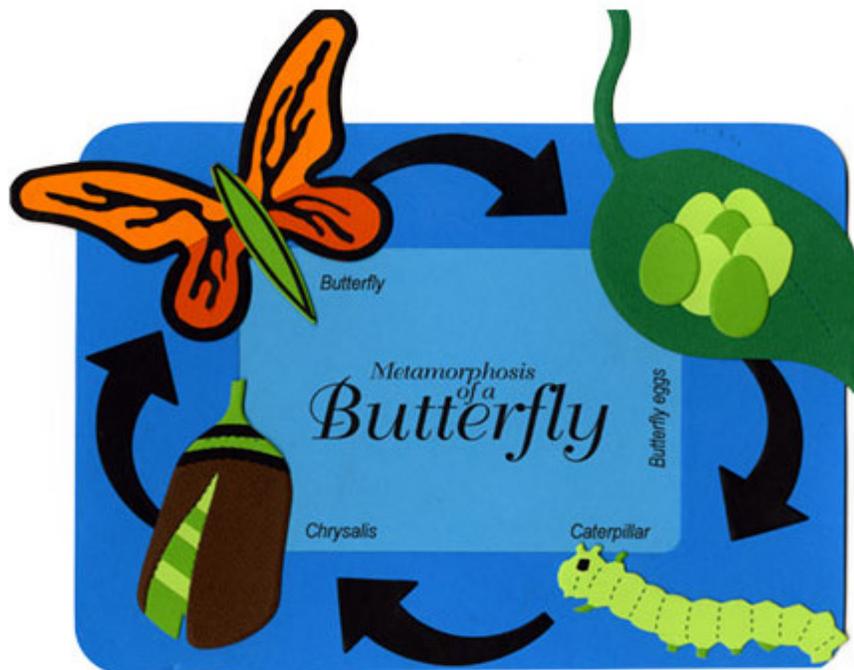


ELEMENTARY SCIENCE PROGRAM
MATH, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

A Collection of Learning Experiences on
**BUTTERFLIES AND
MOTHS**

Butterflies and Moths
Student Activity Book

Revised August 2008



Name _____

This learning experience activity book is yours to keep. Please put your name on it now. This activity book should contain your observations of and results from your experiments.

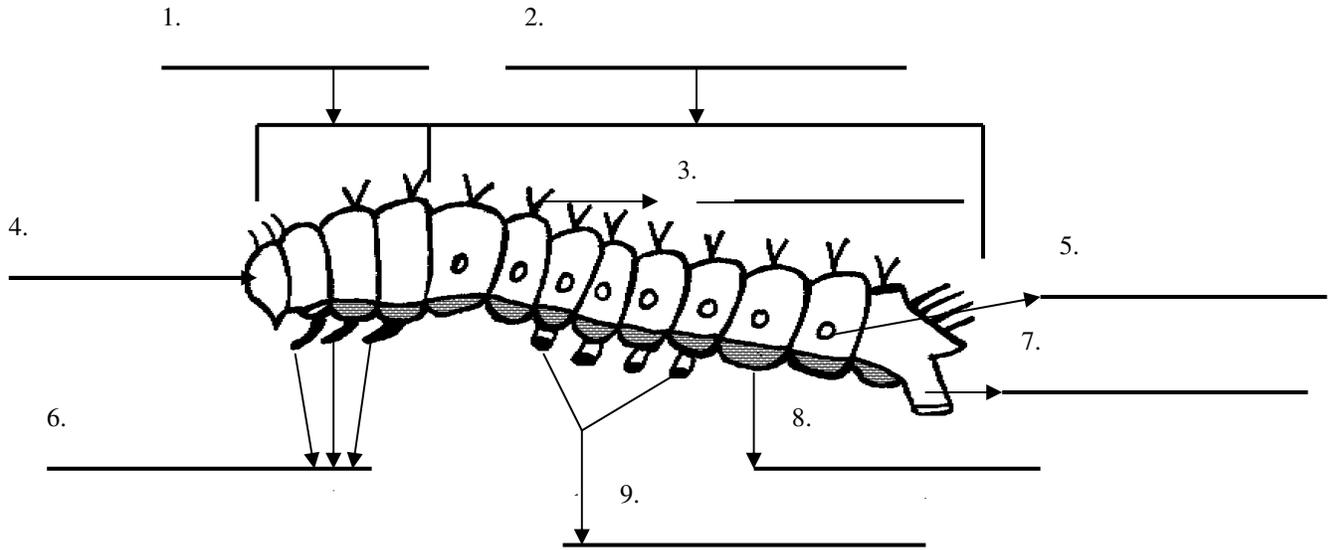
When performing experiments, ask your teacher for any additional materials you may need.

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CATERPILLAR PARTS

Label the parts of the caterpillar on the lines below. Use the word bank to help you.



