

ERIC
CARLE **A House
for Hermit Crab**



DRIVE
CARVE

For my son Rolf

Hermit Crabs live
on the ocean floor.
Their skin is hard,
except for the abdomen,
which is soft.

To protect this "soft spot"
the hermit crab
borrows a shell and
makes this its "house."

Then only its face,
feet and claws stick out
from the shell.
That way, it can see,
walk and catch its food.

When a hermit crab
is threatened, it withdraws
into its shell until the
danger has passed.



A House for Hermit Crab



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"Time to move," said Hermit Crab one day in January.
"I've grown too big for this little shell."

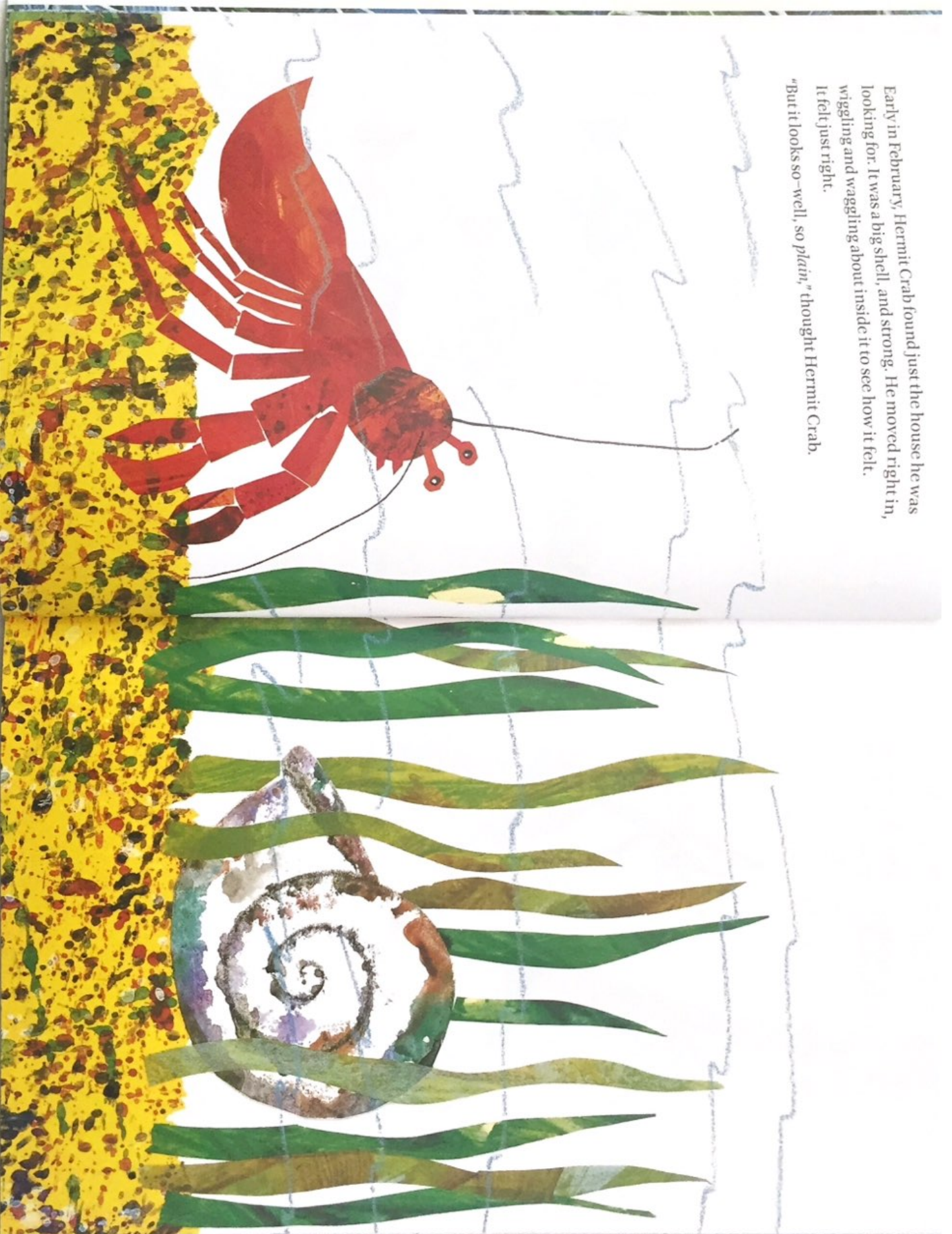
He had felt safe and snug in his shell. But now it was too snug.
Hermit Crab stepped out of the shell and onto the floor of the ocean.
But it was frightening out in the open sea without a shell to hide in.

"What if a big fish comes along and attacks me?" he thought.
"I must find a new house soon."



Early in February, Hermit Crab found just the house he was looking for. It was a big shell, and strong. He moved right in, wiggling and wagging about inside it to see how it felt. It felt just right.

“But it looks so—well, so *plain*,” thought Hermit Crab.





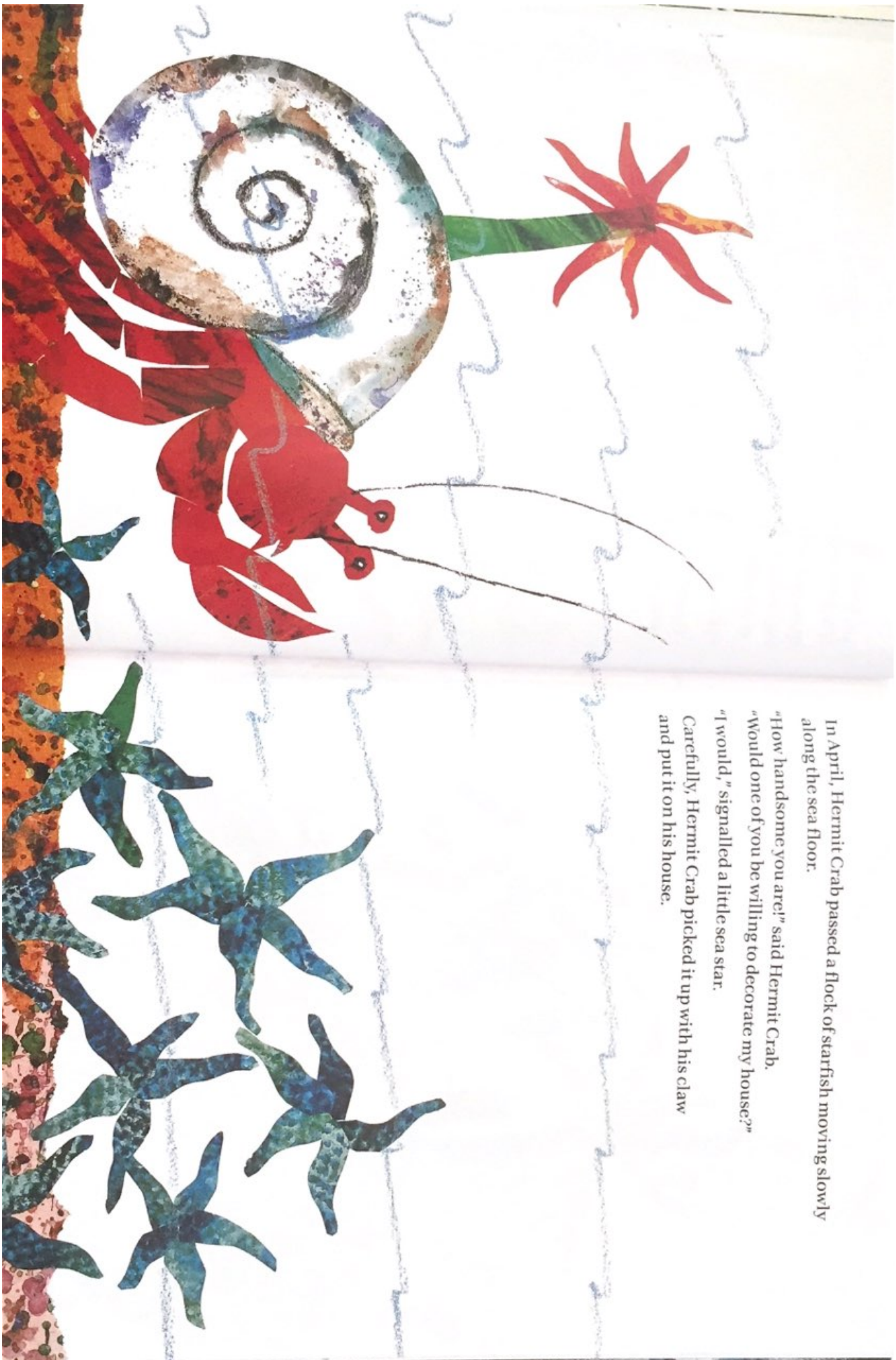
In March, Hermit Crab met some sea anemones.
They swayed gently back and forth in the water.

"How beautiful you are!" said Hermit Crab.

"Would one of you be willing to come and live on my house?
It is so plain, it needs you."

"I'll come," whispered a small sea anemone.

Gently, Hermit Crab picked it up with his claw
and put it on his shell.



In April, Hermit Crab passed a flock of starfish moving slowly along the sea floor.

"How handsome you are!" said Hermit Crab.

"Would one of you be willing to decorate my house?"

"I would," signalled a little sea star.

Carefully, Hermit Crab picked it up with his claw and put it on his house.

