

# Usborne Beginners

## Creating fact-filled posters

Listen to marketing editor Lucy Raby explain the tasks and find out some of her favourite facts from our Beginners series:

<https://youtu.be/dcsIUvXYHLU>

We'd love to see your posters. Why not ask your parent or guardian to share them on social media and tag Usborne Books at Home in them.



## Beginners On the beach

We all know that beaches are really important, and sadly we know that lots of beaches are being spoilt by humans by rubbish and waste and lots of plastic.

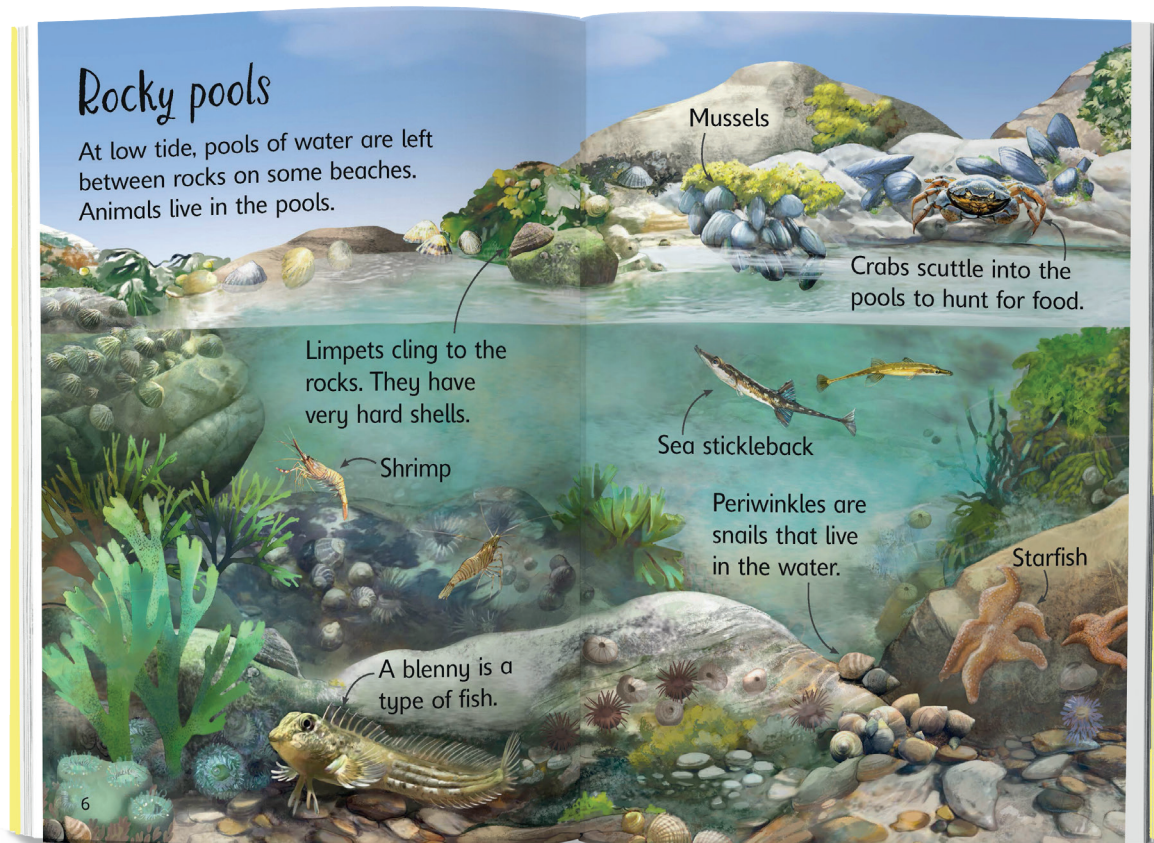
Using the information in the extracts below from the book *On the beach*, create a poster entitled

### ‘SAVE OUR BEACHES’

Your poster should have lots of pictures on it and some clear reasons why we should look after our beaches and take our litter home with us.

