



Wiggly Worms Resources





True or False 1 - read the two statements and decide which is true and which is false.

Put a ✓ for true and a × for false.

1.	Worms are invertebrates (animal without a backbone).		Worms are vertebrates (animal with a backbone).	
2.	Worms can eat their own body weight in a day.		Worms	
3.	Worms do not have any legs.		Worms have 8 legs.	
4.	Worms are covered in hairs or bristles that help them to move.		Worms have thick fur that helps them move.	
5.	Worms breathe through their skin.		Worms breathe through their nose.	
6.	Worms' skin must always remain moist.		Worms' skin must always remain dry.	
7.	Worms absorb carbon dioxide from the air.		Worms absorb oxygen from the air.	
8.	There are about 34,000 different types of worms.		There are about 45,000,000 different types of worms.	



True or False 2 - read the two statements and decide which is true and which is false.

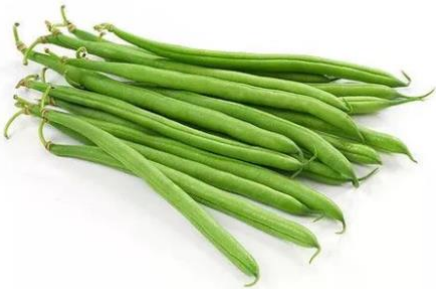
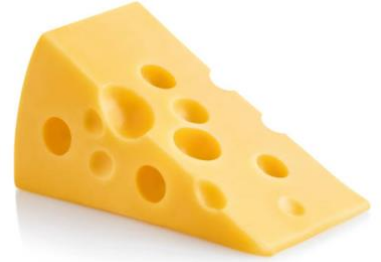
Put a ✓ for true and a × for false.

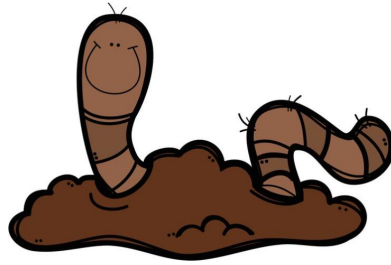
9.	Worms have existed for about 600 million years.		Worms existed before the dinosaurs.	
10.	If you accidentally cut an earthworm in half while gardening, only half will die.		If you accidentally cut an earthworm in half while gardening, the worm will die.	
11.	Worms survive by burrowing deep into the soil.		Worms are unable to burrow deep into the soil.	
12.	Worms do not like light.		Worms love being in the sunshine.	
13.	Worms have no eyes.		Worms have 4 eyes.	
14.	The collective name for a group of worms is a clew.		A collective name for a group of worms is a swarm.	
15.	Worms can live up to 50 years.		Worms can live up to 10 years.	
16.	Worms hibernate in the winter in a sleep called estivation.		Worms love the snow and can very often be seen wriggling on top of ice.	

Worm Food Sort

Which items would a wiggly worm like to eat?

Cut out the pictures and glue them into the correct column on the T-chart.





Worms Do Eat

Worms Don't Eat

Worms Do Eat	Worms Don't Eat

The Wormery Investigation

Purpose:

Why are you carrying out this investigation?

Hypothesis:

What do you think is going to happen?

Materials:

- Clear plastic bottle
- Safety scissors
- Compost, soil or a mixture of both
- Sharp sand
- A few worms per bottle
- Water to dampen layers
- Worm food – grated carrot, vegetable peelings, dead leaves or shredded newspaper

Method:

- Collect some worms from the garden. Look in the compost heap, under stones in damp places or dig a hole to find them.
- Ensure you bring some of their environment with them so they are familiar with their surroundings.
- Fill the bottle with alternating layers of sand, soil, and compost.
- Spray each layer with water so that it is damp.
- Add a few worms to the top of the bottle and watch them burrow down.
- Add the 'food' to the top.
- Remember to wash your hands well after handling worms and compost.
- Wrap the black cardboard around the bottle to make it dark. Worms do not like light and it will encourage them to burrow around the outside of the bottle so they can be observed.
- Place the wormery in a warm place.
- Remove the cardboard for observation periods and record findings.
- Check that the contents are damp and that there is food available for the worms.
- After one week, release the worms back into the garden.

Diagram:

Draw a labelled diagram of your wormery.

Results:

Each day, collect your wormery. Describe what has happened – you may want to take photographs. Write down your findings.

Conclusion:

Can you explain what has happened in your wormery and why?

The Wormery Investigation Data Collection

Day	Description of Wormery	Photograph/Picture
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		
Day 5		
Day 6		
Day 7		

The Wormery Investigation

Purpose:

Hypothesis:

Materials:

Diagram:

Method:

Results:

Conclusion:

The Wormery Investigation

Purpose: _____

Materials:

Diagram:

Hypothesis: _____

Method: _____

Results: _____

Conclusion: _____



The Wormery Investigation

My Experiment:

My Prediction:

Diagram:

My Results:

A Day in the Life of a Worm

