

Day 9

Bug Power

Teamwork

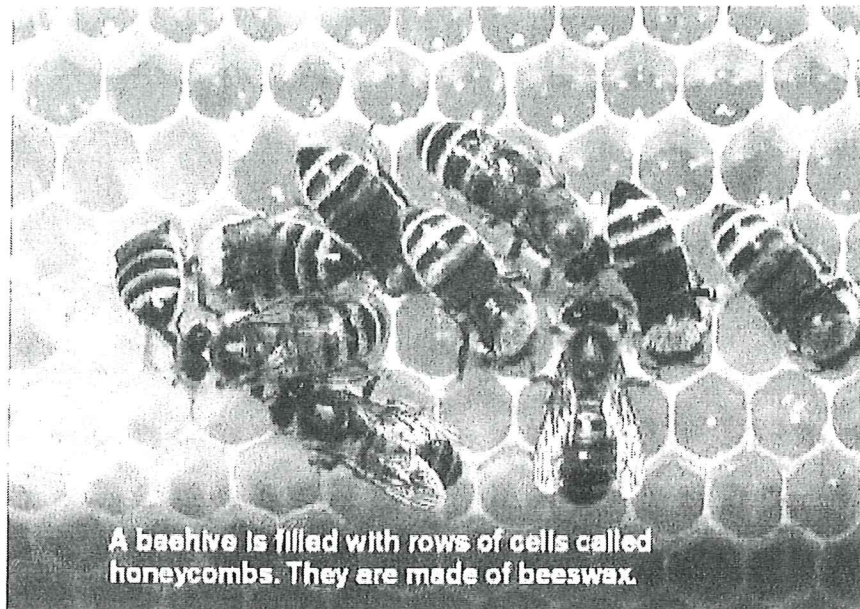
How do some insects work together?

What do termites, ants, and honeybees have in common? They are all social (SOH-shuhl) insects. Social insects live together in large groups called colonies. Social insects always have at least one queen. The queen is the mother. She lays the eggs. The rest of the group divides the work.

Amazing Ants

Ants often live in underground nests. The nests have thousands of rooms connected by tunnels. Millions of ants may live together in a nest. It can contain more than one queen. Worker ants take care of all the other ants. Larger worker ants are called soldier ants. Their job is to guard the nest.

Busy Bees



Gerry Ellis/Getty Images

Life in a honeybee hive is busy. Up to 60,000 bees may live together. Only one queen bee lives in a hive. Worker bees do all the chores. They care for the young bees and the queen. They clean and guard the hive and control the hive's temperature. The workers also make food for all the bees in the hive.

Talented Termites



Oxford Scientific/Jupiter Images

Termites build tall nests in wood or soil. A nest can be up to 40 feet high. Millions of termites may live in one nest. Every colony has a king and a queen. They make the eggs. Worker termites build the nest and care for the eggs. Soldier termites protect the colony.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, what do termites, ants, and honeybees have in common?

- A. They are all social insects.
- B. They are all antisocial insects.
- C. They are all worker insects.
- D. They are all soldier insects.

2. To organize this text, the author divides it into sections with subheadings. What does the author describe in the section with the subheading "How do some insects work together?"

- A. what social insects are
- B. an ant colony's underground nest
- C. all of the chores that worker bees do
- D. the job of soldier termites

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"Ants often live in underground nests. The nests have thousands of rooms connected by tunnels. Millions of ants may live together in a nest.

[...]

Termites build tall nests in wood or soil. A nest can be up to 40 feet high. Millions of termites may live in one nest."

Based on this information, how are ants and termites different?

- A. Ants live underground, whereas termites live above ground.
- B. Ants live in nests, whereas termites live in hives.
- C. Ants only have one queen, whereas termites can have more than one queen.
- D. Ants have soldier ants that protect the colony, whereas termites do not.

4. Based on the information in the text, how are worker ants and worker bees similar?

- A. Worker ants and worker bees both care for the other insects in their colonies.
- B. Worker ants and worker bees both lay eggs for their colonies.
- C. Worker ants and worker bees both build homes for their colonies.
- D. Worker ants and worker bees both make food for their colonies.

5. What is a main idea of this text?

- A. Soldier termites protect the colony.
- B. Social insects always have at least one queen.
- C. Social insects live and work together in colonies.
- D. Ants often live in underground nests.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"How do some insects work together?"

Why might the author have begun the text with this question?

- A. to introduce a key question that the text will answer
- B. to signal an argument that the text will be making
- C. to persuade readers to answer the question
- D. to show the author's confusion about how insects work together

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

An ant nest can contain more than one queen, _____ a beehive only contains one queen.