Things to think about:

- What creatures and plants live on the beach? How might litter be a problem for them?
- What can we learn about the world around us from visiting a beach? Which animals would you love to see and keep safe?
- What would happen to the creatures in a rock pool if there was litter there?
- What do you think would happen if we damaged the beach plants?
- Why is litter a problem for the beach birds? Think about the way they eat.





## Beach plants

It can be very windy and wet on beaches. The plants that grow on them have to be tough to survive.



Beachgrass has thick, strong leaves.

The leaves and flowers of sea holly are tough and spiky.

Seaweed grows in the sea. It stays slimy and wet when it washes up on the beach.

Thrift grows in the gaps between rocks.

## Beach birds

Lots of birds live on beaches and hunt for food in the sea.

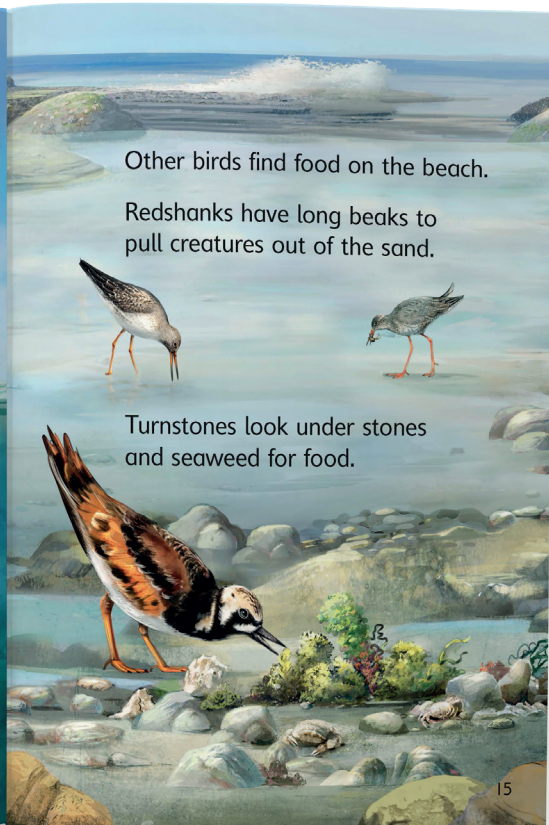


Pelicans dive under the water and scoop up fish in their beaks.

Other birds find food on the beach.

Redshanks have long beaks to pull creatures out of the sand.

Turnstones look under stones and seaweed for food.



