

Water Bottle Web Walker

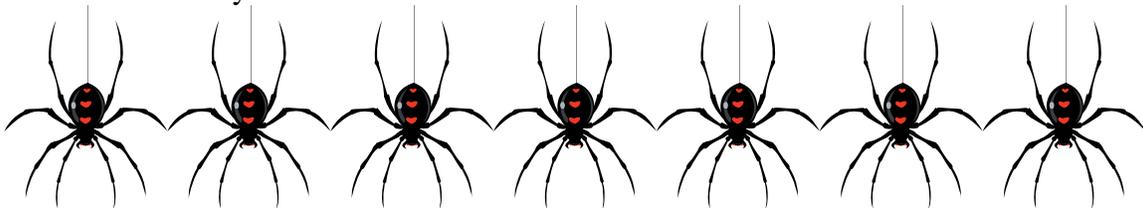
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Materials:

- Black paint
- Brushes
- Paint shirts
- Scissors
- Class set of empty water bottles
- Wiggle eyes + glue dots
- ***Optional:*** fish line, black pony beads and a protractor if you're going to hang the spiders.

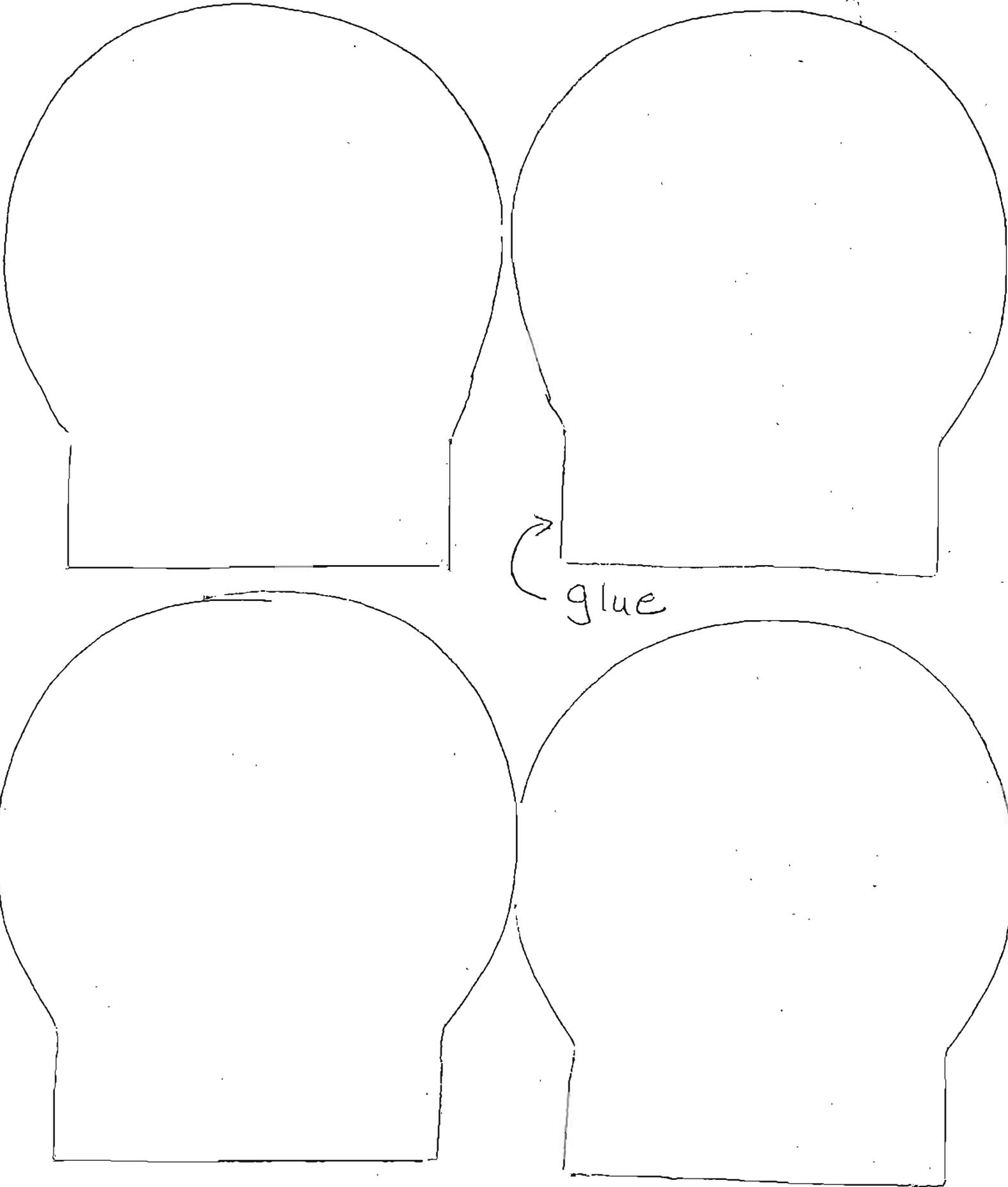
Directions:

