

M 6: Echte Lernzeit

Auftrag 5

Communication between animals

Fach	Englisch
Kompetenz	FS1E.5
Material	Open World, unit 3, workbook exercise 4a
Auftrag	Das Lehrmittel Open World stellt Ihnen diese Kopiervorlage zur Verfügung. Wie führen Sie den Auftrag A dieser Vorlage aus, damit ein hoher Anteil „echter Lernzeit“ entsteht?

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- c » können beim Sprechen und Schreiben einfache grammatische Strukturen verwenden, machen dabei aber teilweise noch Fehler (z.B. Wortfolge in einfachen Aussagesätzen und Fragen, Verben mit zwei Objekten, unregelmässige Pluralformen, häufige Präpositionen).
- » können in Texten mit Unterstützung einfache grammatische Strukturen erkennen und für das Verständnis nutzen (z.B. Wortfolge im Satz, Frage mit Fragewort oder Intonation, Konjugationsformen).

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2 ► Communication between animals

- A** Below are two texts from your Student's Book. Read them and highlight all the verbs in the third person singular.
- B** Copy them into Exercise 4A in your Workbook.

Pheromones

Ants have special organs on their head and body, so-called glands, that produce pheromones. A pheromone is a chemical substance that affects the behavior of other animals. These chemical signals help the ants to communicate with each other. For example, when an ant finds good food, it always marks a trail on the way back to the colony. The other ants follow the smell with their antennae, which have about 2,000 sense cells.

Ants use pheromones for other reasons too. One specific scent notifies the others when an enemy attacks the nest. Another scent signals when they have to flee. Yet another scent shows the ants which sort of food they should give to different larvae. And the ant also uses pheromones for sexual attraction.

The dance floor

Like ants, bees also use chemical signals to communicate, but not exclusively. Bees returning to the beehive communicate with other bees by dancing in a special place: the dance floor. They have two different forms of dance: the round dance and the waggle dance.

When a forager bee finds food close by, it performs a round dance. This dance does not provide much information, but tells other bees that the food is very close. When the food is further away, the bees need to provide more information about the direction and distance of the food. They use the waggle dance.