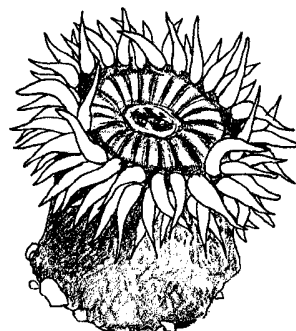


Making Sea Anemones

Lesson edited by Laurie Dumdie, Poulsbo, WA

Key Concepts

1. Aquatic organisms such as sea anemones adapt developmentally, structurally, functionally, and behaviorally to their environments.
2. A sea anemone uses its stinging tentacles for catching food and for protection and uses its sucker foot to attach itself to something hard.
3. Sea anemones change in appearance when their tentacles are pulled inside their body.



Background

See the preceding activity, “Sea Anemones” for background information.

Materials

Part One

For each student:

- “Name That Part” activity page

Part Two

For the class:

- assorted pieces of scrap paper
- scissors
- crayons

For each student:

- empty toilet paper tube
- tongue depressor

Teaching Hints

“Making Sea Anemones” is a two part activity in which part one reinforces the body parts of the sea anemone introduced in the preceding activity, “Sea Anemones”. In part two, students construct paper sea anemones.

Part One: Reinforcing Body Parts

This exercise is designed to reinforce some of the vocabulary introduced in the section. The sea anemone shown is the same as the sea anemone in the previous text section so students should have little trouble identifying the various parts.

Duplicate the “Name That Part” activity page. One page per student is recommended. Students may work independently or in small groups at the discretion of the teacher.

Reserve a few minutes for discussion and to provide the correct answers. Use this opportunity to relate the function of the body part to its structure and location.

Part Two: Sea Anemone Model

1. Tell class that they will be making a model of a sea anemone. If necessary, review the body parts of a sea anemone. Explain that each anemone should include: tube body, tentacles, mouth, and sucker foot.

2. Distribute an empty toilet paper tube to each child. Ask:

“What sea anemone body part is this paper tube like?”

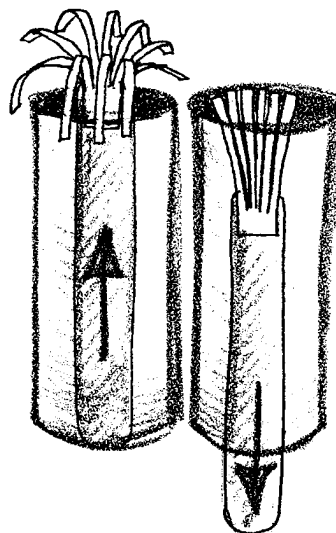
(Tube body)

“What could we use to make tentacles?”

3. Discuss the fact that sea anemones open and close. Ask:

“How could we make tentacles on our model that would open and close?”

As a group, consider the practicality of the ideas. Demonstrate one or more of their or others’ ideas. For example, tentacles can be made to move if they are glued or taped to one end of a tongue depressor or a strip of paper which is then fed through the tube. The depressor is pushed up for tentacles extended and pulled down for tentacles hidden.



4. For an easy assessment tool, have students identify the body parts of their model sea anemone and demonstrate the sea anemone at high and low tide.

Key Words

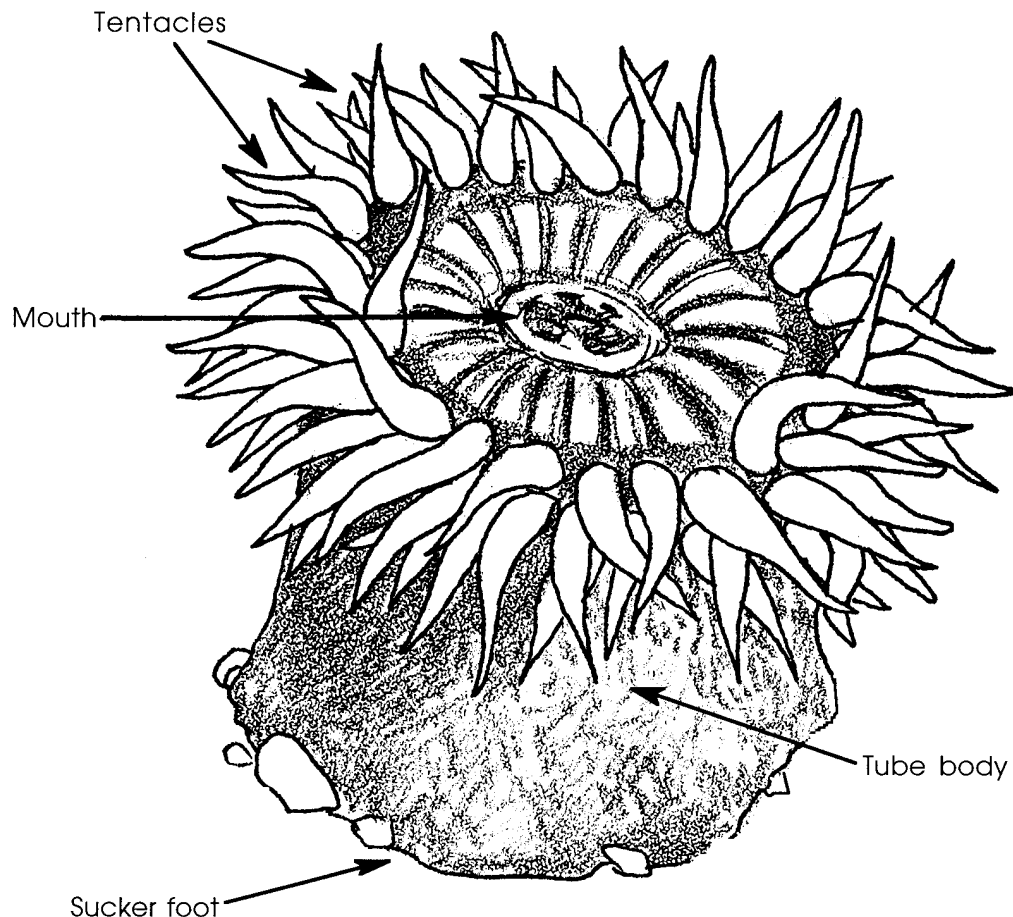
model - a small object, usually built to scale, that represents some existing object