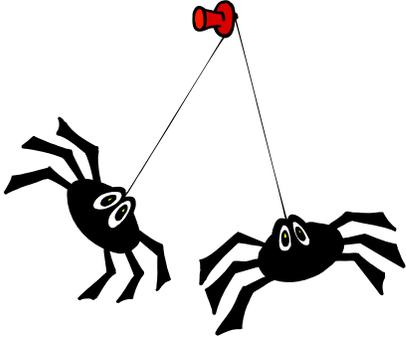
1. CUT off the tops of the water bottles
2. The bottom of the water bottle is the body of the spider.
3. Measure the bottom of the bottle into 1/4ths.
4. Cut up to the bottom of the bottle 4 times. These will make 4 legs.
5. Cut down the middle of each of these 4 legs to make 8 legs.
6. Press the legs down and bend them at the base of the bottle so that they stay spread a bit, but retain their “bouncy” look.
7. Students put on a paint shirt and paint the outside of the bottle black. I use a GLOSS, permanent paint and foam brushes.
8. Set aside to dry.
9. When dry, attach wiggle eyes with glue dots.
10. These water bottle web walkers can stand by themselves, or you can poke a hole at the top with a protractor and insert a fish line with a black pony bead knotted at the end and suspend them from the ceiling.
11. Our web-walkers are going to be dangling and dancing from their “draglines” in our hallway.





Spider Head
Black Construction Paper
Pre-cut





My Spider Flip For Facts Booklet
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Materials:

- Crayons
- 8” black plastic paper plates
- Hole punch
- Yarn
- Scissors
- Black construction paper.
- Reinforcement holes
- Stapler
- Glue dots
- **Optional:** Wiggle eyes
- **Optional:** Silver Sharpie

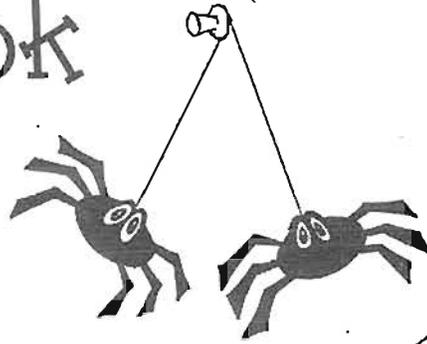
Directions:

