your toothpaste contain algin, a thinkener from the useful kelp plant.
* Instead of roots, a kelp “tree” grabs onto rocky reefs with a holdfast. This gnarly mass looks like colorful fingers. Or fat spaghetti!
* *Macrocystis*, the giant kelp, is the speediest grower and tallest plant in the sea. In 24 hours, it may shoot up two feet. Its only competition on land? Bamboo, which can grow two or three feet each day.
* The purple urchin: prickly enemy number one in Pacific coast kelp forests. This climber has a huge appetite for kelp. It even chomps tough holdfasts, setting the tall “trees” of the forest adrift.
* Some kelp forest residents have lots of candles on their birthday cakes. Garibaldi fishes may reach 18 years, but certain anemone species live a century or more!
* Nudibranchs or sea slugs look like Christmas-tree ornaments against the golden-green of the kelp forest. These tiny meat-eaters arm themselves with the poison harpoons of the prey they bring down.
* A husky sea slug called the navanax follows slime trails to its prey. It can gulp down sea slugs twice its size.
* Bat rays prowl the sandy plains next to the kelp forest for their dinners. To find crabs in hiding, bat rays blow aside the sand with jets of water.
* The kelp forest canopy acts as a waterbed and playpen for playful marine mammals like the seal, the sea otter, and the sea lion.

**Glossary (Page 45):**

Algae.Simple plants, living mostly in water, with no true roots, stems, or leaves. Algae includes tiny species and huge plants like the giant kelp.

Algin. A substance found in the cell walls of giant kelp. Algin is often used in food processing to thinken liquid mixtures and make them smoother.

By-catch. Also called incidental kill, this refers to the killing of marine animals through the wasteful, harmful practice of trapping, then throwing away unwanted fish and shellfish from gill nets and other capture methods used by the fishing industry.

Bryozoans. Often called moss animals, these small lacy creatures live in colonies. Some species find homes on kelp blades.

Canopy. The upper layer of foliage in a kelp forest, branching across the surface of the sea. On land, the top story of a rainforest is also called a canopy.

Chromatophore. Specialized pigment cells found in the skin that cause rapid changes in color and texture. Some species of fish and the octopus have many chromatophores.

Cryptic coloration. Camouflage worn by a kelp forest animal to hide from predators or disguise themselves in order to ambush prey.

Drift kelp. As they age, the fronds of kelp drop like leaves. The dead matter is called drift kelp and it’s eaten by scores of creatures.

El Nino events. Periodic cycles of warming in the world’s oceans. Although El Nino events occure naturally, they appear to be getting more extreme and frequent, likely due to global warming.

Filter feeder. An animal that gets it nutrition by filtering food particles from the sea or waters around it.

Frond and blade. Frond is the part of the kelp resembling the branch or vine of a plant growing on land. The broad, flat blades of kelp are similar to leaves on a land plant.

Haptera. Finger-like fibers that make up the holdfast and glue it to the rock.

Holdfast. A tangled mass of tough strands or haptera that firmly anchor the kelp plant to a rocky reef or other hard surface on the ocean floor. Giant kelp and other algae species use holdfasts instead of roots.

Hydroids. Small animals, related to corals and living in colonies under the sea. They often grow in tree-like shapes. Hydrozoan “branches” are covered with rows of tiny polyps that catch bits of plankton food drifting by.

Isopods. Small flat animals that eat vegetable matter. They are very numerous and look similar to shrimp.

Kelp highway. Name given to the nearly continuous stands of kelp forests that once ran from Japan across the northern Pacific to North America and into South America.

Nematocysts. Stinging cells, like tiny harpoons, possessed by numerous hunters in the kelp forest. They are often found in the tentacles of anemones, gorgonian corals, and jellyfish.

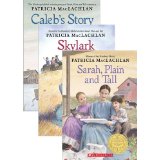
Plankton. The rich living “soup” of the sea, made of free-floating plant matter like algae and diatoms, and animal matter like larvae, krill, and copepods. Plankton washes through the kelp forest constantly and nourishes the entire web of live in the sea.

Pneumatocyst. The floats or bladders of bull kelp and *Macrocystis* or giant kelp. They are filled with gas. They hold up the heavy fronds of the plant, giving it buoyancy and helping the kelp grow towards the sunlight.