- A. like
- B. if
- C. but
- D. then

8. Social insects always have at least one queen. What does the queen do?

9. Describe the work of worker ants, worker bees, and worker termites.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

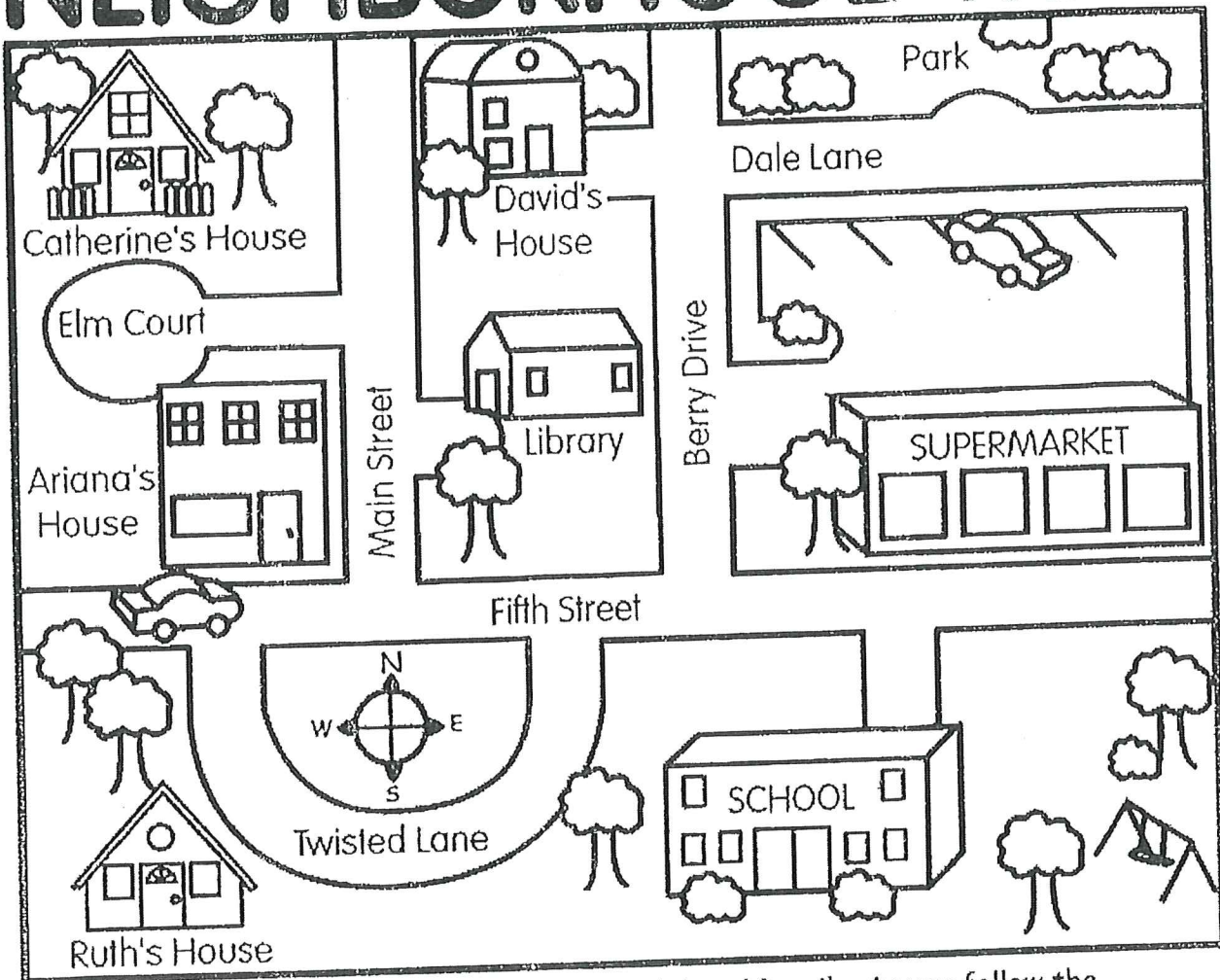
10. Worker insects are just as important as queen insects.

Form an argument for or against this statement.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Social Studies
Day 9

NEIGHBORHOOD MAP



Decorate the map with Crayola® Markers or Colored Pencils. As you follow the directions to discover where Catherine is going, draw a line on each street she walks on. Use the compass rose to help you.

Directions:

Catherine leaves her house and walks east on Elm Court. She makes a right and heads south on Main Street. When she reaches Fifth Street she turns east. At Berry Drive Catherine walks north. She walks past the supermarket parking lot and makes a left onto Dale Lane. Where is Catherine?

