



# DO YOU KNOW?



Video  
Transcripts

Level 4

## PREDATORS AND PREY

### Orca video (Book pages 12–13)

- <0:10> There are lots of herrings here,  
<0:20> and up to a thousand orcas hunting them.  
<0:56> But the herrings are not easy to catch.  
<1:01> So the orcas work together, calling to each other loudly.  
<1:15> They swim in circles around big groups of herring and push them into tighter groups.  
<1:36> Then the orcas swim below the herrings to trap them near the top of the water.  
<2:03> Finally, the orcas beat the water with their tails very hard, sending waves through the water.  
<2:40> This shocks the herrings, which then can't move, and the orcas can easily catch them.

### Darwin's Bark Spider video (Book pages 24–25)

- <0:09> This Darwin's bark spider wants to catch prey that flies over the river.  
<0:24> She's a very small spider, but can make a lot of very strong silk.  
<0:37> She sprays long pieces of silk, which are carried by the wind across the river to make a bridge.  
<1:10> She brings the pieces of silk together every few seconds to stop it from going too far.  
<1:31> She also sprays some pieces of silk down to the ground to stop the bridge from moving.  
<1:40> When she has finished, she builds a web over the river,  
<2:18> and waits for her prey to fly into her trap.

### Cuttlefish video (Book pages 26–27)

- <0:07> This cuttlefish is hunting a large crab, but it must be careful because the crab has got strong claws.  
<0:26> Cuttlefish are very clever – they can play tricks on their prey to catch them.  
<0:34> The cuttlefish can change the colours on its body.  
<0:49> The crab is so interested, it stops moving.  
<0:55> That's when the cuttlefish can strike.  
<1:07> But not this time. The cuttlefish stops changing colour when a shark arrives.  
<1:16> It's better to get away now.