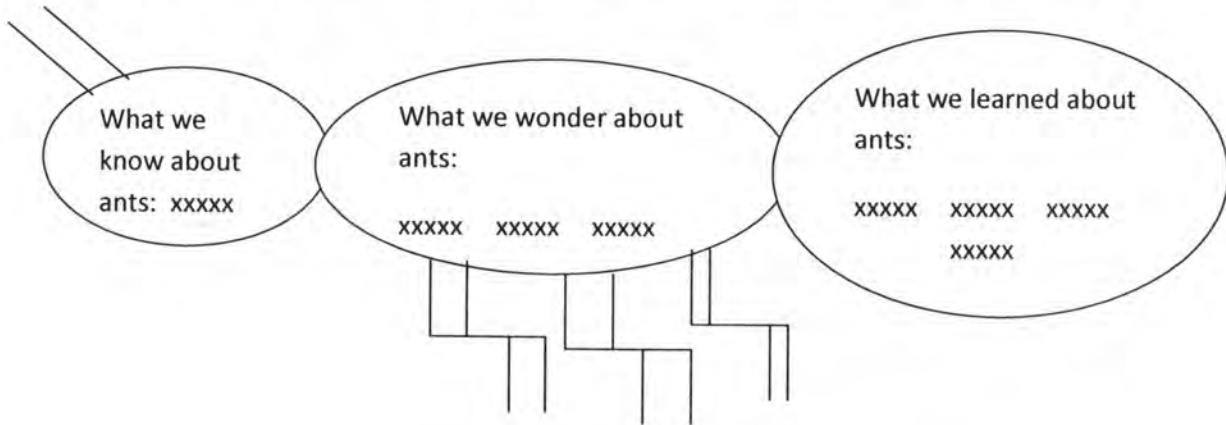


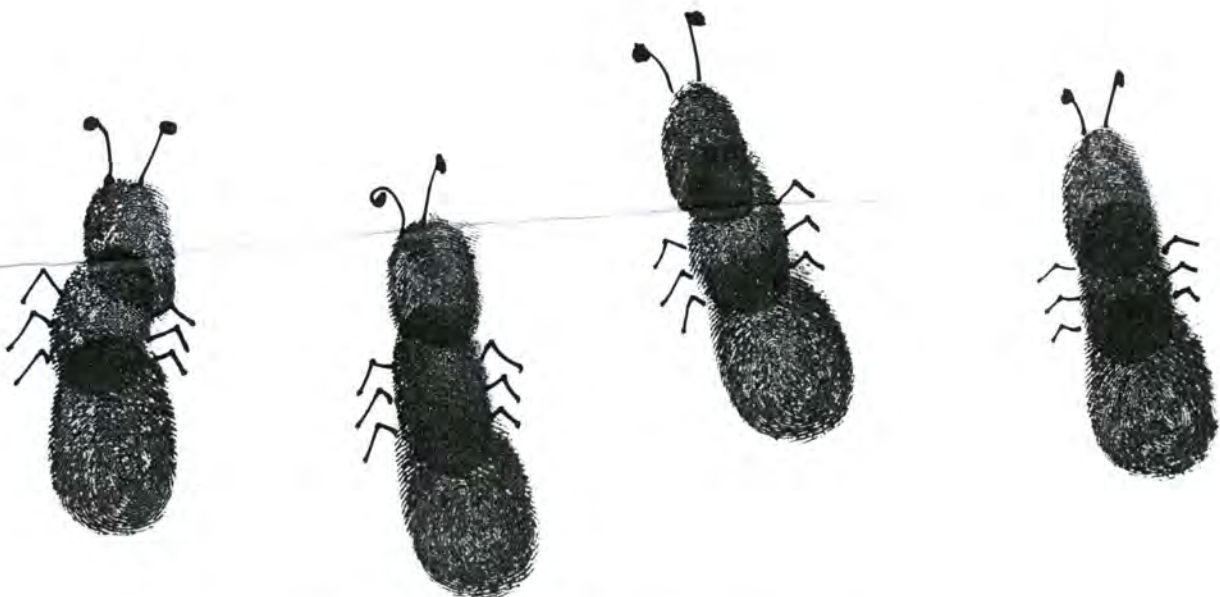
# Ants!

Before starting the study of ants, make three ovals of different sizes on one write about what the students already know, on the second one: what they wonder, and then the third one, what they learned. To finish, connect them, add 6 legs, two eyes and an antennae to form an ant!



How strong is an ant? Some types of ants can lift up to 50 times their own body weight! It is more interesting when you tell the students that they don't use their legs to carry the items, but their jaws! A good explanation for the students is to take them to a parking lot, and let them know if they had the strength of an ant, they would have to lift a car with their mouths!

## Art Project page 13: Thumbprint Ant Parade



# Worms!

## Fun Facts:

- Worms came to America with the European settlers in the 1600 and 1700's. If there were worms in America before this, they all died during the Ice Age.
- There are approximately 2,700 different kinds of earthworms
- In one acre of land (an acre is about the size of a football field) there can be more than a million earthworms
- The largest earthworm ever found was in South Africa and measured 22 feet from tip to tip! (I like to show the students this with a tape measure.....or you could use a piece of yarn)
- Worms are cold-blooded
- Worms can grow a new tail if cut off, but not a new head
- Baby worms hatch from cocoons (they are smaller than a grain of rice)
- Worms are light sensitive, even though they have no eyes, they can sense light. They will become paralyzed if exposed to light for too long. ( approx an hour)
- Every worm no matter the size will have 120-170 segments
- Setae – (pronounced see-tee) are the bristles on the segments that help the worm move. There are four pair of setae on each segment.
- Worms have 5 hearts
- Worms don't have lungs, they breathe thru their skin
- Their skin needs to stay wet for them to live
- Worms eat their weight in food each day