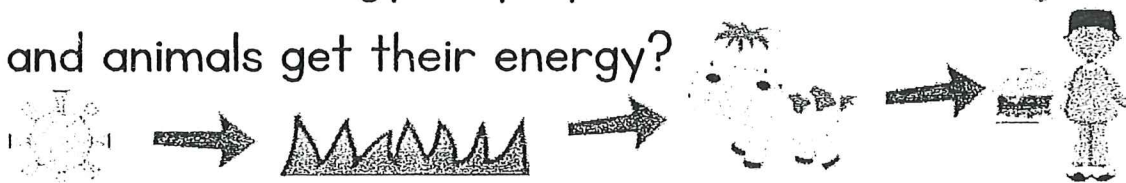
Write down directions from the supermarket to Ruth's house. Who lives across the street from the library?

Life Science Stories

Food Chains

Story by Andrew Frinkle

Food Chains show how energy moves. When something eats something else, energy moves. We need food energy to play and learn. How do plants and animals get their energy?



All food chains start with the sun. The sun feeds plants. Plants make their own food using the sun, water, and soil. Animals that eat plants are called herbivores. They get their energy from the plants. Herbivores are animals like cows, grasshoppers, and elephants.



Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores. They get their energy from the animals they eat. Carnivores are animals like tigers, owls, sharks, and dragonflies. Some animals eat plants and animals. They are called omnivores. Are you an omnivore?