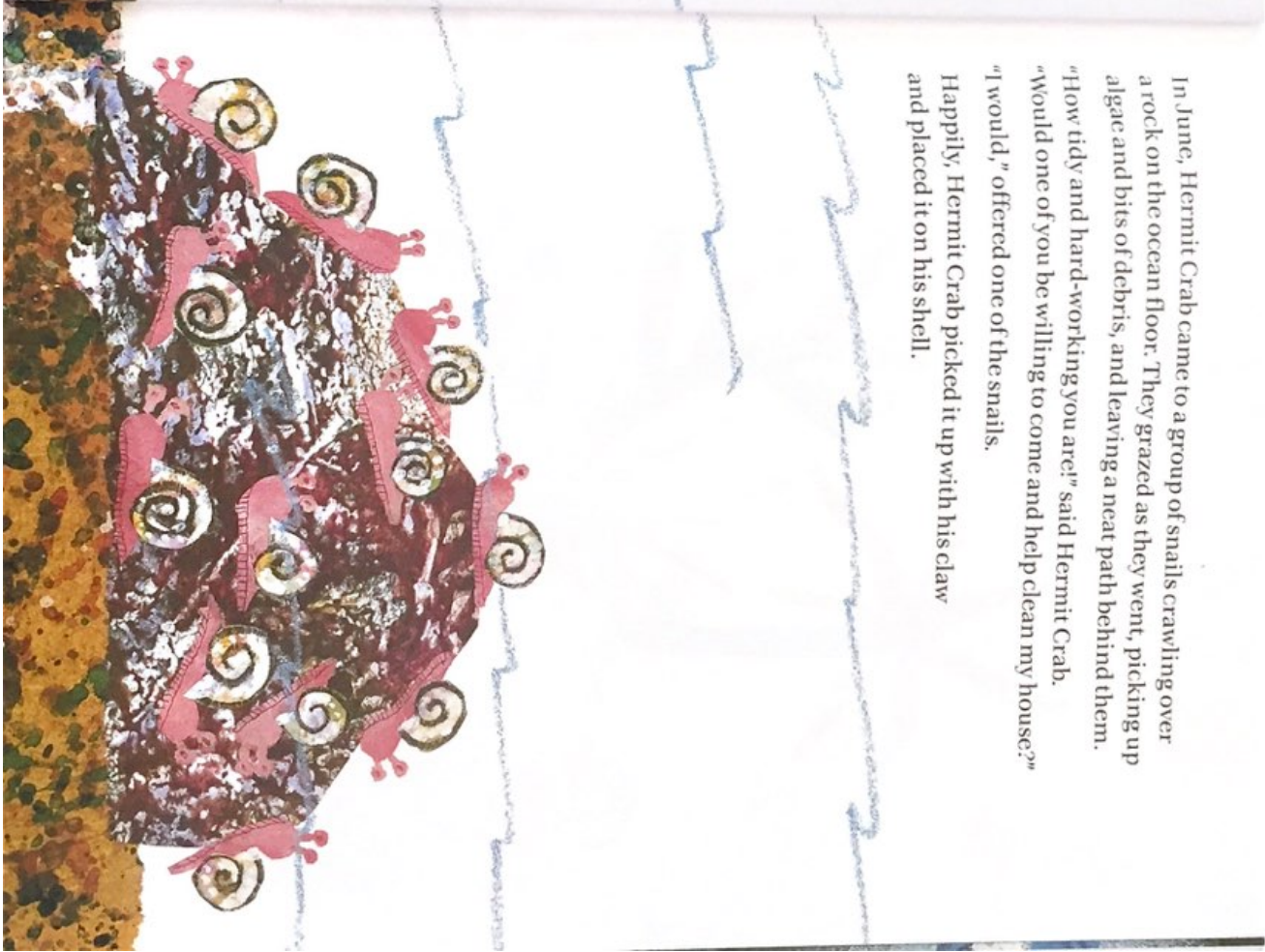
In May, Hermit Crab discovered some coral.
They were hard, and didn't move.
"How pretty you are!" said Hermit Crab.
"Would one of you be willing to help
make my house more beautiful?"

"I would," creaked a crusty coral.
Gingerly, Hermit Crab picked it up with his claw
and placed it on his shell.





In June, Hermit Crab came to a group of snails crawling over a rock on the ocean floor. They grazed as they went, picking up algae and bits of debris, and leaving a neat path behind them. "How tidy and hard-working you are!" said Hermit Crab. "Would one of you be willing to come and help clean my house?" "I would," offered one of the snails. Happily, Hermit Crab picked it up with his claw and placed it on his shell.





In July, Hermit Crab came upon several sea urchins.
They had sharp, prickly needles.
"How fierce you look!" said Hermit Crab.
"Would one of you be willing to protect my house?"
"I would," answered a spiky sea urchin.
Gratefully, Hermit Crab picked it up with his claw
and placed it near his shell.

In August, Hermit Crab and his friends wandered into
a forest of seaweed. "It's so dark here," thought Hermit Crab.
"How dim it is," murmured the sea anemone.
"How gloomy it is," whispered the starfish.
"How murky it is," complained the coral.
"I can't see!" said the snail.
"It's like nighttime!" cried the sea urchin.



In September, Hermit Crab spotted a school of lanternfish
darting through the dark water.

"How bright you are!" said Hermit Crab.

"Would one of you be willing to light up our house?"

"I would," replied one lanternfish. And it swam over near the shell.





In October, Hermit Crab approached a pile of smooth pebbles.

"How sturdy you are!" said Hermit Crab.

"Would you mind if I rearranged you?"

"Not at all," answered the pebbles.

Hermit Crab picked them up one by one with his claw
and built a wall around his shell.

"Now my house is perfect!" cheered Hermit Crab.



But in November, Hermit Crab felt that his shell seemed a bit too small. Little by little, over the year, Hermit Crab had grown. Soon he would have to find another, bigger home. But he had come to love his friends, the sea anemone, the starfish, the coral, the sea urchin, the snail, the lanternfish, and even the smooth pebbles.

“They have been so good to me,” thought Hermit Crab. “They are like a family. How can I ever leave them?”



In December, a smaller hermit crab passed by.

"I have outgrown my shell," she said.

"Would you know of a place for me?"

"I have outgrown *my* house, too," answered Hermit Crab.

"I must move on. You are welcome to live here--

but you must promise to be good to my friends."

"I promise," said the little crab.

The following January,
Hermit Crab stepped out and the little crab moved in.

"Couldn't stay in that little shell forever,"
said Hermit Crab as he waved goodbye.

The ocean floor looked wider
than he had remembered,

but Hermit Crab wasn't afraid.

Soon he spied the perfect house—
a big, empty shell. It looked, well,
a little plain, but...

"Sponges!" he thought.

"Barnacles! Clown fish! Sand dollars! Electric eels!
Oh, there are so many possibilities!
I can't wait to get started!"



Sea Anemones may look like flowers, but they are soft animals (polyps) without bony skeletons. They come in many shapes and colors. With their many arms (tentacles) they catch their prey. Some specialize in attaching themselves to the shell of the hermit crab. Then they protect and camouflage the hermit crab, and, in turn, may share the hermit crab's meals. This arrangement is called symbiosis, meaning that both animals benefit from each other.

Starfish. There are many kinds of starfish. Most have five arms growing from a central disk. The mouth of a starfish is on the underside of this disk, and it has a single, simple eye on the end of each arm. With its powerful arms it can open an oyster, or hold onto a rock during a storm when the waves lash about.

Corals are somewhat similar to tiny sea anemones that build hard skeletons around themselves. Then hundreds and hundreds of them stick together, forming whole colonies. Some look like branches; others are round or disk-like. Millions upon millions fuse themselves together to build miles-long coral reefs. Some, however, live by themselves.

Snails. There are approximately 80,000 species of snails and slugs. Some live on land, others live in the sea or in lakes. Some carry a shell—their “houses”—on their backs; others have none. The shells come in many colors and shapes.

Sea Urchins. Some are fat and round, others are thin and spindly. Many have long spines (sometimes poisonous) with which they move around and dig into the mud or rocks or other places. Their mouths, with five pointed teeth, are on the underside.

Lanternfish, like fireflies, have luminous, or light-producing, spots on their bodies that light up their dark surroundings. Some lanternfish have a lantern-like organ that dangles in front of their mouths, attracting other fish which become their prey.

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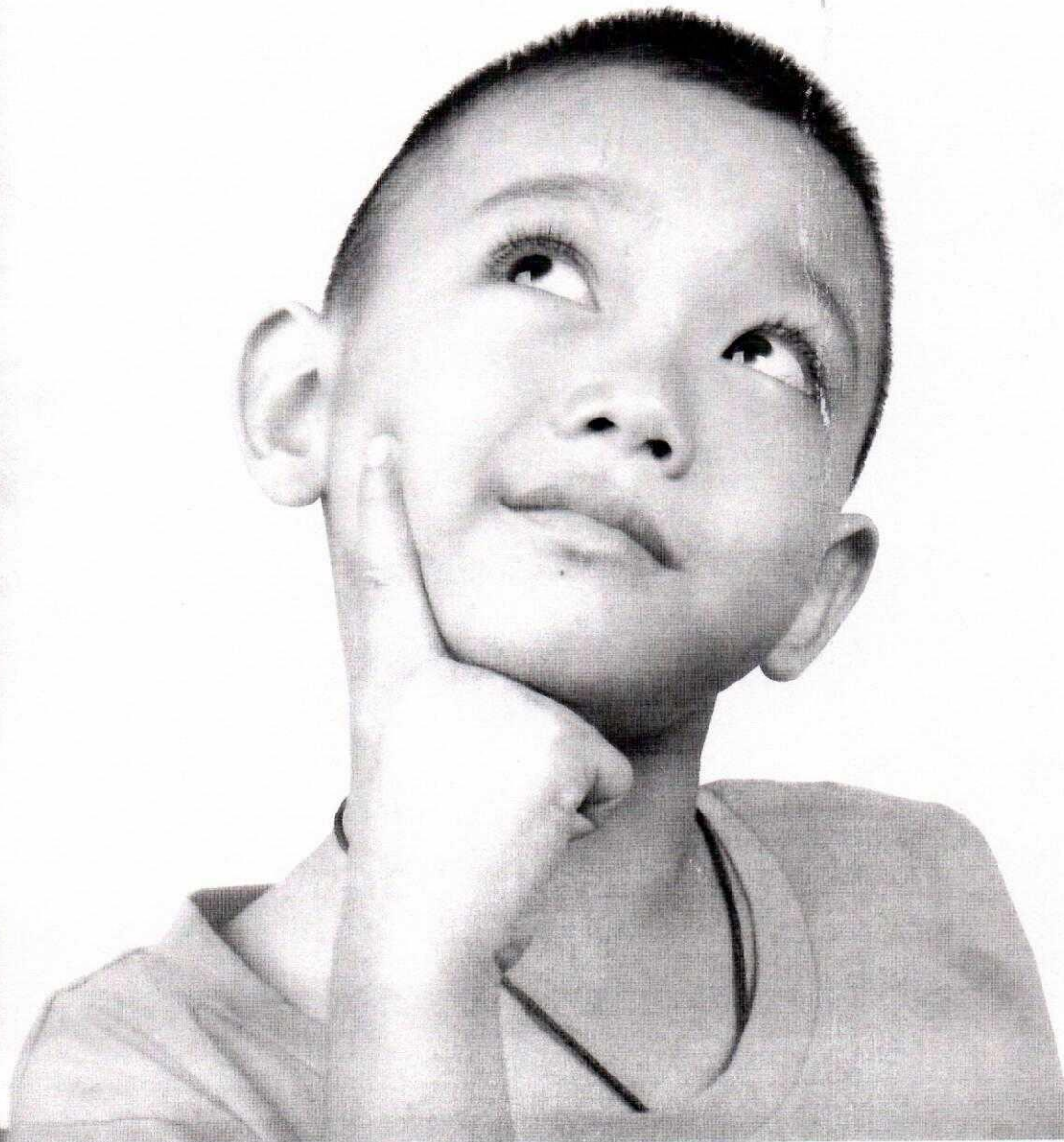
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How Are Rocks Different?

