



## *Wild Partnerships*

### Guided Viewing and Assessment

#### **Grade Four: Life Sciences**

#### **Benchmark C:**

*Diversity and Interdependence of Life*

8. Describe how organisms may interact with one another in various ways (e.g. many plants depend on animals for carrying pollen or dispersing seeds.)

**Procedure:** Distribute the pre and post-viewing guide on the following page to provide focused viewing for students while watching the *You at the Zoo* video *Wild Partnerships*. The completed viewing guide may also be used as a learning assessment tool. An answer key is included below.

Before viewing the *You at the Zoo* video *Wild Partnerships*, instruct students to read and respond to the “What I Already Know” Column of *Wild Partnerships* Viewing Guide. Let students know it’s okay if they do not know all of the answers. Play the *Wild Partnerships* video and instruct students to now fill out the “What I Learned” column. After playing the video, use the guide to facilitate a post-viewing discussion with students.

#### ***Wild Partnerships* Guided Viewing Key**

1. For survival. Flowers and butterflies are an example
2. Pollen when feeding on nectar from the flower
3. Pollination
4. Only in North and South America and predominately in tropical locations
5. Farming Ants because they are growing a fungus garden
6. They provide food
7. Farmers
8. Tropical or Rainforests systems where the ants prune the plants
9. The ants without leaves travel faster
10. They eat the fungus that grows on the leaves

## Wild Partnerships Viewing Guide

**Directions:** Before viewing the *You at the Zoo* video *Wild Partnerships* read and respond to the “What I Already Know” Column of the *Wild Partnerships* Viewing Guide. It’s okay if you don’t know all of the answers! This will help you see how much you have learned after watching the video. While watching the video, answer the questions by filling out the “What I Learned” column.

	What I Already Know	What I Learned
1. In what ways do some plants and animals depend on each other?		
2. What do bees get covered in when landing on a flower?		
3. What is the process called in which bees transfer pollen from one plant to another?		
4. In what part of the world are leaf-cutter ants located?		
5. What are leaf-cutter ants sometimes called and why?		
6. What do the leaf-cutter ants' fungus gardens provide for them?		
7. Who considers leaf-cutter ants a pest?		
8. Where are leaf-cutter ants beneficial to the environment?		
9. Did the <i>You at the Zoo</i> Team determine whether ants travel faster with or without leaves?		
10. Do the ants eat the leaves or the fungus?		