NAME: _____

Food Chains

1. Food Chains show how _____ moves.

- ☐ (A) mud ☐ (B) water ☐ (C) energy ☐ (D) bugs

2. Where do all food chains start?

- ☐ (A) the moon ☐ (B) the sun ☐ (C) the clouds ☐ (D) the dirt

3. Which of these words is not part of a food chain?

- ☐ (A) carnivores ☐ (B) herbivores ☐ (C) omnivores ☐ (D) cookies

4. DEFINITION: things that eat plants and animals

- ☐ (A) carnivores ☐ (B) herbivores ☐ (C) omnivores ☐ (D) cookievores

5. Plants get all of their energy from eating animals.

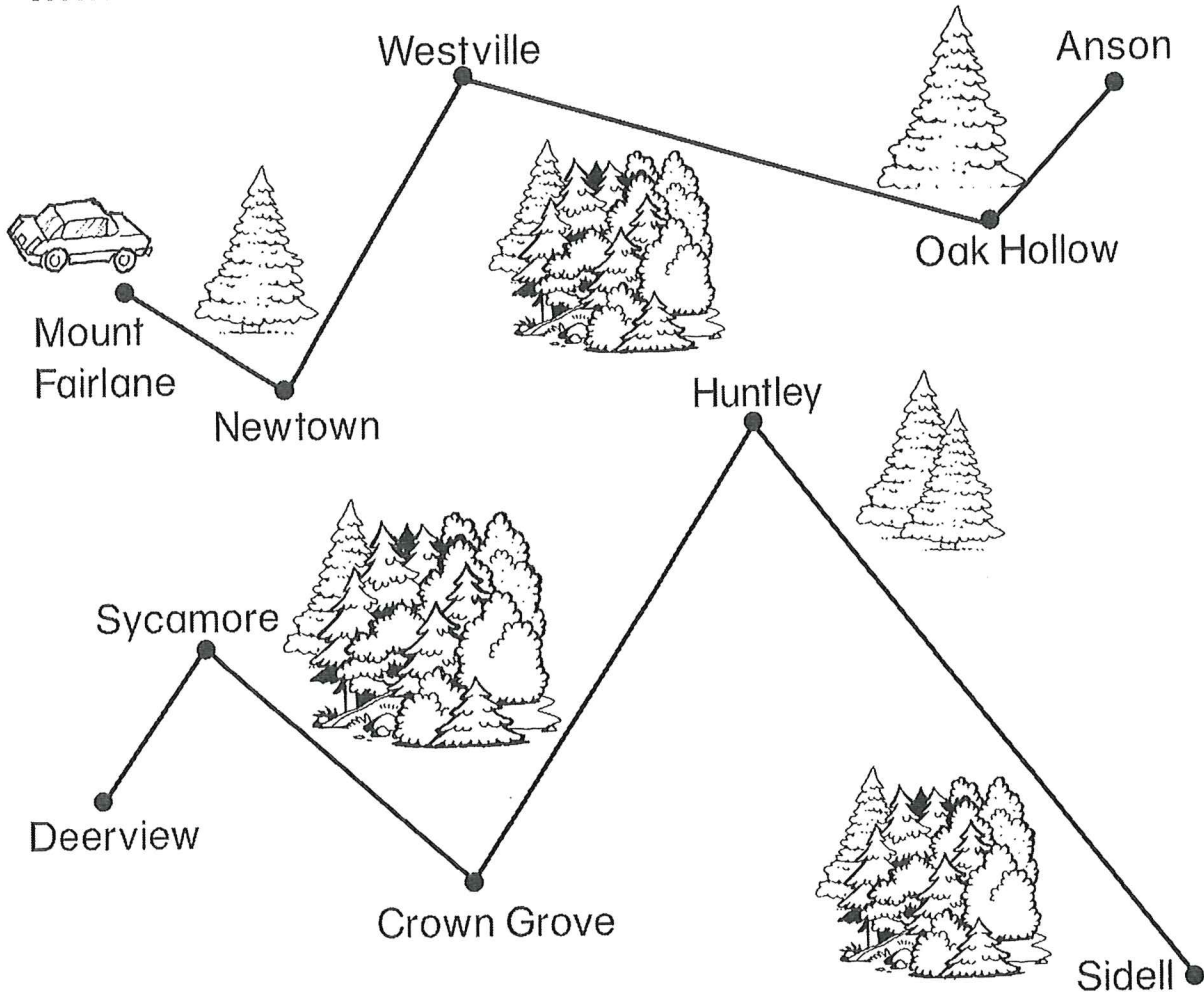
- ☐ (A) True ☐ (B) False

Name _____

Map Measurements

Using a ruler, measure from point to point on the map.

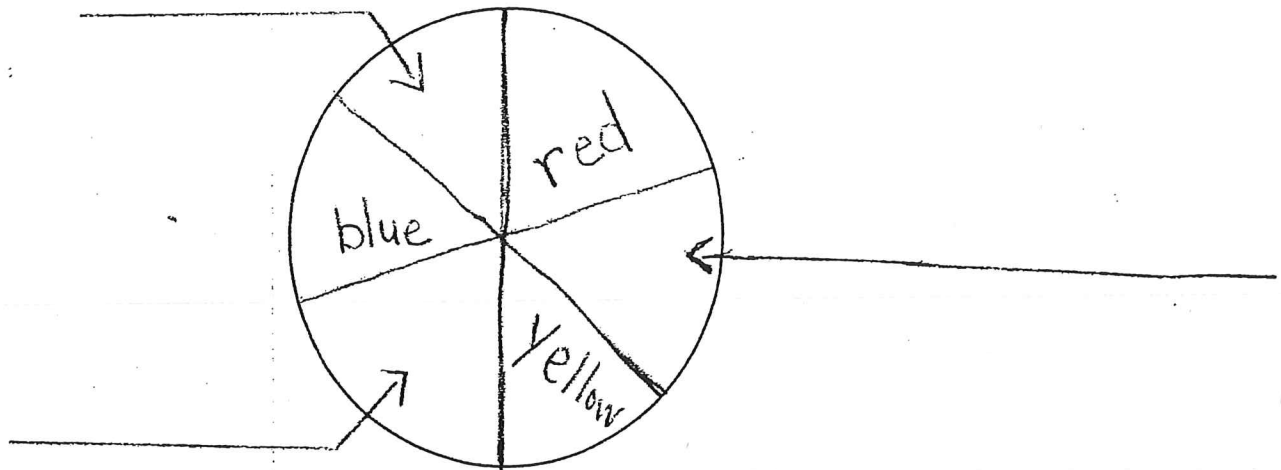
Write each distance to the nearest inch.



Writing and Reasoning Find the total distance from Mount Fairlane to Anson. Then find the total distance from Deerview to Sidell. Which distance is greater? Explain.

Remember, the color wheel shows colors. It starts with the basic six colors. Three primary colors (red, yellow, blue) and three secondary colors, (orange, green, purple, or violet). By mixing two primary colors together, you will get a secondary color. For example: mix red + yellow = orange, yellow + blue = green, blue + red = purple. Also, if an artist mixes a primary color with a secondary color, he will then get an intermediate color. An example of this would be if the artist mixes primary red with secondary orange, he will get the intermediate color of red-orange.

- Complete the color wheel by labeling the blank areas. Next, lightly color in the wheel.
- Explain how an artist can get a secondary color and give an example.



- I have completed the color wheel by labeling the blank areas on it.
- Now, to explain how an artist can get secondary colors. First, if the artist wants to get a secondary color, he or she will.