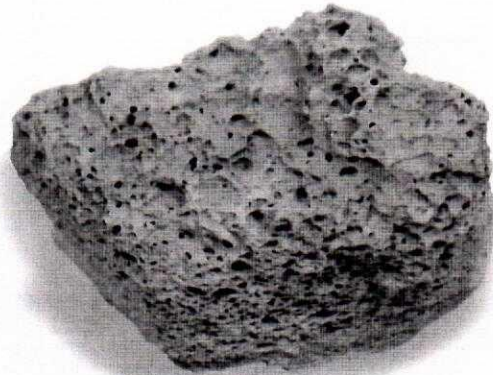
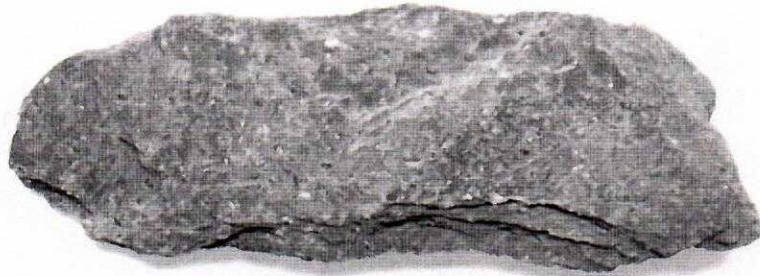
Think about a rock. What are its **properties**? What does the rock look like?



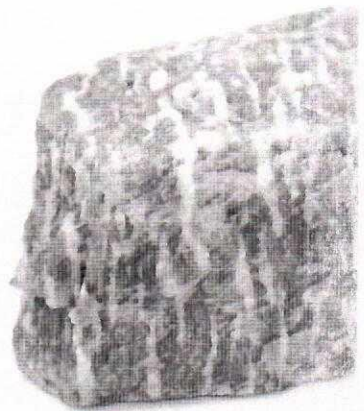
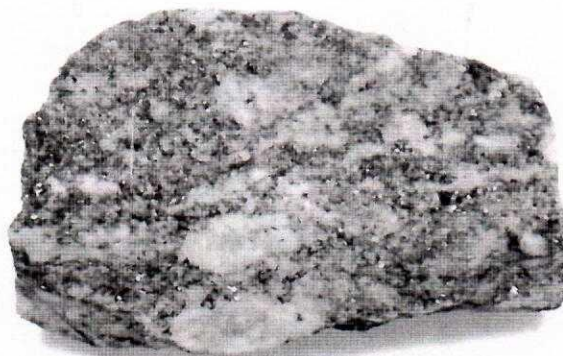
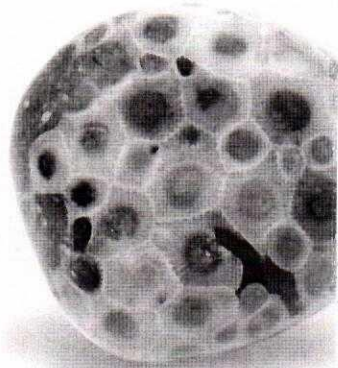


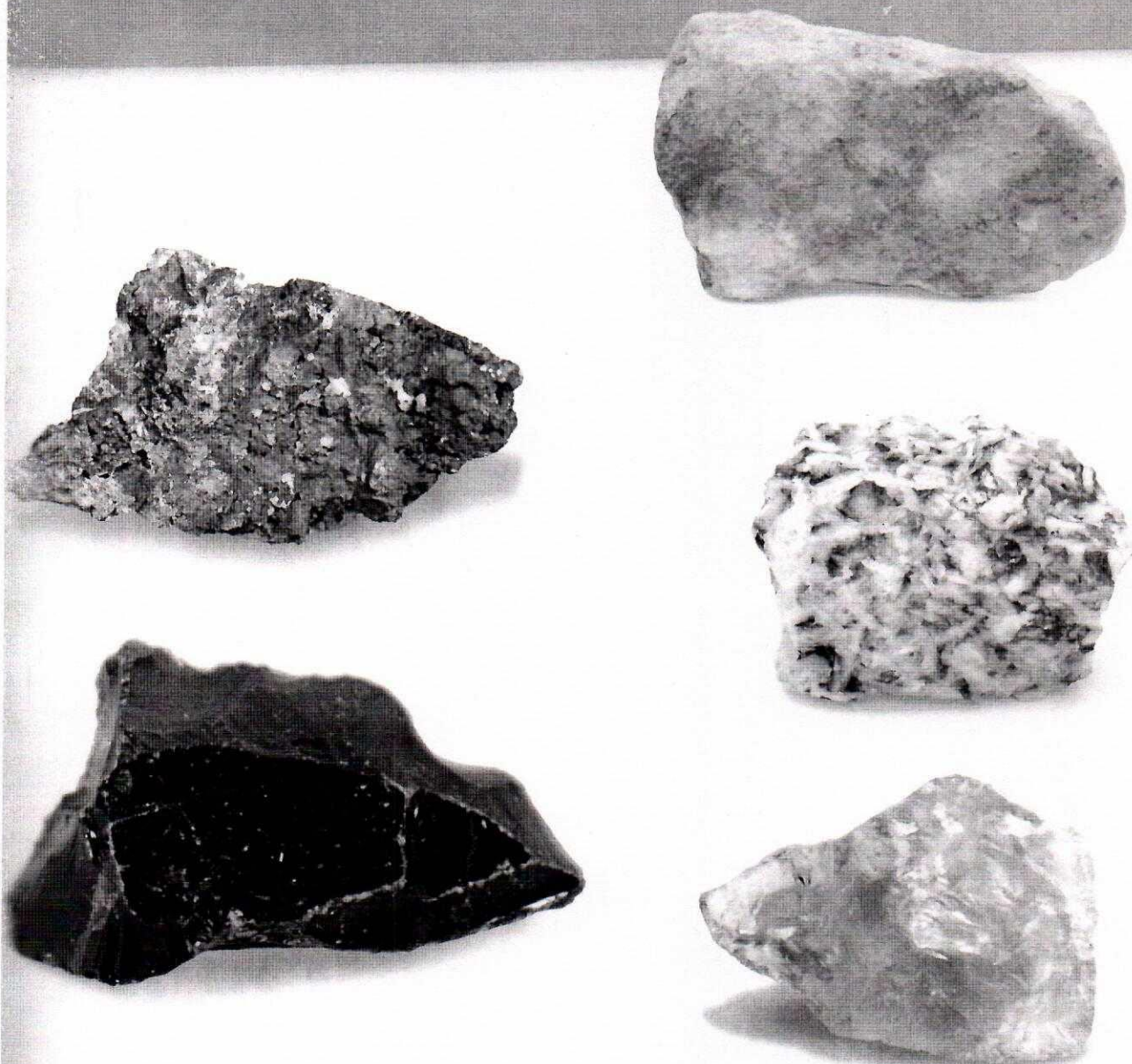
What size is the rock? Is it big
or small? Is it heavy or light?
Can you hold it in your hand?

What is its **texture**? Is it smooth or rough? What is its **shape**? Is it round or flat?



What color is it? Is it more than one color? Does it have a pattern? Does it have spots or stripes?





Does it have **luster**? Is it shiny or dull? Does your rock look different when it gets wet?



How do these rocks compare to your rock? What does the rock you're thinking about look like?

