

Sea monkeys - Artemia



SIXTH YEAR



1 Skimming Strategy

Goal: Identificar la idea global sin detenerse en cada palabra (tiempo límite: 1 minuto).

Responde la siguiente pregunta de opción múltiple tras dar una mirada rápida a las imágenes y textos:

What is the main topic of the text?

- a) How to cook fish for aquariums.
- b) The biological characteristics, lifecycle, and uses of Artemia salina.
- c) How salt is produced in dried-up lakes.

2 Scanning Strategy

Goal: Buscar información puntual recorriendo velozmente el texto.

Lee y completa la ficha de datos rápidos:

Fact / Question	Artemia Data
1. Number of leg pairs:	_____
2. Commercial nickname as pets:	_____
3. Number of eyes in an ADULT Artemia:	_____
4. How many times do they moult?	_____
5. Approximate adult length:	_____
6. Organ used for breathing:	_____



3 True/False

Goal: Desafiar la comprensión conceptual refinada.

Indica si las siguientes afirmaciones son Verdaderas (T) o Falsas (F). Si es falsa, justifica con información del texto.

1. Artemia live naturally in the open sea alongside other fish.

Justification: _____

2. Adult Artemia swim TOWARDS light sources (positively phototactic).

Justification: _____

3. Artemia never sleep because they must move continuously to eat and breathe.

Justification: _____

4. Male Artemia have a brood pouch / egg sack.

Justification: _____

4 Biological Spot the Difference

Goal: Integrar la lectura del diagrama anatómico con el texto descriptivo.

Observa las imágenes anatómicas de Artemia y completa las diferencias clave descritas en el texto:

- Male Artemia: Have two large _____ on their head.
- Female Artemia: Have small antennae and a large _____ (brood pouch).

5 Life Cycle

Skill: Sequencing events and process tracing.

Goal: Understand the biological lifecycle and transition stages.

Put the stages of the Artemia lifecycle in chronological order from 1 to 5:

	The emerging embryo breaks through the hatching membrane.
	The female produces cysts (hard-shelled eggs) in harsh conditions or gives birth to live nauplii.
	Cysts are placed in water and start to hatch in a few hours.
	The newly hatched nauplii moult (shed their external skeleton) around 15 times.
	The organism becomes a fully grown adult with 11 pairs of legs.

6 Diagram Decoding & Labelling

Skill: Transferring textual description to a structural diagram.

Goal: Test detail-oriented reading and anatomical understanding.

Leer el texto. Unir la parte del cuerpo con su descripción.

Word Bank: *compound eye brood pouch leafy legs antennae anus gut*

Body Part	Description / Function described in text
1.	Used by adult males to grasp females or feel the environment; large in males, small in females.
2.	Organ located in females used to hold and carry eggs.
3.	Structures used for movement and breathing ("they breathe through their feet!").
4.	Digestive tract running down the centre of the body.
5.	Visual organ developed when Artemia mature (adults have 2 of these plus 1 median eye).

7 Logic Chains

Skill: Identifying causal relationships using complex sentences (if, as, because, meaning that).

Goal: Deepen conceptual comprehension beyond simple memorisation.

Match the **CAUSE** (left) with its correct **EFFECT** (right) based on the text:

Cause	Effect
1. There are too many predators in the ocean...	A. ...Artemia can remain dormant for several years.
2. Salt lakes dry up or experience harsh conditions...	B. ...Artemia must stay constantly on the move.
3. Nauplii are positively phototactic...	C. ...they swim away from light sources.
4. Adult Artemia are negatively phototactic...	D. ...Artemia survive in extreme salinity where predators can't grow.
5. Artemia need to eat and breathe through movement...	E. ...they swim towards light sources.