

Ants



Talk to Writing

Developed by Steve Cooke to provide scaffolding for preparing a piece of descriptive writing. We have provided two formats. Card sorting to fit the chapter headings or chapter frame (best enlarged to A3) and speech bubbles for children to select and write in the appropriate information. There is also a blank template to produce your own speech bubbles on another topic.

Webaddress: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org/ants.pdf>

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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

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BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of oracy. They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of talk.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.



1. Introduction



2. The Ant Nest



1. Introduction



2. The Ant Nest



3. Inside the Ant Nest



4. Eggs and Larvae



3. Inside the Ant Nest



4. Eggs and Larvae



5. Food



6. Staying Safe



5. Food



6. Staying Safe

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1. Introduction

2. The Ant Nest

3. Inside the Ant Nest

4. Eggs and Larvae

5. Food

6. Staying Safe



Ants

Other insects and spiders are enemies to ants.	She is the ant that lays eggs.	They can drag things 25 times heavier than themselves.	Worker ants find food.	Ants are small insects.
Other ants build small nests under rocks or in logs.	Most ants protect their nests.	Worker ants look after the larvae.	The nest is started by a queen ant.	Ants from other nests are also enemies
They can carry things five times heavier than themselves.	Ants can bite or sting or squirt poison	Different sorts of ants like different food.	Ants may live in the same nest for many years.	They also look after the eggs.
They live together in groups.	The queen ant lays the eggs.	Worker ants make the nest safe and make the nest bigger.	Most ants eat insects, seeds and sweet things.	Worker ants are very strong.
Worker ants find food and carry it back to the nest.	All ants in a nest belong to the same family.	Some ants live in big nests deep under the ground or in trees.	Ants can bite, or sting, or squirt poison.	The other ants are called worker ants.

Ants

Ants are found all over the world.

The larvae hatch into ants.

Worker ants look after the larvae.

Ants from other nests are also enemies

Ants are small insects.

The other ants are called worker ants.

She is the ant that lays eggs.

Worker ants find food.

Ants may live in the same nest for many years.

They also look after the eggs.



Other ants build small nests under rocks or in logs.

Different sorts of ants like different food.



The nest is started by a queen ant.

Ants can bite or sting or squirt poison.

They can carry things five times heavier than themselves.

Most ants protect their nests.

Most ants eat insects, seeds and sweet things.

They can drag things 25 times heavier than themselves.

The queen ant lays the eggs.

Other insects and spiders are enemies to ants.

All ants in a nest belong to the same family.

Some ants live in big nests deep under the ground or in trees.

Worker ants make the nest safe and make the nest bigger.

They live together in groups.

Worker ants are very strong.