Hermit Crabs

A Reading A-Z Level M Leveled Book

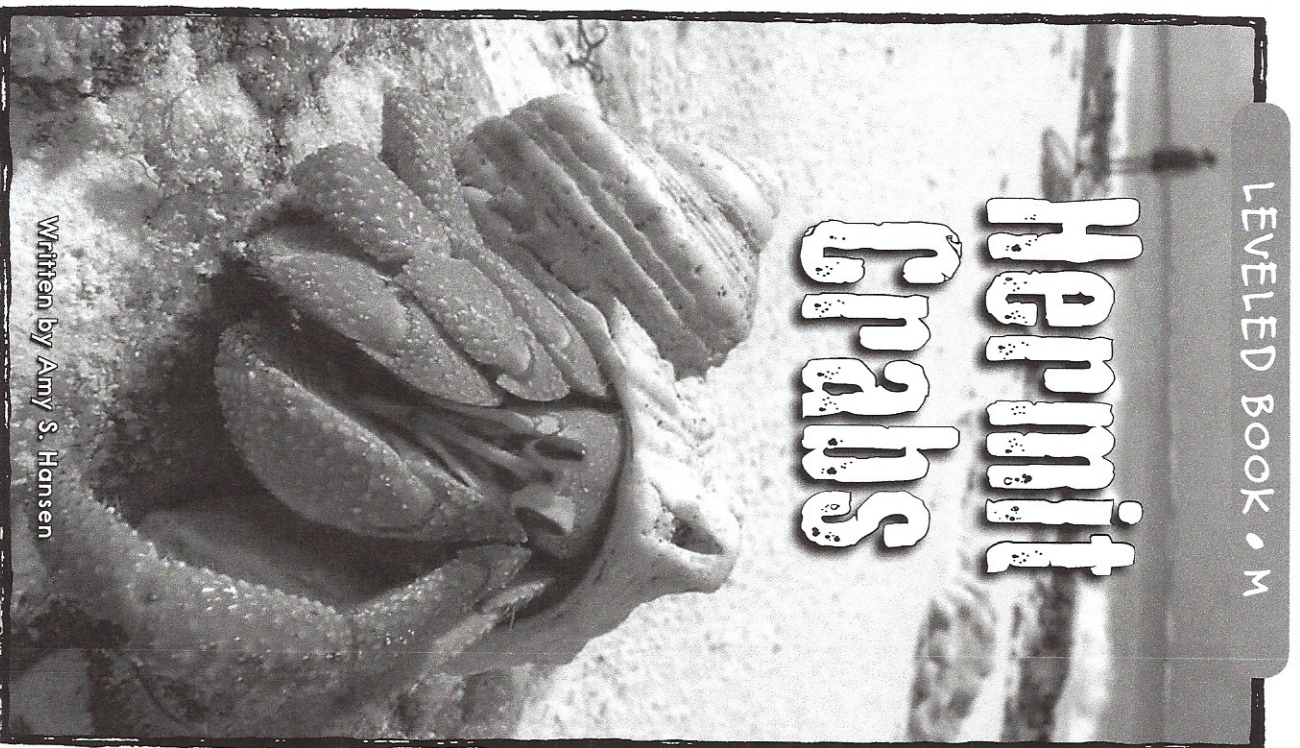
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Hermit Crabs

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Hermit Crabs



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Table of contents: A hermit crab makes its home in a human-made glass shell.

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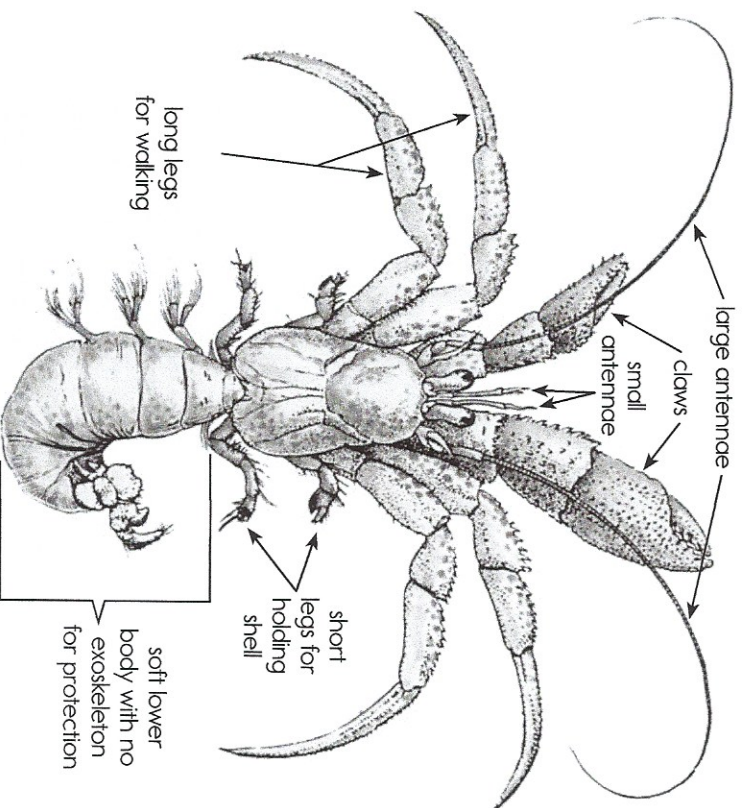
A hermit crab gets ready to move into a bigger shell.

Shell-Changing Night

A hermit crab hurries across the beach. An empty shell just washed in. The shell is a little bigger than the one he's been using. He grabs the new shell with his claws. Then he pokes his head inside. It's empty. He stands on two legs. Then he slips his body out of his old shell and into the new one. He's in!

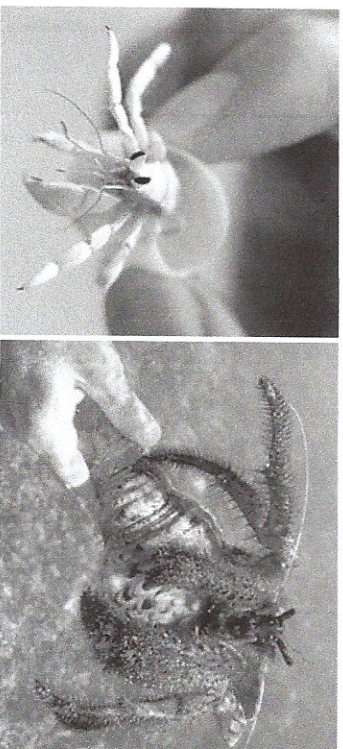
What Do Hermit Crabs Look Like?

Hermit crabs are related to other crabs and also to lobsters and shrimp. A hermit crab has its own hard outer shell, called an **exoskeleton**. But the exoskeleton only covers part of its body. A hermit crab wears an old seashell to protect its soft parts.



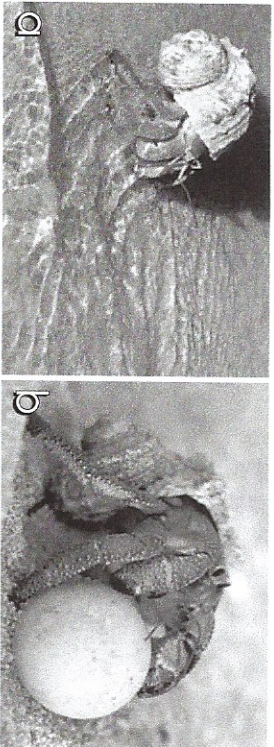
A hermit crab has five pairs of legs. The first pair of legs ends in claws. The second and third pairs are for walking. The fourth and fifth pairs are short. The crab uses the little back legs to hold onto its shell home. A hermit crab also has two pairs of **antennae**. They help the crab taste water and find food.

There are more than eight hundred different kinds of hermit crabs. Some are as tiny as a penny. Others are as big as a softball.



A tiny land hermit crab

A large ocean hermit crab



Hermit crabs (a) at the edge of the water, (b) taking a turtle egg for food, and (c) on the ocean floor



How Do Hermit Crabs Live?

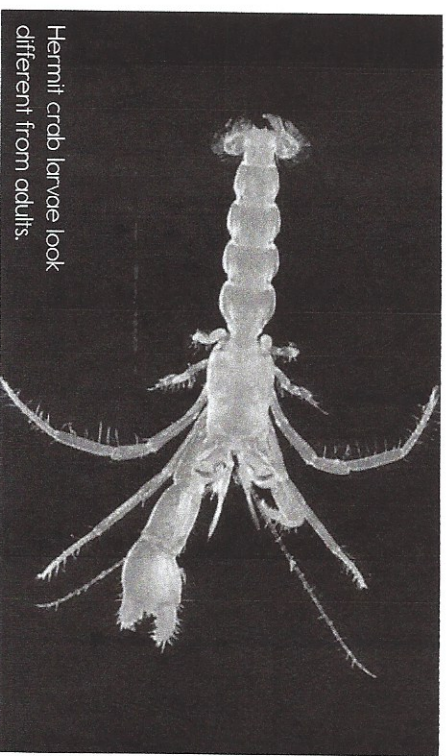
Hermit crabs live in warm oceans all around the world. Some hermit crabs live on beaches or in tidal pools. Others live in the water.

All hermit crabs are **scavengers**. They will eat just about any food they can find. Seaweed? Love it. Dead fish? They're great. Rotting wood? Dinner is served.

Hermit crabs are mostly **nocturnal**, which means they move around at night. They hide in their shells during the day.

Baby Hermit Crabs

Hermit crabs start as eggs. The eggs hatch in the water, and larvae (LAR-vee) float out. The larvae look like tiny shrimp. For a few months, they grow and change shape. When they are big enough, they find an empty seashell and join the colony.



Hermit crab larvae look different from adults.

As young hermit crabs grow, their exoskeletons don't get any bigger. So every year or so, they **molt**. They get rid of their old exoskeleton and grow a new one that's the right size. Hermit crabs can live to be thirty years old, but most live six to ten years.

Danger!

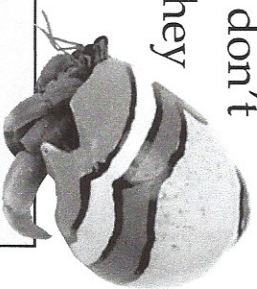
Birds, octopuses, fish, and other animals will eat hermit crabs if they can. If a crab senses danger, it pulls into its shell and sits still.



Rats and seagulls are two animals that eat hermit crabs.

Not Really Hermits

Hermit crabs got their name by mistake. Hermit crabs hide inside their shell "homes" when they are scared. People thought this meant they wanted to live alone, like hermits. But these crabs don't like to live alone at all. They like to live in groups.



Hermit Crabs: Not Easy Pets

Many pet stores sell hermit crabs. But hermit crabs can be tricky to care for. The crabs need a moist area. They need to be calm. They need places to dig. And they need other crabs. Hermit crabs that don't get the right care suffer and sometimes die. If you want to keep hermit crabs as pets, please learn to give them what they need to be healthy and happy.



Watch Them Run!

Hermit crabs look funny when they run across the sand. But they do more than make us smile. Hermit crabs have important jobs to do. They keep beaches clean by eating dead fish and plants. Seeing hermit crabs is usually a sign that a beach is healthy.