1. Run off copies of the master.
2. Cut black strips the size and length of a ruler (8 per child)
3. Children CUT out the circle pages and put them in sequential order.
4. Children TRACE the black plate on a piece of black construction paper and cut out. This will be the back of their booklet. This is a lot of cutting so you may want the black circles pre-cut.
5. Staple the booklet pages to the middle of the black circle.
6. Children accordion fold their black strip spider legs.
7. Teacher staples them to the plastic plate. (4 on each side.)
8. Punch two holes at the top of the black circle. Put reinforcement holes over them.
9. Punch matching holes at the top of the black plate. Face the plate so that the “hump” side is the outside cover as this is the 3-D part of the spider’s body.
10. Match the back page’s holes to the plastic plate holes and...
11. Tie with yarn. I like to use neon pink or lime green or orange yarn to make it pop; if you’d like it to blend in with the spider’s body more, use black yarn.
12. Using glue dots, children glue the head of the spider between the yarn, under the plate.
13. You can use the white reinforcement holes for eyes, but I think that wiggle eyes are so much cuter; fasten those with glue dots.

14. I have my students write their names on the cover with a silver sharpie. It looks “way cool”. 😊
15. When everyone is done, we read our fact booklet as a whole group, then take them to our lockers.

My
Spider
Flip For Facts
Book

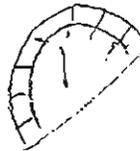
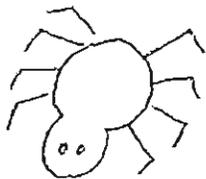
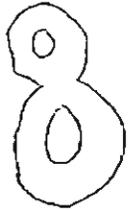
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A spider has 8 legs.
They are NOT insects.
They are arachnids.
Insects have 6 legs.
Let's count my spider's legs.
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

Isn't it great
Bein' an eight.
Isn't it great
Bein' a spider!

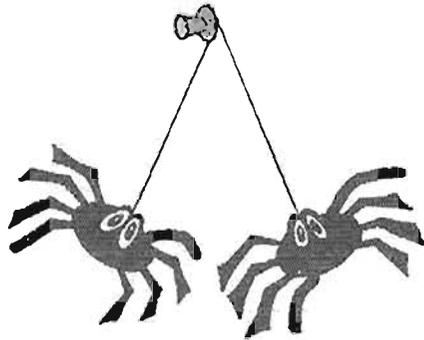


Spiders have two body parts.

The fused head and thorax is called the prosoma.

It contains the brain, jaws, eyes, stomach and 2 legs.

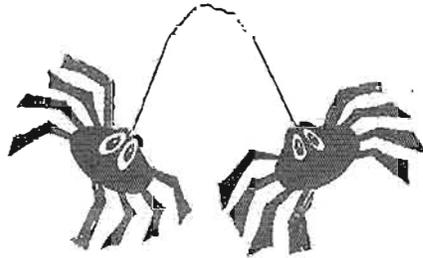
The second part of the body is called the abdomen. The back end of the abdomen is where the spinnerets, the silk producing glands are. The spider's body has an oil on it to keep the spider from sticking to its own web. A spider's legs are covered with many hairs. The hairs pick up vibrations and smells from the air. At the end of the legs are at least two small claws. Spiders have 48 knees.



Spiders hatch from eggs.
Baby spiders are called spiderlings.
A mother spider lays 2 to 1000 eggs.
She weaves them in a silk egg sack.
Some spider mommies are super moms
like the Wolf spider.

She carries her egg sac with her,
and when her babies are born she carries
them on her back.

Other spiders abandon their sacs
and leave the babies to fend for themselves.





Spiders are not just black.
Some are gray, brown, red,
yellow and even white.

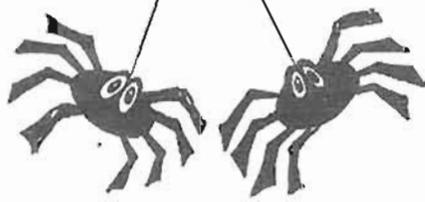
They have been around for a
very long time.

They have been found in amber
and may even have been around
during the time of the dinosaur!



The largest spider in the world is the
Giant Bird-Eating Spider.
One had a leg that was 11 inches long!
The smallest spider is the Patu Marples.
You could fit 10 of them on the head
of a pencil eraser!





