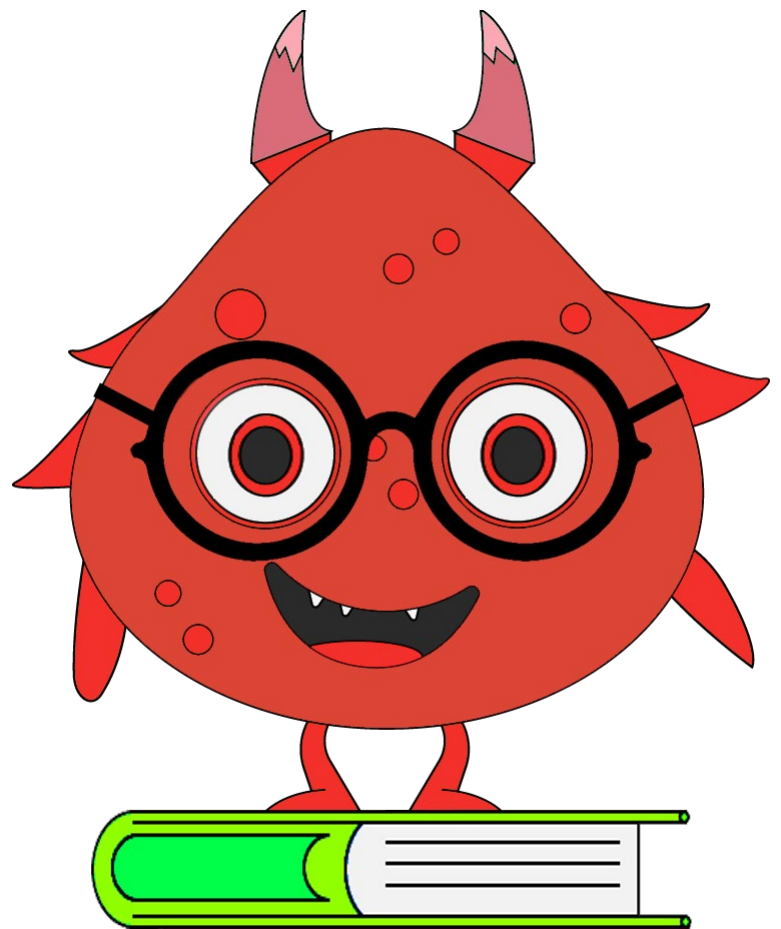


# Learning Intention

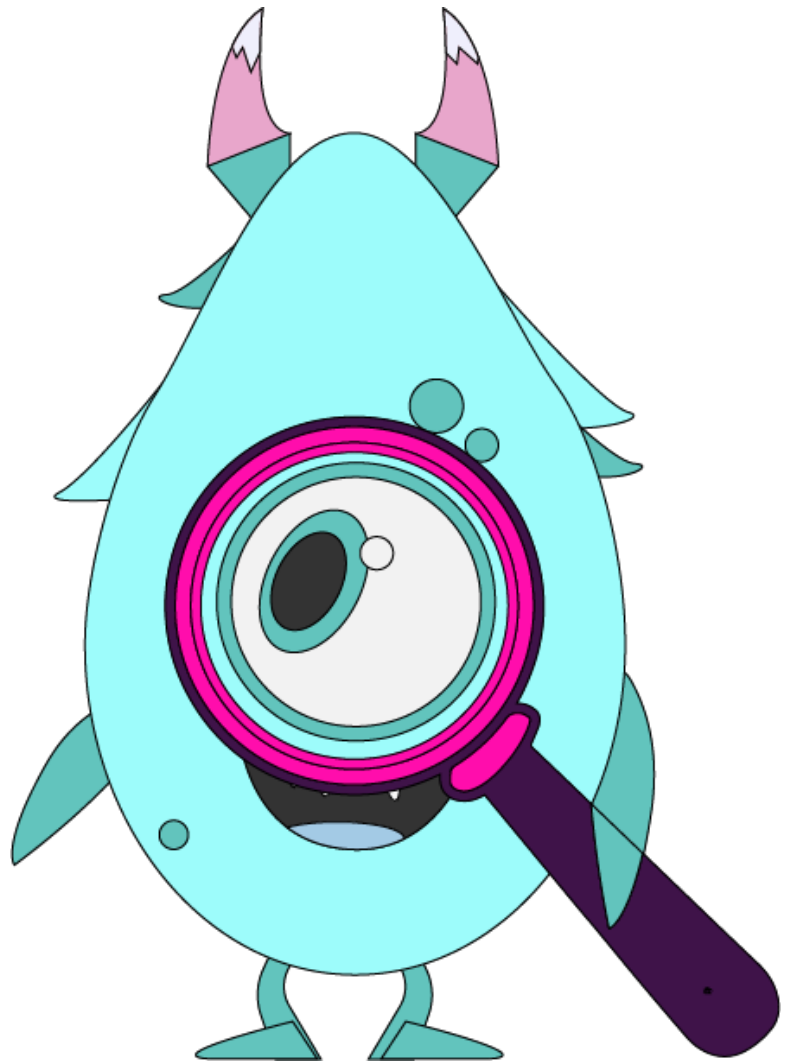
am learning to agree or disagree with a statement or sentence by using clues in the words and pictures.



