Aquatic Life Bingo

"Aquatic Life" Post-Visitation Activity

Time:
25 minutes

Grades:
4 - 12

Activity Summary:
Instructor reads descriptions of aquatic animals. Students match description of animal with animal on bingo card.

Goals:
To affirm what students learned during "Aquatic Life" class.
To teach students how aquatic animals adapt to survive in an aquatic environment.

Directions: Print and hand out a bingo card to each student. There are 8 different bingo cards with varying arrangements. Explain the following:

Instructor begins by reading one of twelve aquatic animal descriptions. Students cross off animal on bingo card that best matches description read by instructor. The first student(s) to cross off a full horizontal row (not vertical) of animals win. The winner must call out the organisms to ensure they matched the correct answers.

Illustration Reference:
Gray, Asa. The Elements of Botany for Beginners and for Schools. New York: The American Book Company, 1887. "Live Oak Leaves." Retrieved January 1, 2012, from http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/

Aquatic Animal Descriptions:

1. This organism is able to breathe air through a breathing tube attached to its tail. It punctures the water surface acting like a snorkel: **Mosquito Larvae**

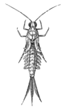
2. This organism has long, dark, and slender legs allowing it to walk on the surface of water: **Water strider**

3. This organism has a smooth oval shaped body with jointed legs allowing them to move fast as they dive through the water to hunt for prey: **Great diving beetle**

4. This organism crawls by using a thick, muscular “foot” located on the underside of its body: **Pond snail**

5. This organism lives in a tube like case, during the larvae stage, made from sand, leaves, twigs, and / or bark: **Caddisfly larvae**

6. This organism actively swims, during the nymph stage, using three tail appendages and flap like gills located along the abdomen: **Mayfly nymph**

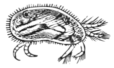


7. This organism has a teardrop-shaped body with antennae used like paddles for movement: **Copepod**

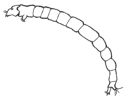
8. This organism has a small cylindrical body with tentacles. These tentacles have microscopic stinging cells used for defense and capturing food: **Hydras**

9. This organism has a flat wormlike body. They move across the bottom of a waterway in a gliding fashion, helped by muscular waves that ripple down the body, but cannot swim: **Flatworm**

10. This organism has a clam like body with two pairs of antennae and seven pairs of legs that extend between the shells. They move in the water by rapidly moving their legs and antennae in a wave-like motion: **Seed shrimp**



11. This organism gets the nickname “bloodworm” because their pale skin allows a red body fluid to show through. The red coloring of this larvae is from an oxygen-carrying pigment, hemoglobin, which makes human blood the color red: **Midge**



12. This organism has a long flat tail with gills and no limbs and is in the larvae stage. As it approaches the adult stage, legs and lungs develop, and the tail gradually disappears: **Tadpole**