Despite the fact that most spiders have 8 eyes, they do not see very well and can mostly detect only light and dark. They usually rely on the vibrations on the web strands to let them know where the insect that they've caught is.

Spiders do not have skeletons inside their bodies. They have a hard outer shell called an exoskeleton. Because it's hard, it can't grow with the spider, so young spiders molt, or shed their exoskeleton. Spiders stop molting when they stop growing. Male spiders are smaller than female spiders.



All spiders produce silk.

Silk is used for climbing, to create webs,
to build egg sacs, and to wrap prey.

When the spider releases the silk,

It looks like one thread,

but it is actually many thin threads
that stick together. As soon as this liquid silk
hits the air it hardens.

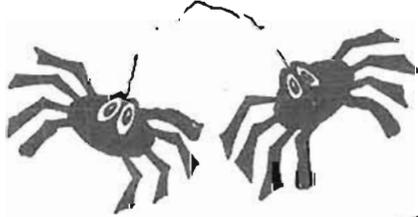


Many spiders use their silk for draglines.

This is a rope-like web that helps
them climb back home

if they fall or drop off their web.

Different spiders produce different types of silk.



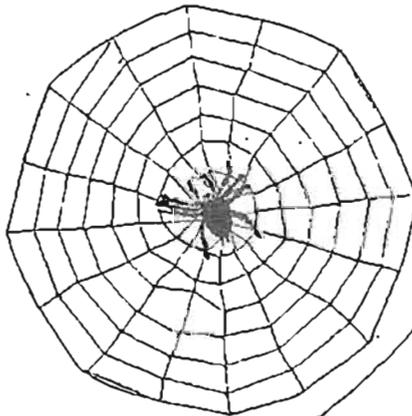
Most spiders spin webs.
There are different kinds
like the orb, funnel & sheet web.

This is an orb web.

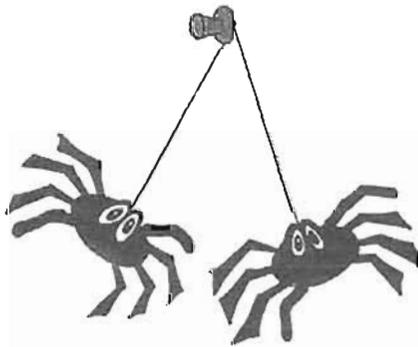
Spiders spin webs to catch food.

All spiders are predators
and may even eat another spider!

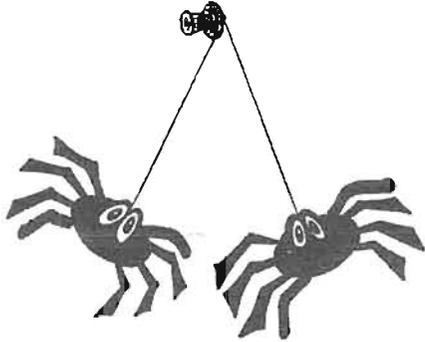
Jumping and trap door spiders
don't live in webs.



All spiders have fangs.
Inside the fangs is venom.
Since spiders can't chew or swallow their food,
they can only eat liquid lunches!
To do this, they inject their prey with poison
using their fangs. The poison turns the insides
of insects to a goopy type water
and the spider can then suck it up. (Yuk!)
The lifeless insect bodies we see in a spider's web
are their exoskeletons and are empty.



A spider is cold-blooded;
their body temperature depends on the
temperature of their environment.
Larger animals, such as birds, toads, lizards
and monkeys, hunt them,
but they are also used as food by
many smaller creatures like the spider wasp.
Humans are also an enemy of the spider
because people often view them as a pest
and step on them.
Our pesticides also kill them.



You can find a spider almost anywhere;
from the freezing cold of Antarctica
to the hot deserts in Saudi Arabia
all the way down to the ocean depths.
And since there are millions of spiders
and 20,000 different kinds,
some scientists say you're never
more than 3 feet away from one!