Sloughing. In the same way that dead leaves fall from a tree, kelp plants shed blades and ronds as they age. This process is called sloughing (rhymes with ‘roughing.’) The dead matter, called drift kelp, becomes food for countless creatures. Sloughing also makes room for new growth.

Stipes. The main stalk or stem of a giant kelp or bull kelp plant. Stipes are long hollow tubes, their cell walls made stiffer with a substance called algin.

Surge. The action of ocean waves underwater, as they move through the kelp forest. Storms above the ocean create huge surges below the surface, at times as strong as mini-hurricanes.

****

**Title:** Sarah, Plain and Tall

**By:** Patricia MacLachlan

**Winner of the Newbery Medal**

**First Line:** “Did Mama sing every day?” asked Caleb.

**Last Line:** “And there will be Sarah, plain and tall.”

**Back Cover:**

“Did Mama sing every day?”

Caleb asks his sister Anna.

“Every-single –day, “ she answers.

“Papa sang, too.”

“Their mother died the day after Caleb was born. Their house on the prairie is quiet now, and Papa doesn’t sing anymore. Then Papa puts an ad in the paper, asking for a wife, and he receives a letter from one Sarah Elisabeth Wheaton, of Maine. Papa, Anna, and Caleb write back. Caleb asks if she sings.

Sarah decides to come for a month. She writes Papa: *I will come by train. I will wear a yellow bonnet. I am plain and tall,* and *Tell them I sing.* Anna and Caleb wait and wonder. Will Sarah be nice3? Will she like them? Will she stay?”

“An exquisite, sometimes painfully touching tale.” – *The New York Times*

“A book that is filled with wisdom, gentle humor, and the practical concerns necessary for a satisfying life. A tender story about the fragile beginnings of a family relationship on its way to permanence.” – *School Library Journal*

**Chapter 1**

**Vocabulary:** dusk, hearthstones, hollow, crackled, familiar, holler, horrid, wretched, apron, prairie, cruel, feisty, colt, harshly, gently, eagerly, advertisement, shuffling, stroked, Tennessee, Maine, energetic, opinions

**Similes:**

“And then the days seemed long and dark like winter days, even though it wasn’t winter.”

“She snored in a high whistle at night, like a teakettle, and let the fire go out.”

**Chapter 2**

**Vocabulary:** braid, stew, bookshelves, flounder, sea bass, bluefish, whales, pesky, enclosing, neighbors, shingles, roses, amazed, stalls, leaned, pitchfork, damp, peering

**Chapter 3**

**Vocabulary:** Indian paintbrush, suspenders, hitched, fetch, gophers, woodchuck, chores, shoveled, alarmed, porch, marsh hawk, marble, bonnet, windmill, windbreak, Russian olive, clattered, smoothing, gulls, quilt, blue flax, vase

**Similes:** “The sheep ran in the field, and far off the cows moved slowly to the pond, like turtles.”

**Chapter 4**

**Vocabulary:** roamer, windowsill, scallop, sea clam, oyster, razor clam, conch shell, clover, prairie violets, buds, roses, paddock fence, bride’s bonnet, goldenrod, asters, woolly ragwort, thumped, echoed, gull, silk, scattering, velvet, rustle, seal, meadowlark

**Chapter 5**

**Vocabulary:** sheep, coarse, wool, lambs, drifting, meadow, turkey buzzards, lantern, charcoal, windmill, dune, cliffs, pine, spruce, sparkling, mica, canvas, rotting, pitchfork, blinked, fireflies

**Simile:** “She began a charcoal drawing of the fields, rolling like the sea rolled.”

**Chapter 6**

**Vocabulary:** reins, sums, chanted, biscuits, tumbleweeds, gullies, collapsed, petticoat, dived, float, sputtering, treaded, gleams, crows, killdeer

**Similes:** “Caleb stood up and ran like the wind, and the sheep ran after him.”

“I sank like a bucket filled with water and came up sputtering.”

“But Caleb lay on his back and learned how to blow streams of water high in the air like a whale.”

“It gleams like the sun on glass.”

“The fields had turned to a sea that gleamed like sun on glass.”