Glossary

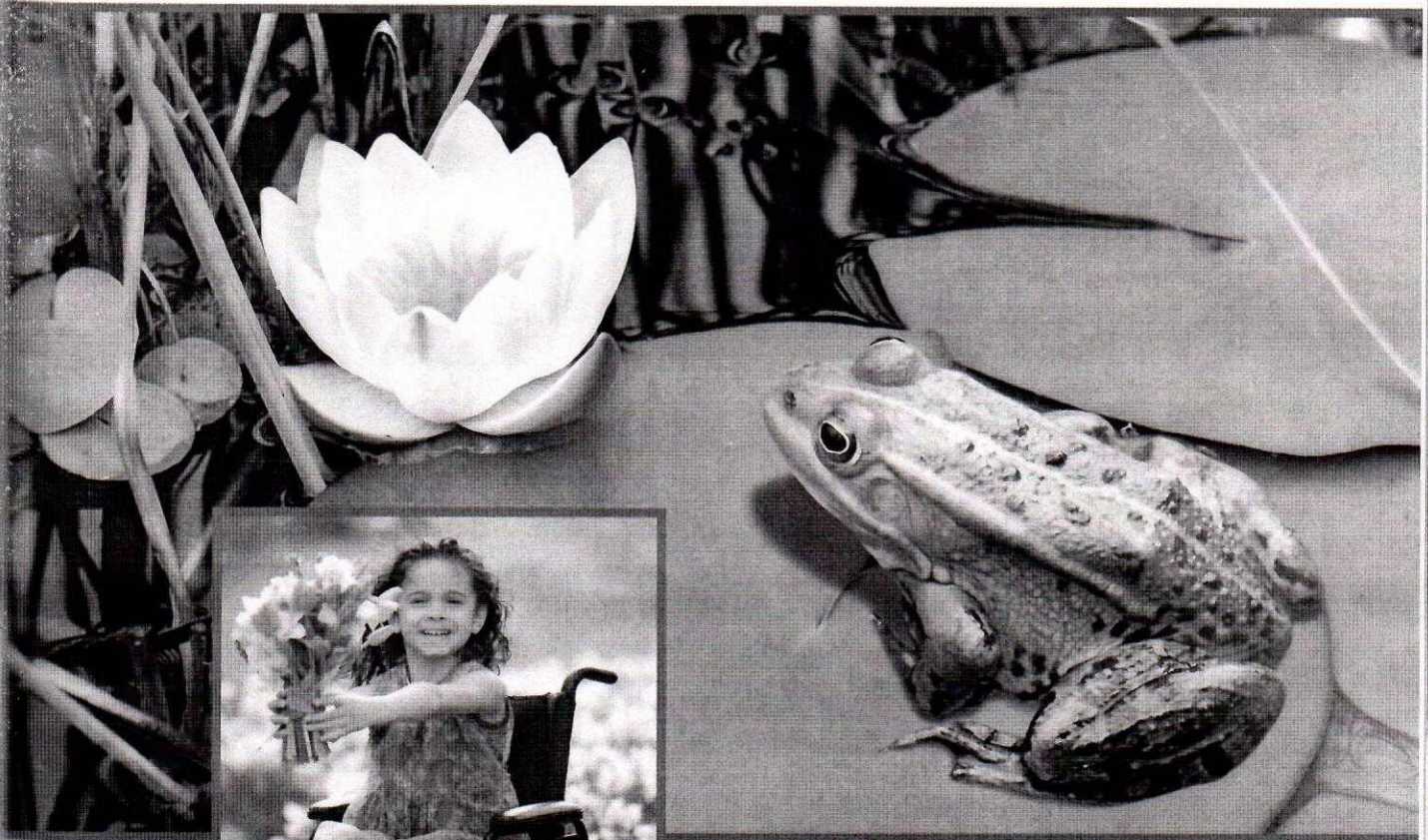
- antennae** (*n.*) thin feelers on the heads of some animals that help them feel and smell (p. 6)
- colony** (*n.*) a group of animals that live together (p. 8)
- exoskeleton** (*n.*) a hard external skeleton that covers the body of some animals without backbones (p. 5)
- larvae** (*n.*) baby animals that go through major body changes before they look like adult members of their kind (p. 8)
- molt** (*v.*) to shed skin, hair, feathers, or a shell before growing something new (p. 9)
- nocturnal** (*adj.*) active at night rather than during the day (p. 8)
- scavengers** (*n.*) animals that find and eat scraps of garbage or animals that are already dead (p. 7)
- tidal pools** (*n.*) pools of water that remain on a coastline after the tide becomes lower (p. 7)

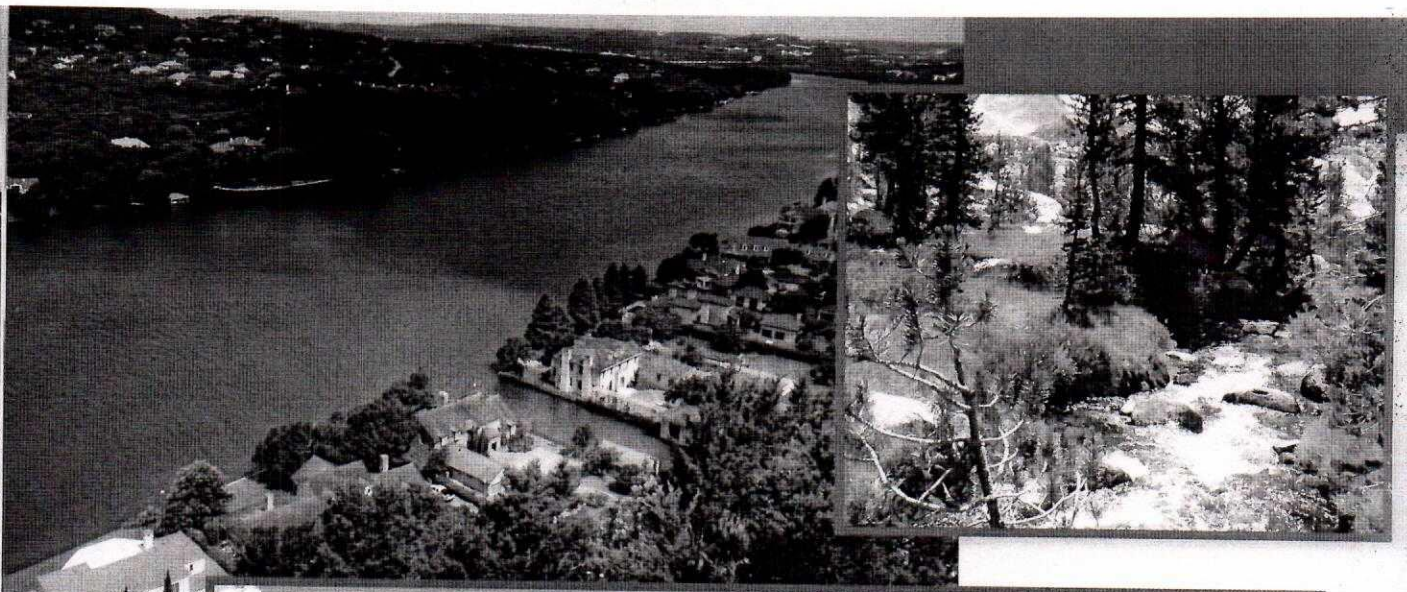
Where Is Water Found?



Water is found everywhere
on Earth.

Water is part of every **living** thing. Every plant and animal is made of water. Even you are made of mostly water.



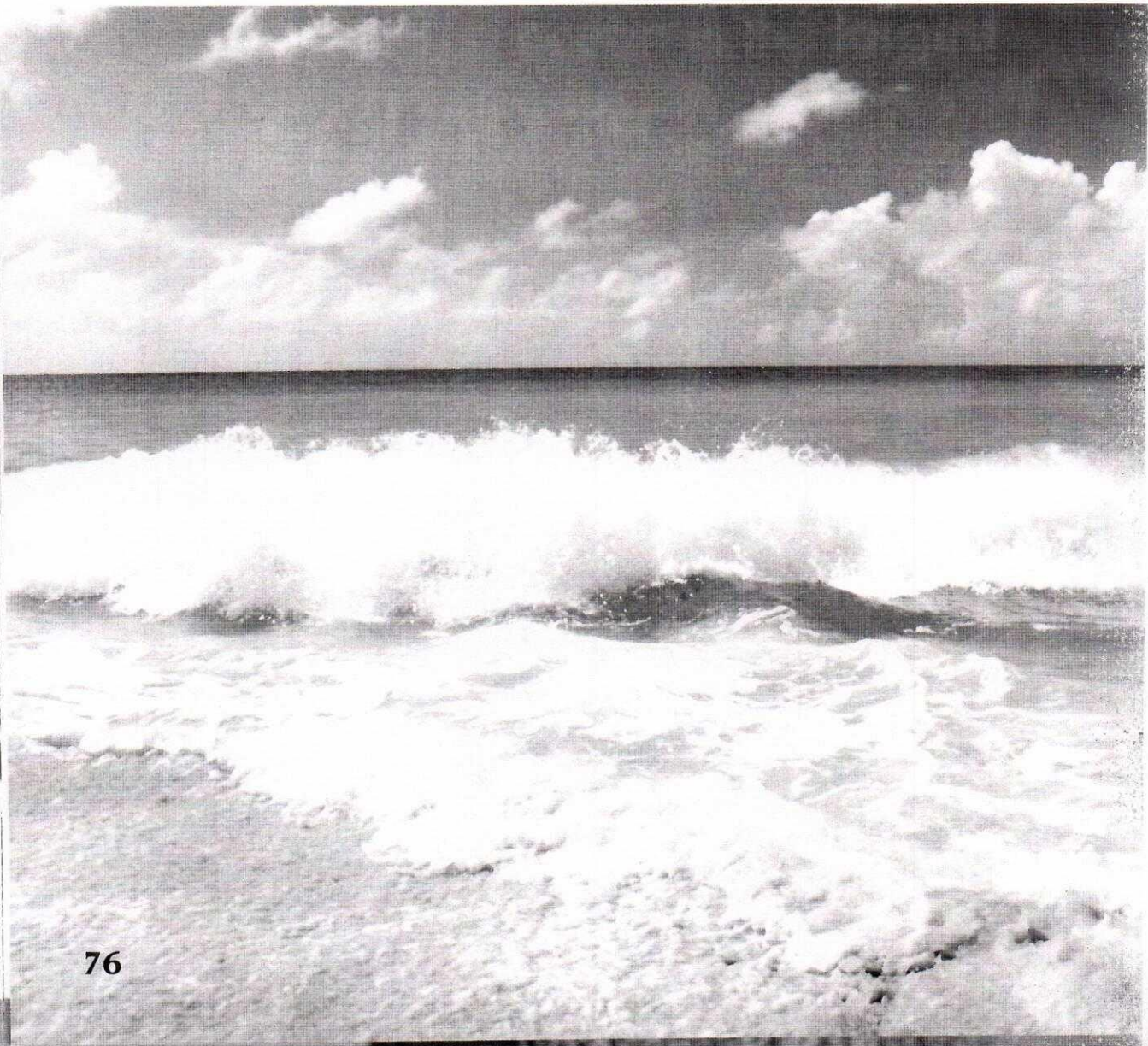


Fresh water is found in streams and **rivers**. Streams can be small like a creek. Rivers are larger than streams. Water flows in streams and rivers.

