

Catching a Spider

Spider Facts

- Spiders are arthropods, like insects and crabs they have exoskeletons.
- Exoskeletons are a hard protective layer covering the animal's body.
- Spiders have 8 legs.
- Their bodies are divided into 2 parts, the cephalothorax and the abdomen.
- The spider creates silk from a gland in its abdomen.
- Spiders use their strong silk to make a web to catch their prey (food).

How to catch a spider

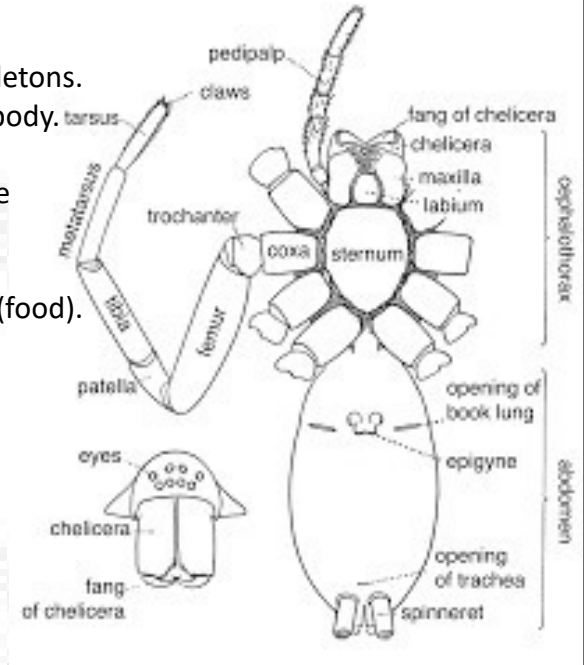
We must be careful as we don't want to hurt the spider

You need:

- Transparent cup or jar
- Piece of paper

What to do

1. Place the cup over the spider.
2. Slide the paper underneath the cup. Don't lift the cup too high as the spider will escape.
3. Lift the cup and paper together and put one hand under the paper to keep it in place.
4. Before you let the spider go take some time to have a good look at the fascinating spider: count its legs, look how its body is divided into 2 parts and see what else you can identify.
5. Carefully take the cup to where you want to free the spider, take the paper off the top and watch it walk free. If the sides are too steep, then lay cup on its side.



Weave A Spider's Web

You need

- 3 sticks
- Wool or string

What to do

- Place the sticks across each other to make a star
- Use the wool or string to wind around the sticks to make a web pattern



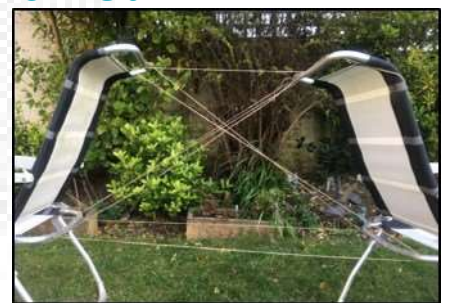
Human Spider's Web

You need

- 2 chairs
- Wool or string

What to do

- Place the chairs about 1m apart
- Use the wool or string to wind from one chair to the other to make a web pattern.
- See if you can get through the web without touching the string.
- Try different routes and try decorating your web



Check out the Natural history museum website to see what type of spiders may be living in your home:
www.nhm.ac.uk/content/dam/nhmwww/take-part/identify-nature/spiders-in-your-home-id-guide.pdf