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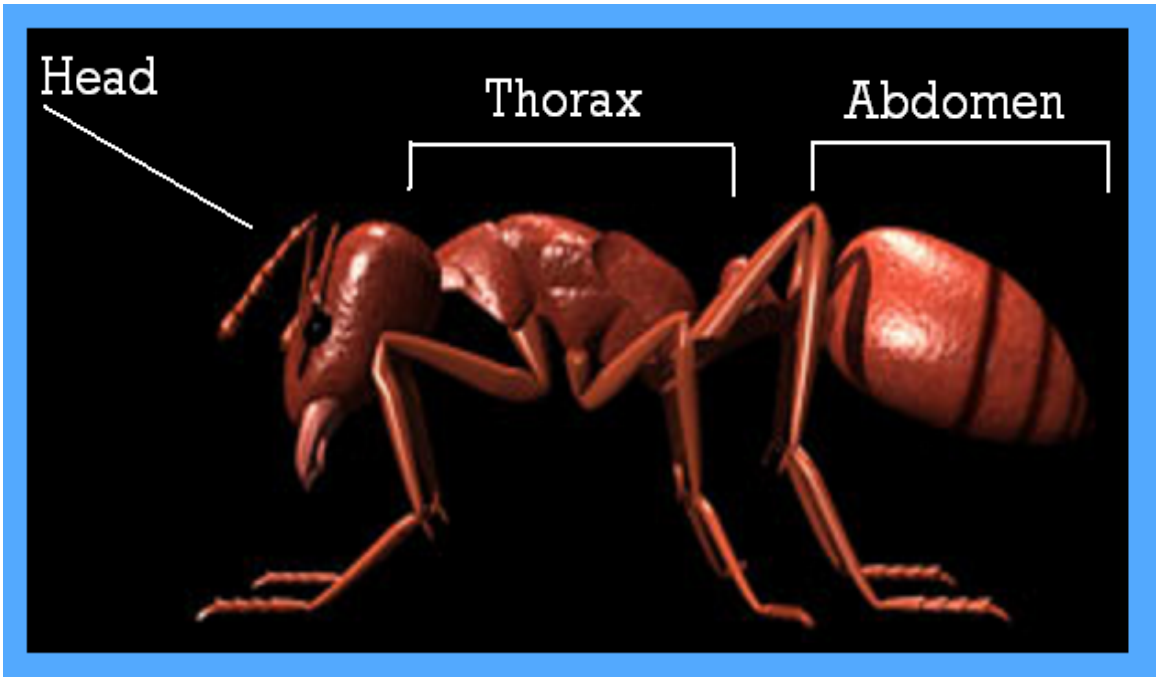
#12197
ANT BODIES

CLEARVUE/SVE, 2004
Grade Level: 2–6
12 Minutes



CAPTIONED MEDIA PROGRAM RELATED RESOURCES

#10857 BUGS DON'T BUG US!
#11619 KIDS DISCOVER BATS!
#12189 ANT HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Funding for the Captioned Media Program is provided by the U.S. Department of Education

TEACHER'S GUIDE

THE LIVES OF ANTS & BEES FOR STUDENTS

Ant Bodies

Learning Objectives

After completing the program and participating in discussion, students will be able to:

- Know the technical name of scientists who study ants;
- Name the three segments of the ant's body;
- Explain the kind of skeleton that an ant has and where it is located on an ant's body;
- Discuss the concept of adaptation; and
- Share facts about how ants live and work.

Review Questions

1. Ask students to explain the concept of adaptation. Why have ants learned to adapt to their surroundings? How does adaptation benefit ants?
2. What is an entemologist? What does this person study? Why?
3. What are three body parts that all ants share, and what are their particular uses?
4. How and why do ants use their antennae?
5. What are mandibles, and why do ants need them?
6. What kind of skeletons do ants have, and where are they located on their body?
7. How many species of ant are there?

Target Vocabulary

entemologist	species
head	antennae
thorax	mandibles
abdomen	adaptation
exoskeleton	colonies

Activities

1. Ask students to draw an ant, focusing on the three segments of an ant's body. What makes each part different? After drawing pictures, ask students to identify what purpose each part has to the ant, and why it is needed.
2. Ask students to research other animals that have exoskeletons. What does "exoskeleton" mean? Where is it located? After researching, ask students to bring in pictures of the animal they have chosen to research and share it with the class.
3. Have a class discussion about adaptation. What does it mean? How have ants adapted to their surroundings over time? Have other animals adapted to their surroundings and changed over time? What about humans? How? Be sure to discuss specific examples.

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Name_____

The Lives of Ants & Bees for Students

Ant Bodies

What do you remember from the program? After viewing *Ant Bodies* use the word bank below to fill in the blanks. You will not use every word.

1. Not all species of _____ look alike.

2. There are more than _____ different types of ants in the world.

3. A scientist who studies ants is called an _____.

4. The three body segments of the ant are the _____, _____, and _____.

5. The armor that protects the internal organs of an ant is called an _____.

6. _____ is the ability to change in order to survive.

7. Groups of ants that live together are called _____.

8. _____ help the ant to smell, touch, and taste.

9. Ants follow patterns of _____ in the sky.

10. The jaws of an ant are also called _____.

11. There are more ants than any other animal in the entire _____.

WORD BANK				
	stomach	antennae	head	endoskeleton
	groups	species	universe	10,000
	colonies	exoskeleton	world	1,000
	adaptation	abdomen	darkness	ants
	mandibles	thorax	light	entemologist

ANSWER KEY

The Lives of Ants & Bees for Students

Ant Bodies

What do you remember from the program? After viewing *Ant Bodies* use the word bank below to fill in the blanks. You will not use every word.

1. Not all species of _____ANTS_____ look alike.

2. There are more than _____10,000_____ different types of ants in the world.

3. A scientist who studies ants is called an _____ENTEMOLOGIST_____.

4. The three body segments of the ant are the _____HEAD_____, _____THORAX_____, and _____ABDOMEN_____.

5. The armor that protects the internal organs of an ant is called an _____EXOSKELETON_____.

6. _____ADAPTATION_____ is the ability to change in order to survive.

7. Groups of ants that live together are called _____COLONIES_____.

8. _____ANTENNAE_____ help the ant to smell, touch, and taste.

9. Ants follow patterns of _____LIGHT_____ in the sky.

10. The jaws of an ant are also called _____MANDIBLES_____.

11. There are more ants than any other animal in the entire _____WORLD_____.

WORD BANK				
	stomach	antennae	head	endoskeleton
	groups	species	universe	10,000
	colonies	exoskeleton	world	1,000
	adaptation	abdomen	darkness	ants
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