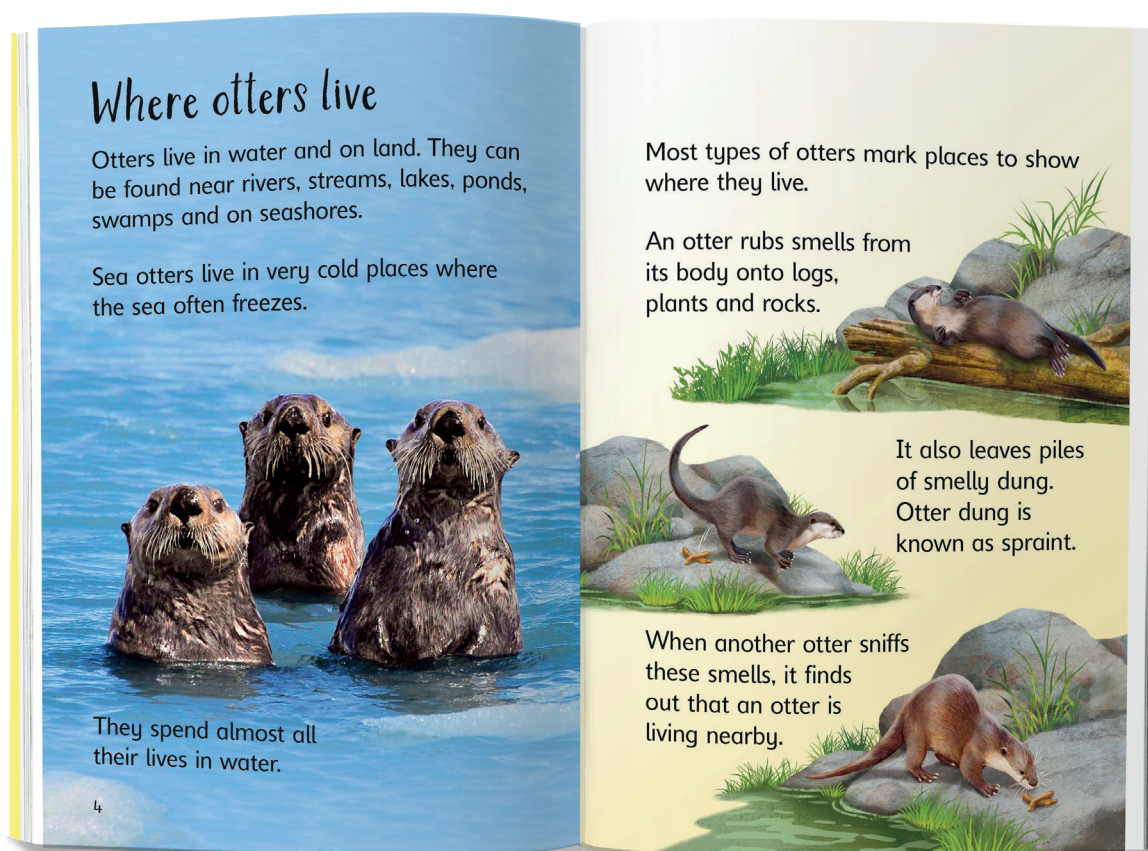


# Beginners Otters

Otters are amazing animals that are incredibly intelligent and very resourceful. Using the information in the extracts below from the book *Otters*, create a poster that shares at least 5 key facts about otters.

Things to think about:

- What new facts have you learned from the extracts about otters that you didn't know before?
- How do otters eat?
- Where do otters live?
- How quickly do otters learn important skills like swimming?
- How do otters like to spend their time?

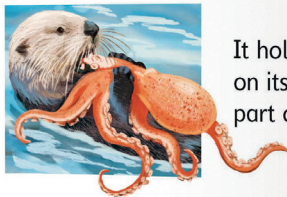




## Hungry otters

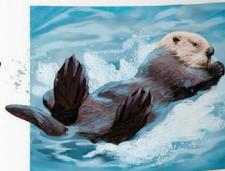
As well as fish, otters eat frogs, mice, insects, small birds and different types of sea creatures.

A sea otter floats on its back after catching an octopus.



It holds the octopus on its chest and eats part of it at a time.

When it has finished, the otter rolls over to wash its fur.



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Otters have strong, sharp teeth that are good for chewing and crunching.

This otter is crushing a crab's shell, so it can eat the soft parts inside.



If a sea otter eats lots of sea urchins, its teeth turn purple.

Hungry otters on page 8

## Growing up

Young otters have lots to learn as they grow up.

These North American river otter pups have left their den. They're exploring the edge of the lake where they live.



Most pups start to swim when they're a few months old. Their mother teaches them.



Otter pups learn how to fight and hunt as they play with each other.



Some young otters follow the adults in their group and copy what they do.

Sea otter pups learn quickly. They can dive when they're just six weeks old.