sea anemone - a marine animal, usually living attached to a hard surface, with a flexible, cylindrical, sac-like body and tentacles with stinging cells surrounding a central mouth

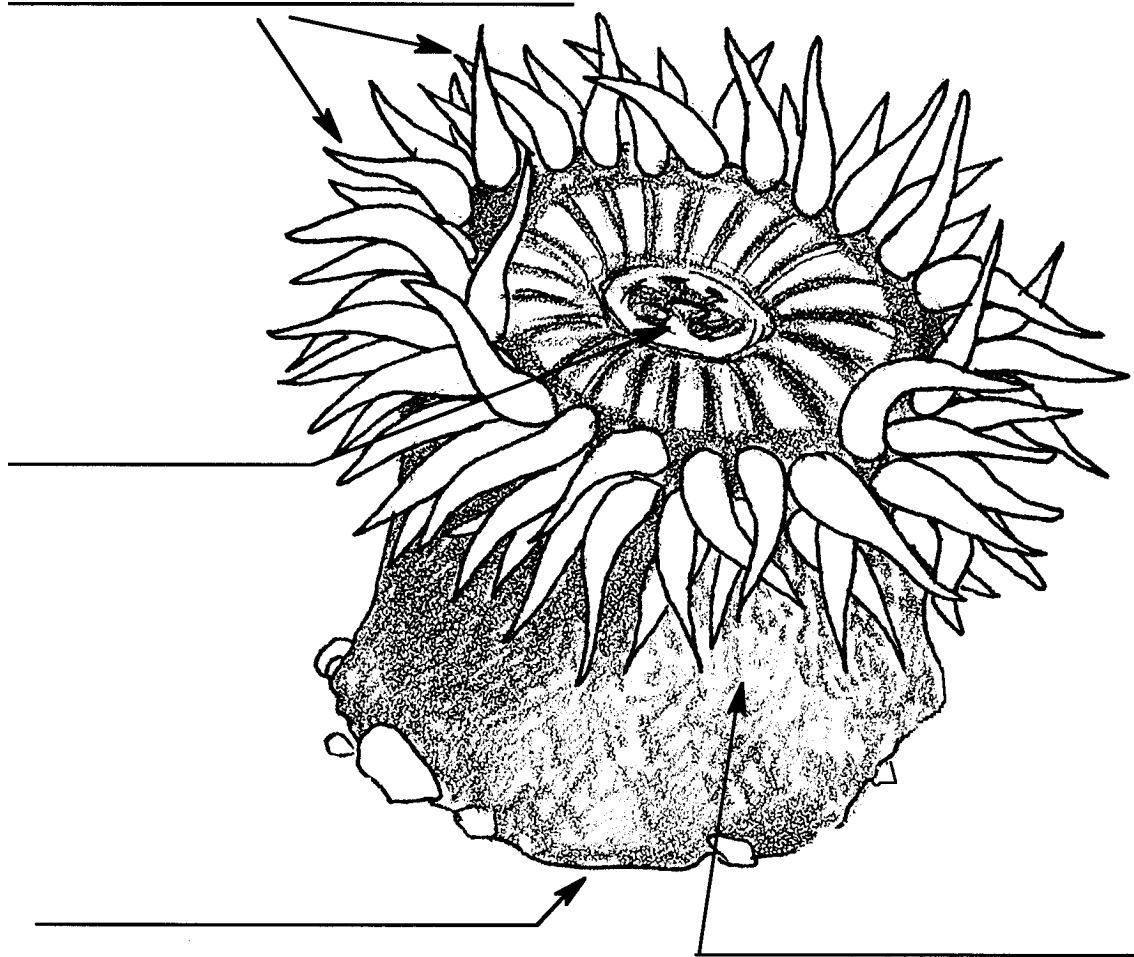
tentacles - in sea anemones, elongated, flexible appendages with stinging cells used for feeding and protection

tide - the periodic variation in the surface level of the oceans and of bays, gulfs, inlets and tidal regions of rivers, caused by the gravitational attraction of the sun and moon

Answer Key



Name That Part



1. Name the sea anemone's parts.

mouth

body

tentacles

foot

2. Color the sea anemone.