



Wild Kids

My Venomous Animals Book

STUDENT GUIDE

7

As the Gila monster chews its prey, venom flows up through its bottom jaw into the prey. The Gila monster has a black snout and a pink and black body.

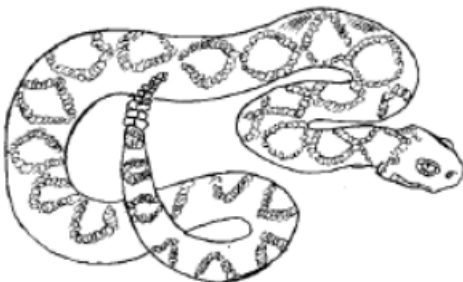


Venomous Animals

By _____

5

Rattlesnake venom is pumped through two large fangs in the upper jaw. The western diamondback rattlesnake is brown, with black and white rings on its tail.



2

The bark scorpion uses its stinger to pump venom into its insect prey. The bark scorpion is yellowish brown.



Directions

Write your name on the line on the cover page. **Color the pictures.** Then cut along the dotted lines. Fold each strip in half so that you see one picture on each page. Make sure that the cover is on the front and the pages are in the correct order. Then staple your booklet together.

1

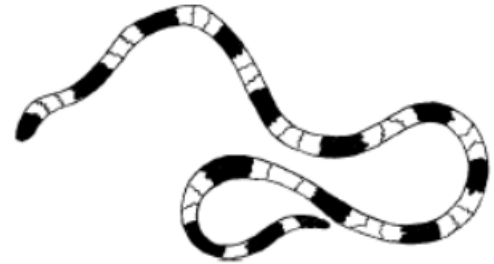
Some animals use a special type of poison called **venom** to kill their prey.

Rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, spiders, bees, and wasps have venom. They are called **venomous animals**.

Most venomous animals have a stinger or fangs to pump venom into prey. Venomous animals may also use their venom to defend themselves.

6

The coral snake eats other small snakes. It has two small fangs in its upper jaw. Its head is black, followed by a yellow ring, a red ring, another yellow ring, and a black ring. (Repeat this pattern.)

**3**

The black widow spider has two small fangs to pump venom into its insect prey. The female black widow is black with a red hourglass shape on its underside.

**4**

Bees use their stinger and venom to defend themselves, not to catch prey. Bees drink flower nectar. The honey bee is black with yellow stripes.





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TEACHING GUIDE

Overview

In this activity, students will make a book about different venomous animals of Arizona. After reading the book (individually or guided), they will answer some basic comprehension questions. In addition to the science content, this activity has the potential to help develop fine motor skills.

Suggested Procedures

1. Print the worksheet above. If possible, print it double sided. If double sided printing is not available, the pages should be placed back to back and taped together.
2. Students should write their name on the line located on the cover page.
3. Students should be encouraged to color the pictures. General color patterns are described for each of the animals on their page.
4. If students are able to use scissors, they should be encouraged to cut out their own pages for the book. Otherwise, an adult will need to cut them out. Pages should be cut along the dotted lines. The side margins can also be removed, if preferred.
5. Each set of pages can then be folded in half. You should see a picture on each page. Make sure that the cover (with their name) is on the front and that the pages are in the correct order. Staple the book together along the fold.
6. Read the book with the students. Have them follow along in their own book.
7. You can demonstrate how venom is squeezed from a venom gland through a stinger or fang by using water and a baster or eye dropper.
8. Once completed, ask the following questions:
 - a. What is venom?
 - b. Name at least three animals that are considered venomous.
 - c. Based on the book, what are the two different body parts that were used to inject venom?

Grade

Kindergarten

AZ Science Standards

- K.L.1U.6
- K.L.1U.7

Science and Engineering Practices

- Obtain, evaluate and communicate information

Crosscutting Concepts

- Structure and Function