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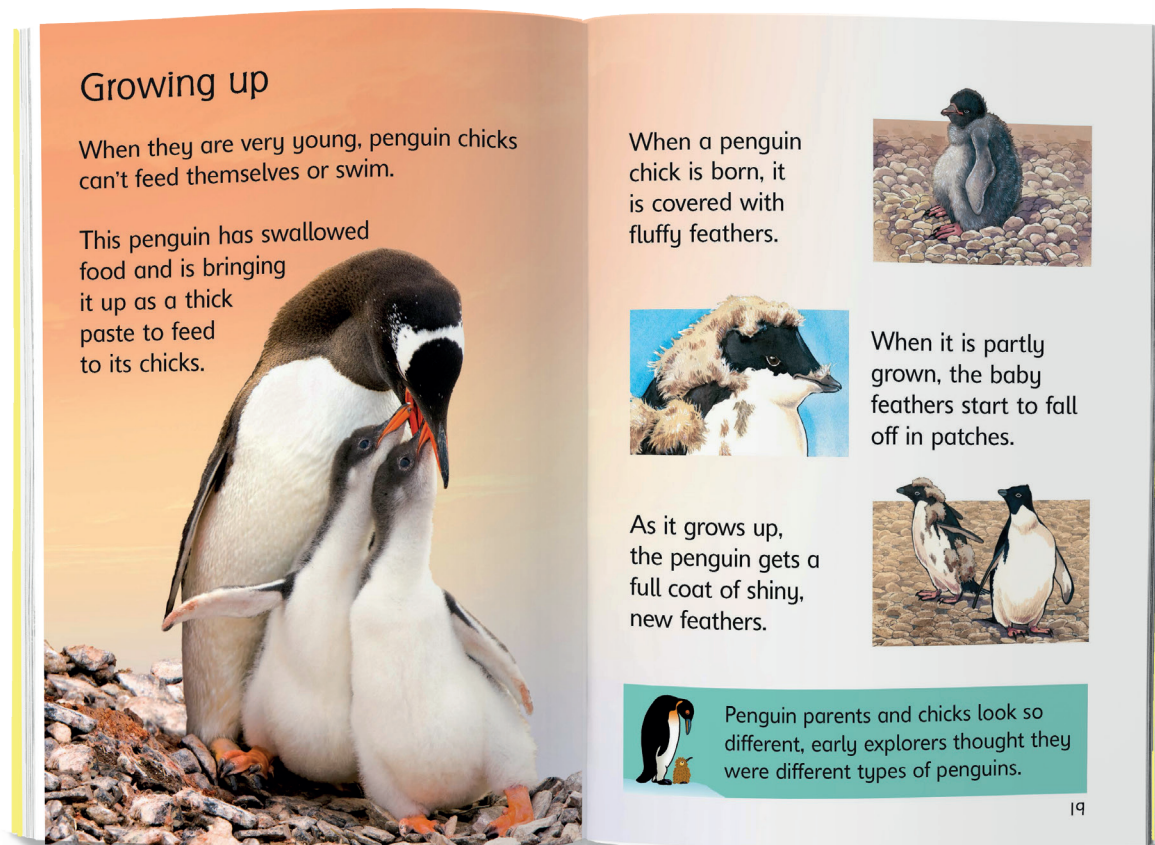


# Beginners Penguins

Penguins are amazing animals that have adapted to live in some of the most difficult climates in the world. Using the information in the extracts below from the book *Penguins*, create a poster that shares at least 5 key facts about penguins.

Things to think about:

- What new facts have you learned from the extracts about penguins that you didn't know before?
- What do you learn about baby penguins?
- How do penguins like to spend their time?
- How do penguins talk to each other?
- What tricks have penguins learned to make their lives easier?





## Penguin talk

Penguins use their bodies to tell each other different things.

Gentoo penguins, like these, make honking noises to call to each other.

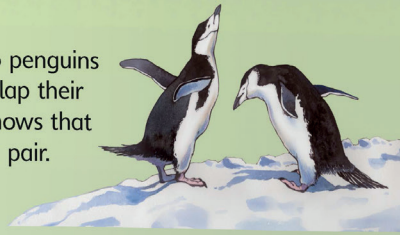


No two penguins have the same call.

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When two penguins bow and flap their wings it shows that they are a pair.



If a penguin is pointing its beak it wants another penguin to go away.



When a chick is hungry and wants to be fed, it taps on its parent's beak.



## Playing

Sometimes, penguins look as if they are playing but there are good reasons why they act as they do.



Some penguins ride on a wave as if they are surfing. This is the quickest way for them to get back to the land.



Penguin chicks pick up sticks and chase each other, as if they are playing a game. They are actually learning how to make a nest.

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Lots of penguins gather on the ice and quickly dive into the sea at the same time. This is to confuse any predators in the water.

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