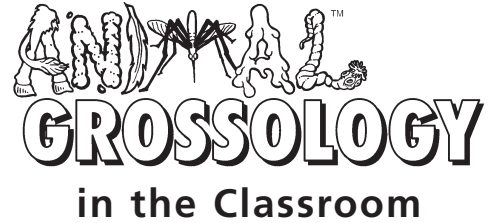
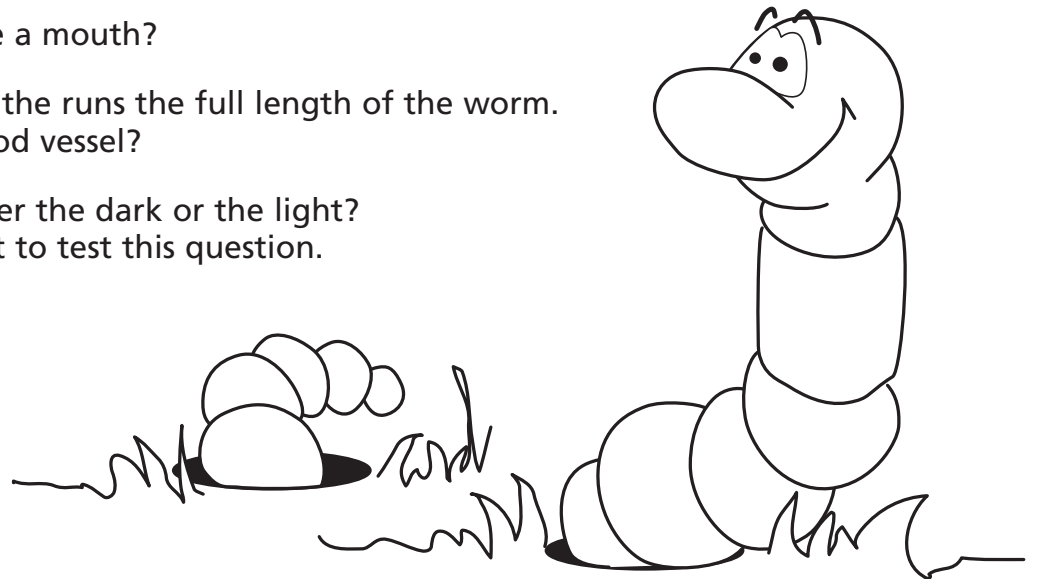


Observing Worms

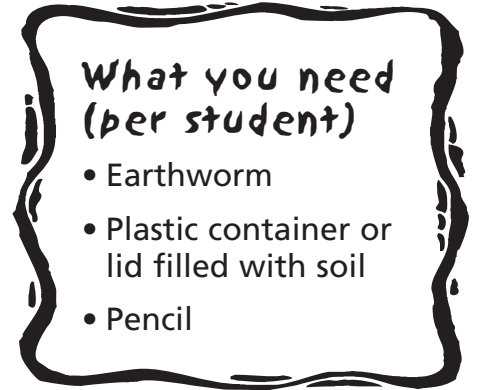
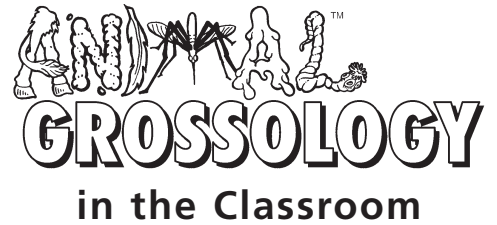


What you do:

1. Obtain a worm and place it in the container with soil.
2. Compare your worm to someone else's worm.
How is your worm different? Could you tell them apart?
3. Draw your worm. Which part is the head? Which part is the rear? Label your drawing.
4. How can you tell the top of your worm from the bottom?
5. Find the band circling your worm's body near its front end. This is called the clitellum. Make sure your drawing has a clitellum. Label the clitellum on your drawing.
6. Does your worm look smooth?
7. What does your worm feel like?
8. What does your worm smell like?
9. How does your worm move?
10. Does your worm have a mouth?
11. Find the blood vessel that runs the full length of the worm.
What color is the blood vessel?
12. Does your worm prefer the dark or the light?
Design an experiment to test this question.



Teacher Answer Sheet for Observing Worms



- Answers will vary.
- The head part of a worm is more pointed, and the rear is flattened. A student may also notice that the worm moves head first.
- The top is darker than the bottom. A student may also notice that the worm keeps the bottom side down in the soil.
- The clitellum should be labeled on the worm drawing.
- A worm has bumps or ridges, so it does not look smooth.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- A worm has a mouth but it may be difficult for the students to see.
- The blood vessel is purple.
- Answers will vary.

