A fug's Sleep.

Pre- Reading

Think about the following questions

1 How do you feel when you have to speak in front of your class?

2 How can you tell if an insect is sleeping?

3 How many hours of sleep do you need each night? How does your behaviour change when you don't get enough sleep?

Vocabulary- Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underline word.

a. find out	d. thought something was true
b. also	e. research; experiments
c. complicated; not simple	f. sounds

1. _____ Scientist are trying to discover how insects sleep.
2. _____ Insects can send messages to each other in complex ways.
3. _____ Long ago, many people believed that the world was flat.
4. _____ Studies show that fruit flies sleep.
5. _____ Loud noises made the flies start to move.
6. _____ The fly sat in a funny way. Addionally, it kept its antenna down.

A Bug's Sleep

Every **mammal** needs to sleep, as do birds and **reptiles**, such as snakes. But what about **insects**? Do they need sleep? Scientists have trying to discover the truth about insect sleep **behavior** for years. Scientists first thought did not sleep. According to them, the insect brain was not complex enough to need it. Scientists said that some kinds of brain activity, like dreaming, were sleep behaviors. Insects do not dream, so scientists said that they did not sleep. They believed that insects rested, instead.

However, new studies have shown that some insects may actually sleep. There are four types of behavior during sleep. First, sleeping people and animals don't move much. Also, they have a **position** for sleeping; for example, they lie down. Additionally, they don't wake up easily when hearing noises or seeing light. Lastly, they are able to come out of sleep quickly in response to some intense **stimulant**. Scientists have now seen similar behaviors in fruit flies. For example, **fruit flies** become **still** every night for about seven hours. At these times, they sit in a different way, let their **antennae** drop, and do not respond to quiet noises. The flies do begin to move around when louder noises are made. Scientists think that some insects may have their own unique kind of sleep.

mammal : an inimal that has live babies
reptile: an animal that is cold-blooded, like a lizard.
insect: an animal like a beetle or fly
behavior: a way of acting
position: a way of holding or placing the body
stimulant: Something that make you feel more active and full of energy.
fruit fly: a small animal that eats fruit
Still : not moving.
antennae: the two long, hair-like things on an insect's headm used for sensing.

Choose the answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?

a. Fruit flies show sleep behavior.
b. Scientists were wrong.
c. Scientists have changed their view about insect sleep.
d. Animals die without sleep.

2. Which of the following animals do NOT sleep?

a. Black bears
b. Chickens
c. Rattlesnakes
d. All of these animals sleep

3. Why did scientists believe that insects did not need sleep?

a. Insects don't work hard.
b. Insects can't close their eyes.
c. Insects don't dream.
d. Insects don't live very long.

4. How did scientists learn that insects sleep?

a. They used brain scanning machines.
b. They put flies in dark rooms.
c. They watched insects.
d. They took the antennae off flies.

5. What do fruit flies do for seven hours each day?

a. Sleep
b. Eat
c. Make noise
d. Fly