**Chapter 7**

**Vocabulary:** dandelions, daisies, whickering, banty chickens, clucked, primly, kettle, biscuit, squawk, crows, zinnias, marigolds, wild feverfew, dahlias, columbine, nasturtiums, tansy

**Similes:** “The dandelions in the fields had gone by, their heads soft as feathers.”

“There are three old aunts who all squawk together like crows at dawn.”

**Chapter 8**

**Vocabulary:** overalls, crisply, sly, stubbornly, portion, carpenter, wisps, steady, weary, squall, pungent, huddled, milled, bleating, eerie, squalls, dawn, hail

**Similes:** “Women don’t wear overalls,” said Caleb, running along behind her like one of Sarah’s chickens.

“Sarah’s chickens were not afraid, and they settled like small red bundles in the hay.”

“The barn was eerie and half lighted, like dusk without a lantern.”

“And at dawn there was the sudden sound of hail, like stones tossed against the barn.”

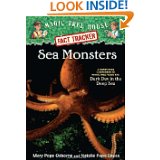
“It was white and gleaming for as far as we looked, like sun on glass.”

**Chapter 9**

**Vocabulary:** hailstones, leaped, scuttling, stern, nudged, squinted, wailed, peering

**Similes:** “And the wild roses were scattered on the ground, as if a wedding had come and gone there.”

“Autumn will come, then winter, cold with a wind that blows like the wind off the sea in Maine.”

****

**Title:** Sea Monsters A Nonfiction Companion to Magic Tree House #39: Dark Day in the Deep Sea

**By:** Mary Pope Osborne and Natalie Pope Boyce

**First Line:** “For thousands of years, people have told stories of sea monsters.”

**Last Line:** “Maybe it’s our fear that creates monsters in the deep…or anywhere else.”

**Back Cover:** “Track the facts with Jack and Annie! When Jack and Annie came back from their adventure in Magic Tree House #39: *Dark day in the Deep Sea,* they had lots of questions. How big is a giant squid? What do scientists think mythical sea monsters might really be? What is a dragonfish? How do deep-sea creatures find food when it’s *so* dark down there? It’s time to be a FACT TRACKER with Jack and Annie!”

**Contents:**

1. Sea Monsters
2. Exploring the Oceans
3. Squids, Octopuses, and Other Creatures
4. Creatures of the Deep
5. Prehistoric Seas
6. Sea-Monster Tales

Doing More Research

Index

**Chapter 1 Sea Monsters**

**Vocabulary:** sea monsters, mysteries, giant squids, Japan, thrashed, bait, Canada, fossil, reptile, Tyrannosaurus Rex, creatures, Iceland

**Chapter 2 Exploring the Oceans**

**Vocabulary:** Challenger, Britain, voyage, Charles Thomson, Captain George Strong Nares, naval officer, mapmaking, microscopes, thermometers, stowed, Massachusetts, Dr. William Beebe, bathysphere, cable, engineer, Otis Barton, Marianas Trench, Pacific Ocean, Jacques Cousteau, France, scuba gear, Calypso, submarines, unmanned, sensors, Bloop, blue whale

**Chapter 3 Squids, Octopuses, and Other Creatures**

**Vocabulary:** giant squid, marine, invertebrates, mantle, tentacles, stabilizing fins, siphon, carnivores, coil, victim, python, radula, colossal, Antarctica, National Museum of Natural History, fins, flappers, octopus, blue-ringed octopus, Seattle Aquarium, camouflage, predator, nocturnal, fierce, Australia, blanket octopus, jellyfish, manta rays, plankton, poisonous, stringrays, barbs, lashed, Steve Irwin, Crocodile Hunter, Giant Mekong Catfish, Mekong River, Thailand, grizzly bears, catfish, Japan, Nomura, smack, siphonophore, Chile, globsters, whales

**Chapter 4 Creatures of the Deep**

**Vocabulary:** glide, murky, abyss, volcanoes, oozing, lava, trenches, unmanned, mini-sub, transparent, gulper eels, umbrella eels, jewel squids, viperfish, bioluminescence, photophores, vampire squids, anglerfish, antennas, sprouting, dragonfish, barbels, lures, oarfish, sharks, goblin shark, snouts, jutting, cookie-cutter sharks, giant tube worms, Pacific Ocean, plumes