Fresh water is found in small, still ponds. Water in streams, rivers, and ponds can be blue, green, or brown. The water might be clear so you can see the bottom. Or the water might be cloudy so you can't see what's on the bottom.



Most of the water on Earth is **salt water**. Salt water is found in the **ocean**. The ocean is the largest body of salt water.

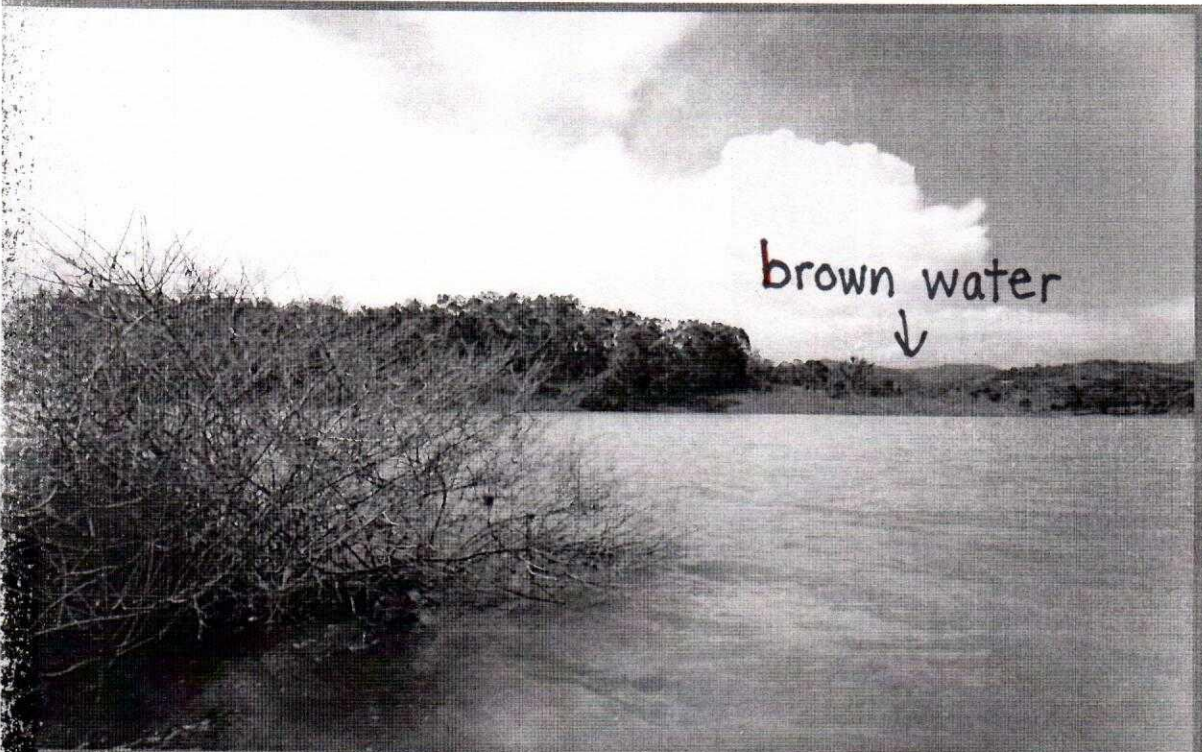




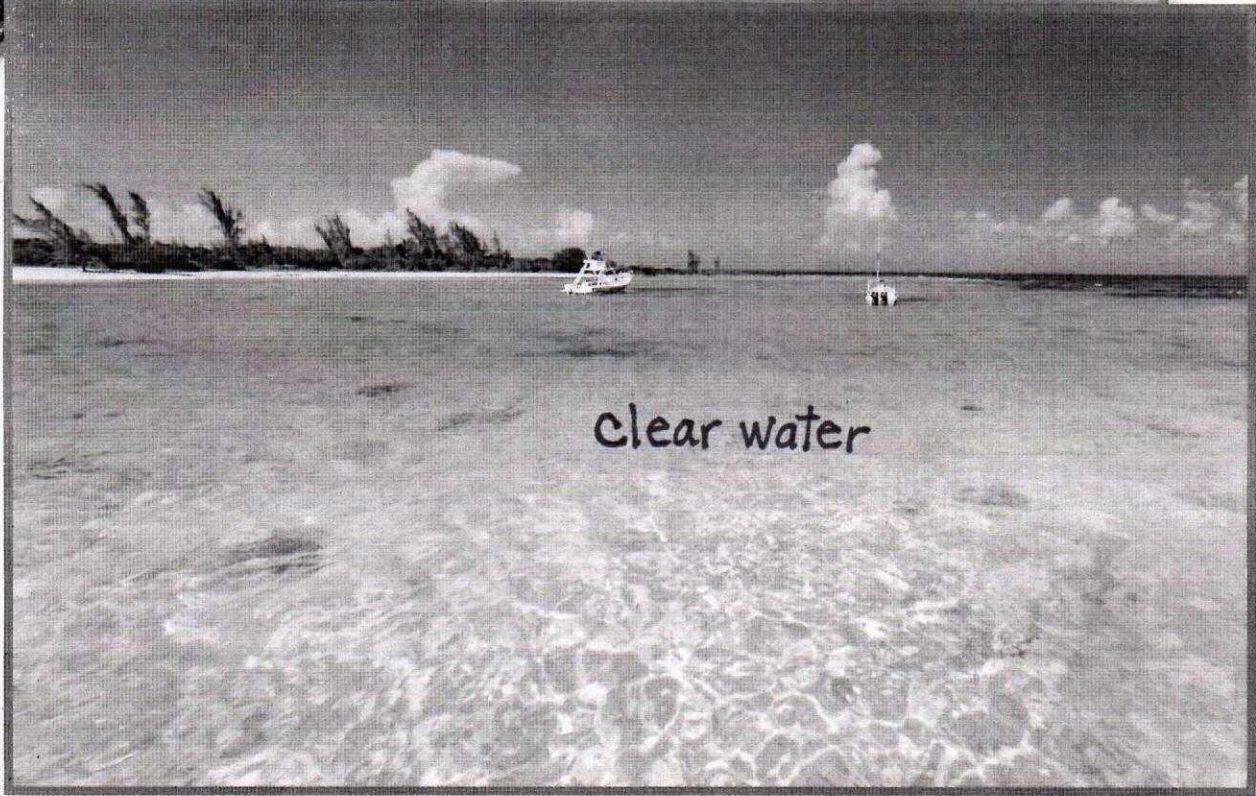
Salt water is found in salt marshes.
They are muddy places next to seas.
Salt marshes have slow moving water.
They are muddy places near the ocean
shore. The water is cloudy and brown.



Compare the color of these samples of fresh water. What color is the water? How clear is the water?



brown water



clear water

Walter the Baker

ERIC
CARLE



Walter the Baker

Frank

Aladdin Paperbacks

For my mother and father





Long ago, in a town encircled by a wall,
lived Walter the Baker, his wife Anna, and their son Walter Jr.

Walter the Baker was known even outside the walls of the town.
He was the best baker in the whole Duchy.
Early every morning, while everybody else was still asleep,
Walter began baking his breads, rolls, cookies, tarts, and pies.





Anna sold the baked goods in the store.
No one could resist the warm, sweet smells drifting from Walter's bakery.
People came from near and far.



The Duke and Duchess who ruled over the Duchy
loved Walter's sweet rolls.
Every morning Walter Jr. carried a basketful of warm sweet rolls
to the castle where they lived.





"Mum," said the Duchess, spreading quince jelly on her roll.
"Ah," said the Duke, putting honey on his.
And so each day was the same as the day before—
until one early morning...



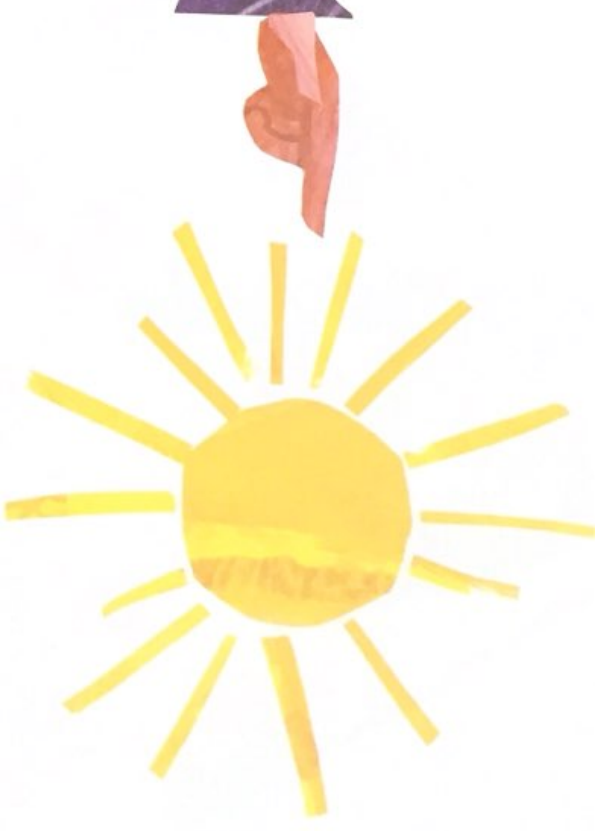
...when Walter's cat was chasing a mouse and tipped over the can of milk.
"What will I do?" cried Walter.
"I cannot make sweet rolls without fresh milk."
In desperation, Walter grabbed a pitcher of water.
"I hope nobody will notice the difference," he said
as he poured the water into the flour to make the dough.

