



An Egg Is Quiet

Second Reading: Text & Vocabulary

Special attention to vocabulary is usually done in the this reading. However, the structure of this informational text introduced the majority of new words in the illustrations.

Pages 2 - 3:

- Activate prior knowledge of the ellipsis (...) a long pause, longer than a comma

Pages 6 - 7:

- There are quite a few terms that could be new to your reader. Check to make sure that your listener understands them. Below are simple explanations:
- larvae: the form of an insect that hatches from an egg
- egg case: a soft case containing an egg or more than one egg
- ledges and cliffs: high pieces of rock without any slope. Falling from a ledge or a cliff would be a long fall straight down.
- tendrils: Use the picture to explain tendrils. Can you think of other examples of tendrils?

Pages 8 - 9:

- camouflage: The meaning is given in the text.
- Why might an egg need camouflage? (A raccoon, snake, or fox might eat it.)
- resemble: looks like. Find the egg that resembles its surroundings.

Pages 14 - 15:

- reptiles: animals like lizards, snakes, and turtles that creep or crawl. Why might reptile eggs be soft and rubbery?
- amphibians: animals like frogs and toads that live on land, but have babies in the water. Why might amphibian eggs be gooey?
- Cassowaries and emus are flightless birds. Cormorants are seabirds.

Pages 17 - End:

- fossilized: in italics because its the most important word on the page. Imagine how long it might take an egg to fossilize.
- oblong: like an oval. Go back the beginning end pages. How many oblong eggs can you find on the page? Are these eggs, also, oval?