**Chapter 5 Prehistoric Seas**

**Vocabulary:** prehistoric times, Mesozoic Era, Age of Reptiles, fossils, Pangaea, ferns, climate, reptiles, Dunkleosteus, Liopleurodon, carnivore, flippers, whiff, Elasmosaurus, squid, grind, crocodiles, Edward Drinker Cope, Xiphactinus, jut, Megalodon, Maryland, North Carolina, California, massive, cartilage, gulp

**Chapter 6 Sea-Monster Tales**

**Vocabulary:** caves, Keto, Scotland, Nessie, sea serpents, glaring, missionary Hans Egede, Greenland, Norway, Iceland, kraken, whirlpools, dove, legends, Jules Verne, *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, *Around the World in Eighty Days*, awe, Caribbean Islands, lusca, currents, Gloucester, Massachusetts, harbor, British naval ship, South Atlantic, mane, *Sea Monsters Unmasked*, Loch Ness, hoax, blurry, sonar devices, Gloucester Harbor

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**Title:** The Storm

**By:** Cynthia Rylant

**Back Cover:** “Life with only the sea can be lonely. Just ask Pandora and Scabold. They’ve lived most of their lives with the sea – Pandora in a lighthouse and Seabold on a boat – and they’re each quite used to being alone. Or they were.

But one day, the sea did something extraordinary: It brought Pandora and Scabold together! And even better, the sea gave them the ingredients for and adventure that neither of them had considered before – an adventure called “family.”

“It’s smooth sailing for Rylant’s sweet, sea-inspired tale…[which] will keep young readers turning the pages – and on the lookout for future titles in the series.” – *Publishers Weekly*

**First Line:** “In a lonely lighthouse, far from city and town, far from the comfort of friends, lived a kindhearted cat named Pandora.”

**Last Line:** “The lighthouse had a family.”

**Contents:**

1. Pandora
2. Seabold
3. Comfort
4. Companions
5. The Storm
6. Purpose
7. The Rescue
8. Children
9. Family

**Chapter 1 Pandora**

**Vocabulary:** lantern, lighthouse, schooner, bound, bow, commanded, howling, fog, jagged, strained, aloft, somber, riggings, dense, bewilderment, foghorn, leeward, riggings, beacon, sketch, lighthouse keeper, destiny, emerges, desolation, unpredictable, tending, weary

**Chapter 2 Seabold**

**Vocabulary:** keen, instincts, sheltered, cove, harbor, bunk, agitated, adrift, jolted, flung, clung, magnificent

**Chapter 3 Comfort**

**Vocabulary:** gingham, quilt, daisy, windowsill, apron, extended, journey, gratefully, tea and biscuits, shore, bandaged, splinted, plantain leaves, blushed, pride, sipping, seasonal, migrate, tern, flutters, solitary

**Chapter 4 Companions**

**Vocabulary:** leaped, hot cereal with cream, apple scones, huckleberries, chatted, hobble, northern lights, penguins, shipwrecks, kerosene, battered, tending, curious, permit, geese, mallards, warblers

**Chapter 5 The Storm**

**Vocabulary:** gulls, frantic, unpredictability, battened, wicks, kerosene, vessel, panes, fretted, astonishing, gusts, undaunted, lashing, beam, remedy, raged, cliff, shawl, horizon

**Chapter 6 Purpose**

**Vocabulary:** destiny, essential, resourceful, spite, splinting, despondent, depressed, noble, inspired, sustenance, astonished, magnificent, disassembled, lanterns, wicks, driftwood, astonished, twinkle, gazebo

**Chapter 7 The Rescue**

**Vocabulary:** venture, furious, tended, mantle, beacon, contented, brilliant, crocuses, a-shiver, crate, cottage, emerged, soberly, fetch, tragedy, resolve

**Chapter 8 Children**

**Vocabulary:** tattered, drifting, steered, peered, vigorously, solemnly, gazed, distress, willow

**Chapter 9 Family**

**Vocabulary:** checkerboard, clams, starfish, carved, thimbleful, daffodils, transformed, crackle, solitary, cooed, dwellers, marveled, noble, orphanage, docks, schooners, crate, otters, sunflowers, eggcup, reminisced, pelican, unison