Now, you and I may not be able to tell the difference between a roll
made with water and one made with milk.
But the Duke and especially the Duchess could tell the difference.
"Ugh," cried the Duchess after she took a bite.
"What is this!" roared the Duke.
"Where is Walter the Baker? Bring him here at once!"



So Walter was brought before the Duke.
"What do you call this?" roared the Duke.
"This is not a roll, this is a stone!" And with that he threw it at Walter's feet.
"I used water instead of milk," Walter admitted, hanging his head in shame.
"Pack your things and leave this town and my Duchy forever,"
shouted the Duke. "I never want to see you again!"
"My Duke," pleaded Walter, "this is my home. Where will I go?
Please give me one more chance, please."





"I must banish you," said the Duke.

But then he remembered Walter's good rolls and how much he and the Duchess would miss them.

"Well, Walter..." the Duke started to say.

Then he thought and thought some more.

"You may stay if you can invent a roll through which the rising sun can shine three times."

And to make it more difficult, he added, "It must be made from one piece of dough, and most of all, it must taste good."

Now go home and bring me such a roll tomorrow morning."

Poor Walter! Worried and sad, he trudged back to his bakery.



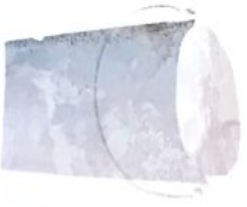
Walter worked all day and into the night.
He made long rolls, short rolls, round rolls, twisted rolls.
He made thin rolls and he made fat rolls.
And he worked some more.



Walter beat, pulled, pushed, and pounded the dough.



But it was all in vain.



He could not come up with a roll that would please the Duke.
By early morning Walter had only one long piece of dough left.
"It's hopeless," he cried.

In a sudden fit of anger, he grabbed the last piece of dough
and flung it against the ceiling.
"Stick there!" he yelled at the dough.
But it didn't. It fell, twisting itself as it dropped down
and plopped into a pail of water.



Anna and Walter Jr. were awakened by Walter's yell and
rushed into the bakery just as Walter was about to dump out
the water and the twisted piece of dough.
"Father, stop!" shouted Walter Jr. "Look!"



And Anna quickly popped the dough into the hot oven.
Soon it was brown and crisp.
She took out the roll and handed it to Walter.
It hadn't risen very high, but it had three holes.

Walter held up the twisted roll and smiled.
He saw that the morning sun was shining through it three times.



Walter put the roll into a basket and rushed to the castle to deliver his invention to the Duke and Duchess. And they too saw the morning sun shine through it three times. Then the Duke and Duchess each took a small bite. Walter was afraid to look, because he had no idea how it would taste. "Well done!" said the Duke. "Perfect!" exclaimed the Duchess. Both were glad that Walter would not have to be sent away.



And Walter too was happy that he could stay. "Now, pray tell us, Walter. What do you call this?" asked the Duke. "Uh, yes, pray us tell..." Walter stammered, as he tried to come up with a name. "What was that? Pra... pre... pretzel?" said the Duke. "Pretzel it shall be. From now on," he declared, "it shall be sweet rolls in the morning..." "... and pretzels in the afternoon," said the Duchess.



Walter returned to his bakery and spent all day and night making pretzels.
The next morning there were baskets of pretzels outside the store for
the whole town to taste.
And a special basket of pretzels for the Duke and Duchess.
And a cheer went up for Walter the Pretzel Maker.





The word pretzel comes from the Latin word braccium, meaning "arm." The pretzel was originally a simple bread eaten during Lent. Its shape is based on an ancient position for prayer in which the arms were folded across the chest and the hands were placed on opposite shoulders.

I wish to thank my neighbor Robert Normand, Bakery and Konditorei in Northampton, Massachusetts, for his technical assistance.

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CAN YOU IMAGINE
how to create a
BOOK?



NOW I KNOW
HOW THINGS
WORK!



HOW LONG
DOES IT TAKE
TO PRODUCE
GLASS-
WARE?



WHAT IS NECESSARY
TO DESIGN A
CHAIR?



HOW THINGS ARE MADE

WHAT IS
A SPOON
made
of?



SQUEAK!



HOW IS A
T-SHIRT
made?

HOW IS BREAD
made?



by Oldřich Růžička
illustrated by Alexandra Hetmerová



BREAD IS AN EVERYDAY FOOD THAT MANY PEOPLE CONSUME

You may eat it regularly. You may see it every day at home in the kitchen. But you probably do not know how old it is and how it is made. Read further to learn more!

HOW BREAD IS MADE ???



WELCOME GUEST

Bread is no ordinary food, and it has always enjoyed great respect across the world.



TYPES OF BREAD



How is bread made? And where do we get all the ingredients we need for it?

UNFOLD THE PAGE UPWARDS AND ALL WILL BE REVEALED



GREECE

Bread was first created at least 30,000 years ago. But these did not look like the breads we have today. Instead, they looked like flat cakes. People later discovered that the bread was tastier if the dough was left to rise. Due to small living organisms called yeast, the dough can grow several times its size. In ancient Greece, cities competed to produce the best bread.



EGYPT

Archaeologists found grinding stones and baking chambers in Egypt. Hieroglyphics suggest that ancient Egyptians were using yeast to produce bread.

TRY BAKING BREAD at HOME

with the help of our

BREAD COOKBOOK



PUNISHMENT

Baking good bread is an art form that takes skill and knowledge to perfect. In the 1700s, England would punish bakers who sold bad bread by forcing them to sit in a chair and dunking them in water.

and great respect across the world.

BAKING BREAD

TRY at HOME

with the help of our

BREAD COOKBOOK



A COOKBOOK

for the young bakers

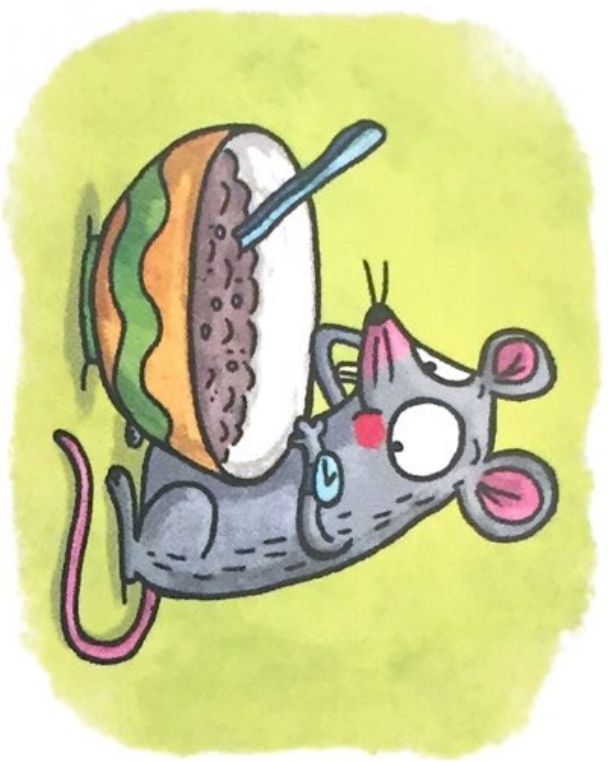
WHAT YOU WILL NEED:

- 1 PACKET OF YEAST
- 2 CUPS OF LUKEWARM WATER
- 2 TEASPOONS OF SALT



- 5 CUPS OF PLAIN FLOUR
- 1 TEASPOON OF SUGAR
- ADULT SUPERVISION

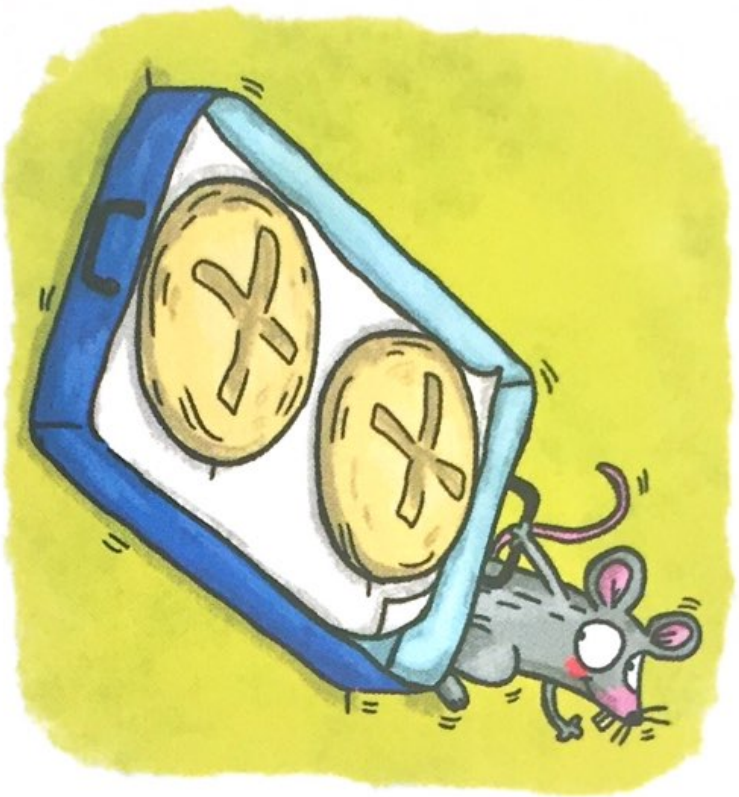




- 1** Put 3 tablespoons of **lukewarm water** into a bowl with the **yeast**. Mix well and leave in a warm place for at least an hour.



