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Speaking of on the move, have you ever wondered where these army ants live? Well, they're mostly found in warm tropical regions like the Amazon Rainforest and Central and East Africa. But being a nomadic bunch, they often travel in massive groups, often containing millions of ants! And at night, they form a temporary nest, called a bivouac, by linking their bodies together. Cool, right?

Now, let's talk about what these little soldiers eat. Army ants are carnivorous, which means they love munching on other small creatures like insects, spiders, and even small vertebrates! They work together to capture their prey in a process called 'raid', where they form a wide front and sweep through the area. And guess what? Their queen is the most fertile of all ants and can lay up to 4 million eggs per month.



Finally, let's chat about their relationship with us humans and other animals. For us, army ants can be both helpful and harmful. They can help control pests, but their bites can also be painful. For other animals, army ants are very important. Some birds, called 'antbirds', follow army ants to feed on the insects they flush out during their raids. So there you have it, army ants are fascinating creatures that play a unique role in our world's ecosystem.



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What is the color of army ants?

A. Yellow or white	B. Green or blue
C. Reddish-brown or black	D. Purple or pink

- 2) Can the bites of army ants be painful for humans?

A. Army ants do not bite	B. No
C. Only if you're allergic	D. Yes

- 3) Where can you mostly find army ants?

A. Warm tropical regions	B. Cold snowy regions
C. Dry desert regions	D. Muddy swamp regions

- 4) How many eggs can the queen of the army ants lay per month?

A. Up to 4 million	B. Up to 10 million
C. Up to 1 million	D. Up to 100,000

- 5) What is the process called when army ants work together to capture their prey?

A. Raid	B. Charge
C. Blitz	D. Rush

- 6) How long can army ants be?

A. Up to an inch long	B. Up to a foot long
C. Up to a yard long	D. Up to a meter long

- 7) How do army ants travel?

A. Alone	B. In pairs
C. In massive groups	D. In small groups

- 8) What is the temporary nest by army ants called?

A. Barrack	B. Bionest
C. Bivouac	D. Temp-home

- 9) Why are army ants important to 'antbirds'?

A. Antbirds feed on the insects flushed out by the ants	B. Antbirds and army ants team up to fight predators
C. Army ants ride on the back of antbirds	D. Antbirds use army ants to build their nests

- 10) What do army ants like to eat?

A. Wood and bark	B. Small creatures
C. Leaves and plants	D. Dirt and sand

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

- 11) "Here's a secret, my diet consists of small creatures like insects and spiders. I call myself a carnivore!"



- 12) "Many other ants build nests in the dirt, but not me."
- 13) "Our world is full of fascinating scents and sounds. Unfortunately we're basically blind and have to rely on our antennae to sense the world."
- 14) "We strictly follow a vegan diet."
- 15) "While you might see me moving around everywhere, I mostly stay in warm tropical areas like the Amazon Rainforest."
- 16) "Our queen is the least fertile among all ants."
- 17) "We usually sleep in cozy nests we've built for years."
- 18) "My brothers and sisters and I go on raids, where we form a wide front and sweep through an area to capture our prey."
- 19) "You probably shouldn't mess with us. We have a bite that can be very painful."
- 20) "I don't always stay in one place, I love to travel with my huge family of millions of other ants."
- 21) "I prefer to spend my days in cold places like the Arctic."
- 22) "We have some feathered friends who follow us around. They help clean up after our meals by eating the insects we scare up."
- 23) "We're often blue or green in color."
- 24) "Our queen is amazing! She lays millions of eggs every month."
- 25) "I live a solitary life, always keeping to myself."
- 26) "Our queen isn't that productive, she lays just a few eggs a month."
- 27) "At night, we make a cozy nest by linking our bodies together. It's our own little ant fort!"

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 28) The diet of army ants includes small creatures like insects and spiders.
- 29) Millions of army ants moving together is a terrifying sight.
- 30) During their travels, army ants often form groups consisting of millions of their kind.
- 31) It's fascinating that army ants find their way using only their antenna.
- 32) Unlike other ants, army ants do not construct permanent homes.
- 33) It's mind-boggling that a queen ant can lay up to 4 million eggs every month.
- 34) Army ant queens have the highest fertility rate among ants, laying up to 4 million eggs in a month.
- 35) Army ants usually inhabit warm tropical regions like the Amazon Rainforest and areas of Africa.
- 36) Army ants' temporary nests, called bivouac, are the most creative shelters in the insect world.
- 37) Being bitten by an army ant is the worst pain you can feel.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 38) Antbirds follow army ants.
- 39) Antbirds are army ants that have grown their wings.



- 40) Army ants live in warm tropical regions.
- 41) Army ants are primarily found in the cold areas of north Canada.
- 42) Army ants form temporary nests by linking their bodies together.
- 43) Most army ants are up to two inches long.
- 44) Army ants build nests that can be larger than a football field.
- 45) The queen of the army ants will only lay 2 eggs in her lifetime.
- 46) Army ants can be harmful to humans because their bites can be painful.
- 47) Army ants are blind.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 48) Army ants don't just eat insects, they also hunt small animals.
 - A. does not
 - B. do not
 - C. did not
 - D. cannot
- 49) The ants will move when they've eaten all the food in an area.
 - A. they have
 - B. they had
 - C. they are
 - D. they will
- 50) Army ants aren't like other ants because they don't build permanent nests.
 - A. are
 - B. will not
 - C. can not
 - D. are not
- 51) There's a special relationship between army ants and antbirds.
 - A. There is
 - B. There are
 - C. There have
 - D. There was
- 52) These ants can't be stopped when they work together in a swarm.
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Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 53) Army ants are known to feed on a wide range of organisms including insects, spiders, and even small vertebrates.
- 54) It's incredible how army ants can overwhelm their prey with sheer numbers!
- 55) Army ants are known for their incredible hunting skills.
- 56) What do army ants eat?
- 57) Do army ants have a queen?
- 58) Army ants have been known to band together to build living bridges, that's incredible!
- 59) The queen army ants are responsible for laying eggs to expand the colony.
- 60) How do army ants defend themselves?
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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> C </u> | 26. <u> false </u> | 51. <u> A </u> |
| 2. <u> D </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> C </u> |
| 3. <u> A </u> | 28. <u> fact </u> | 53. <u> declarative </u> |
| 4. <u> A </u> | 29. <u> opinion </u> | 54. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 5. <u> A </u> | 30. <u> fact </u> | 55. <u> declarative </u> |
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| 22. <u> true </u> | 47. <u> true </u> | |
| 23. <u> false </u> | 48. <u> B </u> | |
| 24. <u> true </u> | 49. <u> A </u> | |
| 25. <u> false </u> | 50. <u> D </u> | |



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