# Success Criteria

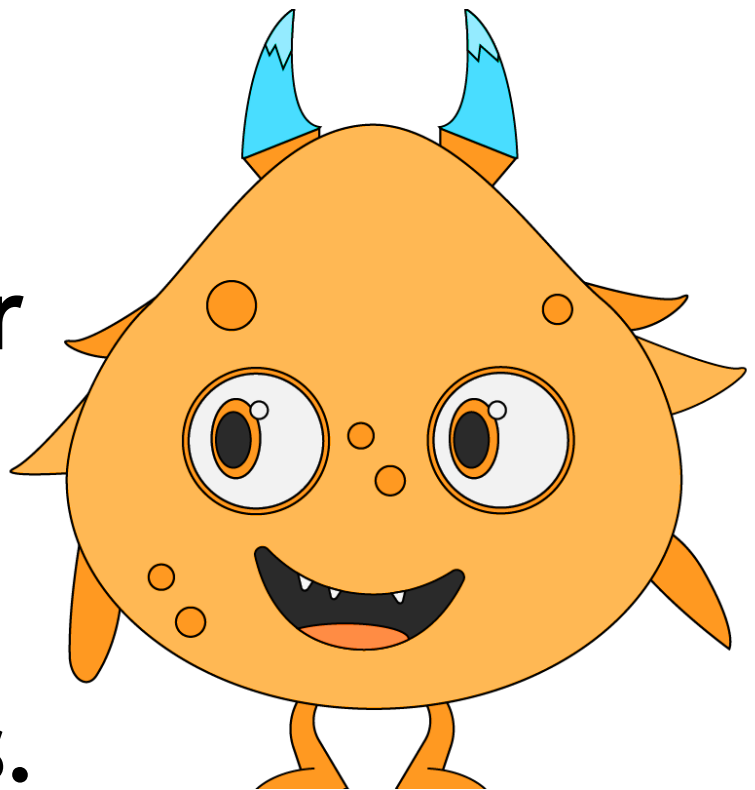
I will show whether I agree or think 'that's true' by giving a thumbs up. I will show I disagree or think 'that's not true' by giving a thumbs down.

I will find clues in the words or pictures which prove I am right.



# Statements

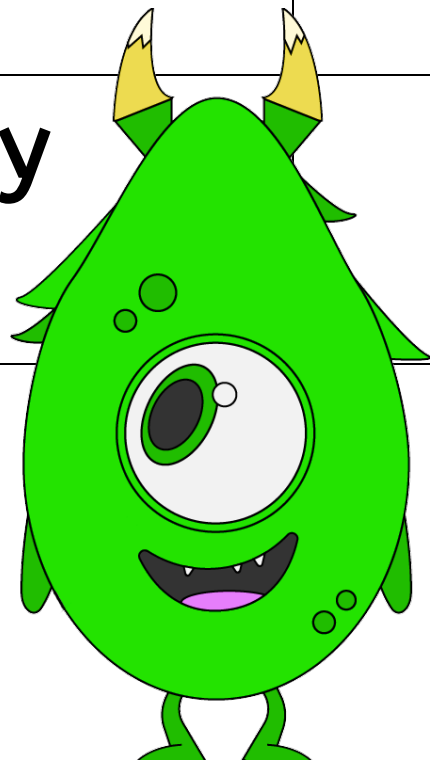
A statement is a sentence you can say or write that sounds sure or certain. You can agree or disagree with a statement. Great readers check whether statements are true or untrue by searching for clues in the words and pictures.



# Learning Checklist

Check these off as you go.

Did I:	✓
show thumbs up or down to agree or disagree?	
find clues in any words?	
find clues in any pictures?	



# Dugongs

Dugongs are gentle sea creatures. They are found in warm coastal waters including around Australia.

Dugongs are large, grey-brown animals with flat tails, flippers and rounded heads. The part of a dugong's face with the nose and mouth is called a snout or muzzle. Near the top of the muzzle are two nostrils which are used for breathing air. A dugong's body is the perfect shape for gliding slowly through the water.

Dugongs have excellent hearing and can communicate with their offspring by squeaking and making pip-like noises. The offspring stay with their mothers for up to two years until they can survive on their own.

Dugongs have poor eyesight. On the muzzle, dugongs have long bristles which are very sensitive and help dugongs to locate food. These mild-mannered herbivores feed on seagrass which grows from the seabed. Dugongs can hold their breath for 10 minutes at a time to graze.

Dugongs are mammals and are sometimes called sea cows.



# Porcupines

Porcupines are large rodents. The largest porcupine can grow to almost one metre long. The smallest is a type of dwarf porcupine which grows up to 38 centimetres. Their relatives include rats, mice, squirrels, beavers and guinea pigs. Unlike the other rodents, porcupines have sharp quills on their backs. The quills on large porcupines can grow to 30 centimetres and on small porcupines grow only to 10 centimetres. The quills are good protection from predators. When frightened, porcupines shake the quills. This makes a rattling sound. If this does not scare away a predator, porcupines may charge backwards into the predator.

Porcupines are nocturnal and forage for food at night. They are mostly vegetarian but occasionally eat bugs and small lizards. Unlike other plant eaters, porcupines like to eat most of the plant. They eat wood, bark, stems, nuts, seeds, grass, leaves and fruit. To keep their teeth sharp porcupines chew on bones, even though they don't usually eat meat.

Porcupines live in many countries but are not found in Australia.