- 2** Put the flour in a larger bowl. Add the leavened **yeast** and the remaining **water**. Knead everything together well until it forms a smooth dough. Cover the **dough** with a cloth and leave for a while to rise properly.



- 3** Form the dough into two small **loaves**. Place them on a **baking tray** lined with **parchment paper**.



- 4** Brush the loaves with **oil**. Have an adult place the loaves in an oven preheated at 425°F and bake for about 30 minutes. Be careful, the oven will be **VERY** hot. When the loaves are golden on top, ask an adult to take them out. Let them cool and then enjoy!



HOW BREAD IS MADE

Good water makes good bread. If the bakery has a good source of high quality water, then the bread will taste delicious!

Finally, the raw ingredients reach the **bakery**, where the baker will make the best bread for everyone to enjoy.

Salt is an important part of bread and other foods.

The trucks take the sacks of salt to the bakery.

The yeast is brought to the bakery. It is added to the dough so it can rise.





The grain is grown on a farm. Grain is the basic raw ingredient to making bread.

The farmer sells his grain to the mill where it is processed.

At the mill, the grain is cleaned and ground into a fine granary material called flour.

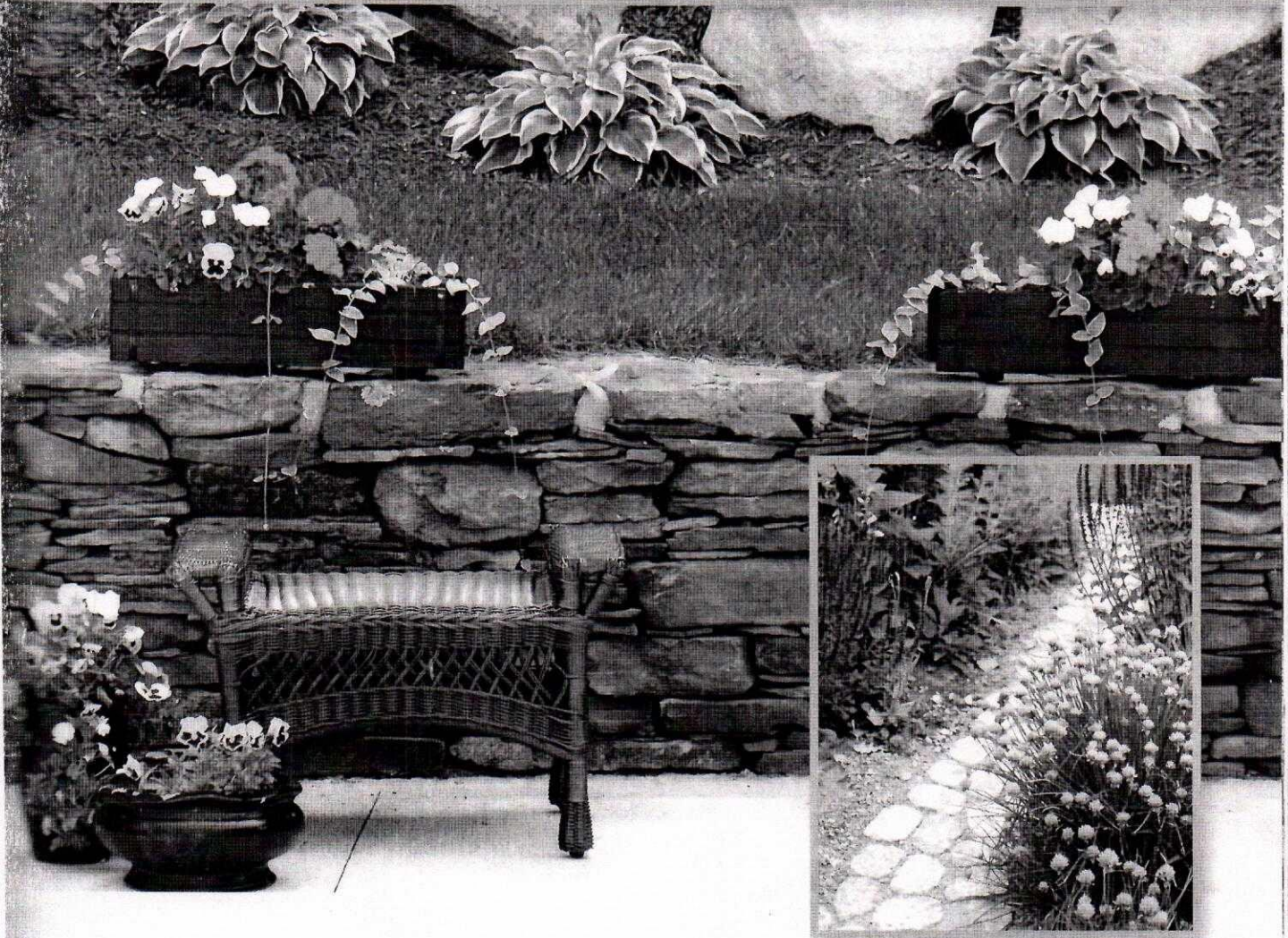
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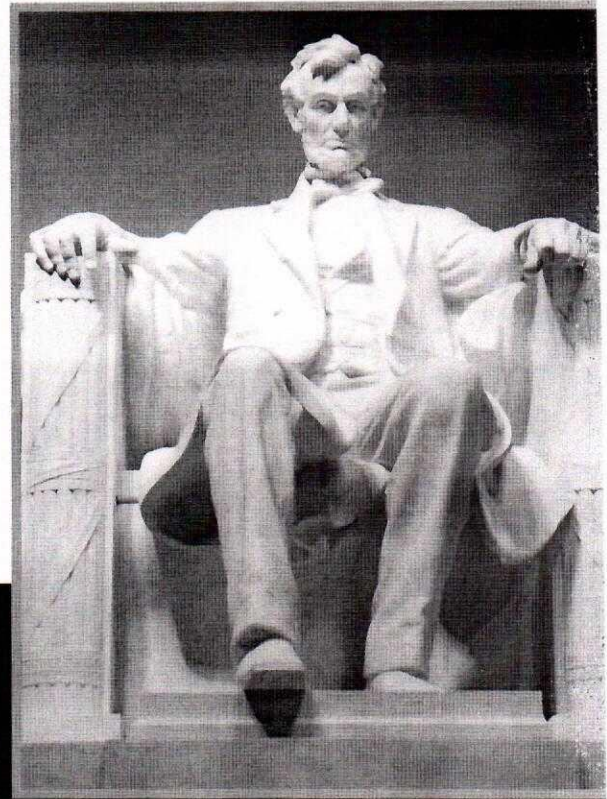
at work in the kitchen

How Are Rocks, Soil, and Water Used?



Rocks are used to make things.
Walls and walkways are made
of rocks.

Buildings and
statues are made
of rocks, too.





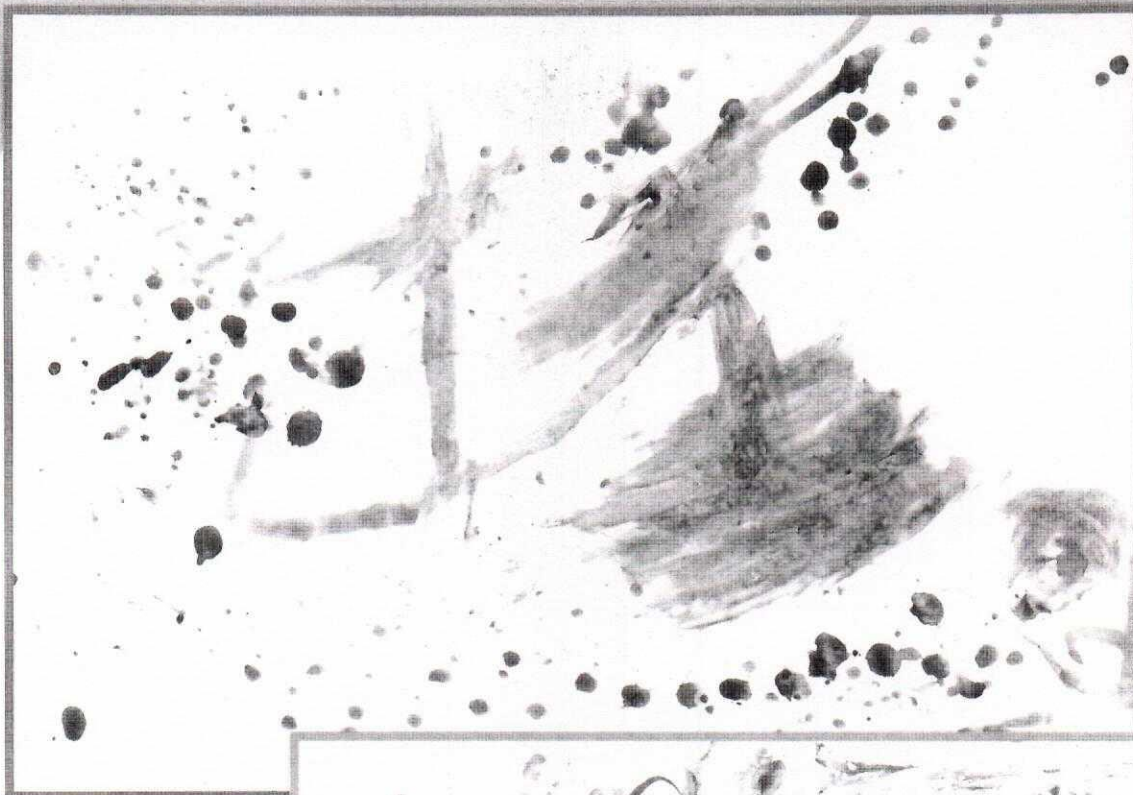
Soil is used to grow plants and trees.
Plants and trees are used for **food**
and **shelter**.

Soil is used to make bricks.
Bricks are used to make houses.





Water is used to cook and wash.
Water is used to grow plants. We
also use water to drink.



You can use rocks, soil, and
water to make paintings, too!