

## Proofreading Task – Octopuses

Octopuses are boneless animals and because of this, their bodies are extremely flexible, allowing them to squeeze through small spaces. To swim, an octopus squirts jets of water through a tube called a siphon. The force of these jets moves the octopus quickly through the water. The octopus travels backwards with its eight tentacles trailing behind it. These tentacles have suction cups, or suckers, with sensors that enable them to ‘taste’ whatever they touch.

Octopuses have the largest brains of any invertebrate (an animal that does not have a backbone). They can learn and invent solutions to problems. Captive octopuses have been observed d to play, repeatedly releasing bottles or toys into a circular current in their tanks and then catching them again. Octopuses often escape from their tanks in search of food and sometimes even break into the tanks of other creatures. They have also been known to board fishing boats s and open the cargo hold to eat crabs.

Part of body	How many	What it does	Weird but wonderful
Tent <u>acle</u>	8	C <u>atches</u> and chokes prey	The underside of each tent <u>acle</u> is covered in 240 suckers. That means an octopus has <u>a</u> total of 1,920 s <u>uckers</u> .
Heart	3	Pumps bl <u>ood</u>	The bl <u>ood</u> that each heart pumps is <u>blue</u> .
E <u>ye</u>	2	S <u>ees</u> prey and pred <u>ators</u> , even in low <u>light</u>	The pupils <u>remain</u> horizontal even <u>if</u> the octopus turns <u>s</u> on <u>its</u> side or upside down.