WORD BANK

Spiracle
Abdomen
Head
Segment
Bristles (setae)

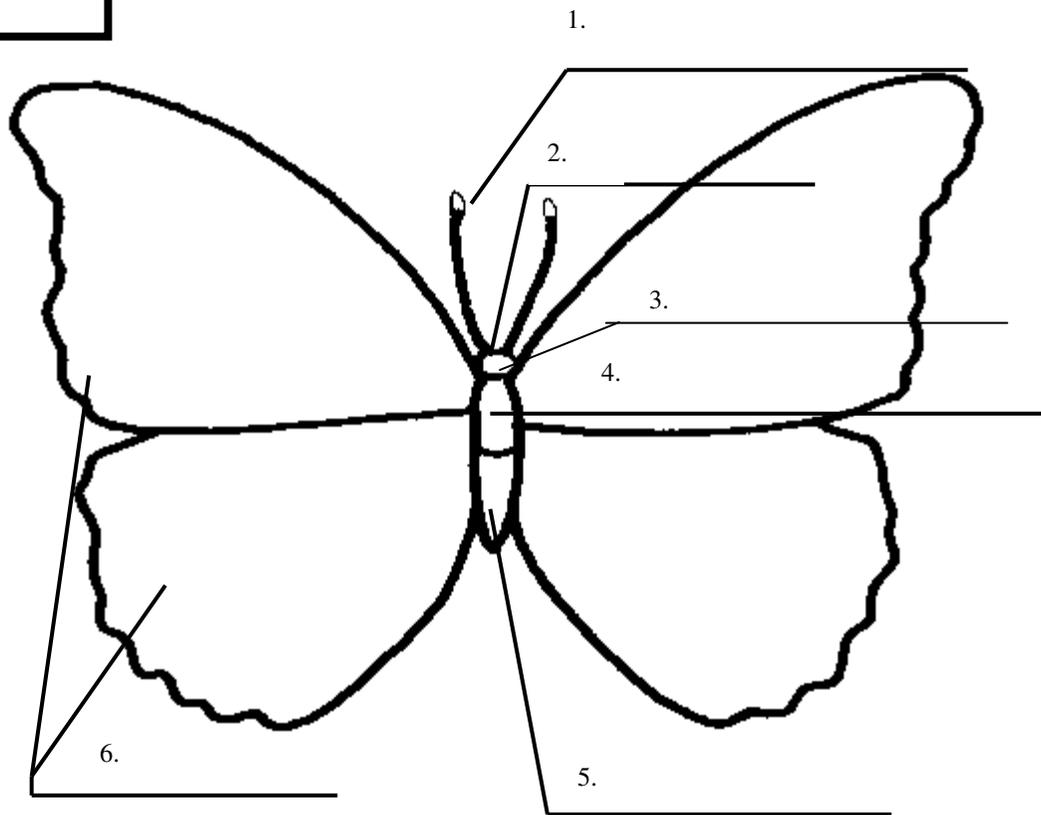
True Legs
Prolegs
Thorax
Anal prolegs

Label the butterfly on the lines below. Use the word bank to help you.

WORD BANK

Head
Thorax
Wings
Antennae
Abdomen
Proboscis

As you observe the butterflies in the sanctuary, add to the drawing below.



Directions:

Cut out the four stages of the life cycle of the butterfly at the bottom of the page. Paste them in the boxes below next to the correct label.



egg



adult

larva



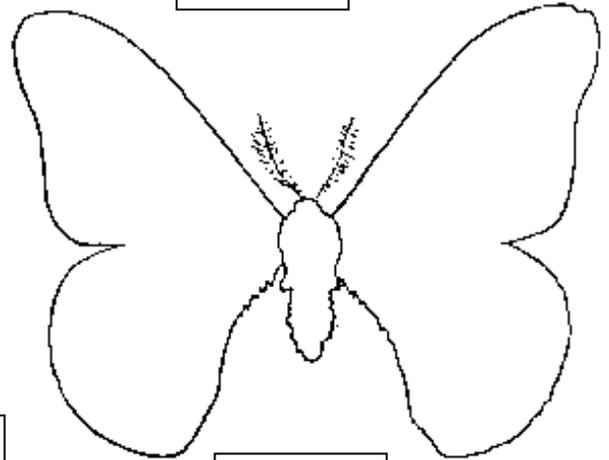
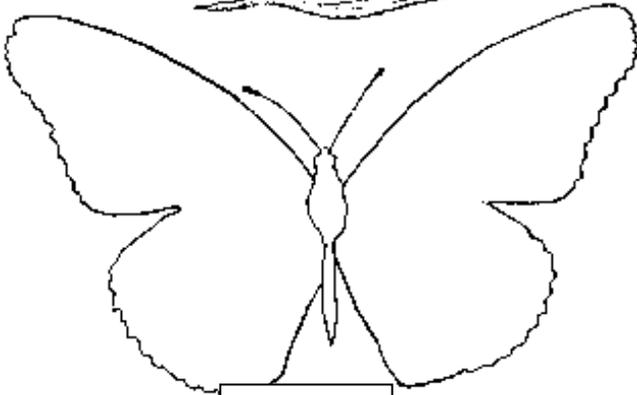
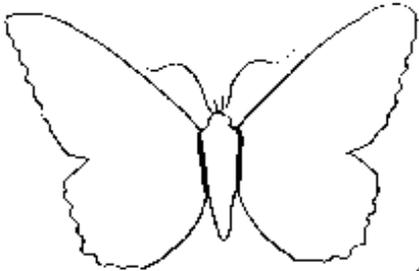
pupa



BUTTERFLY OR MOTH?

Directions:

Look at each drawing below. Label each drawing below as either **butterfly** or **moth**.

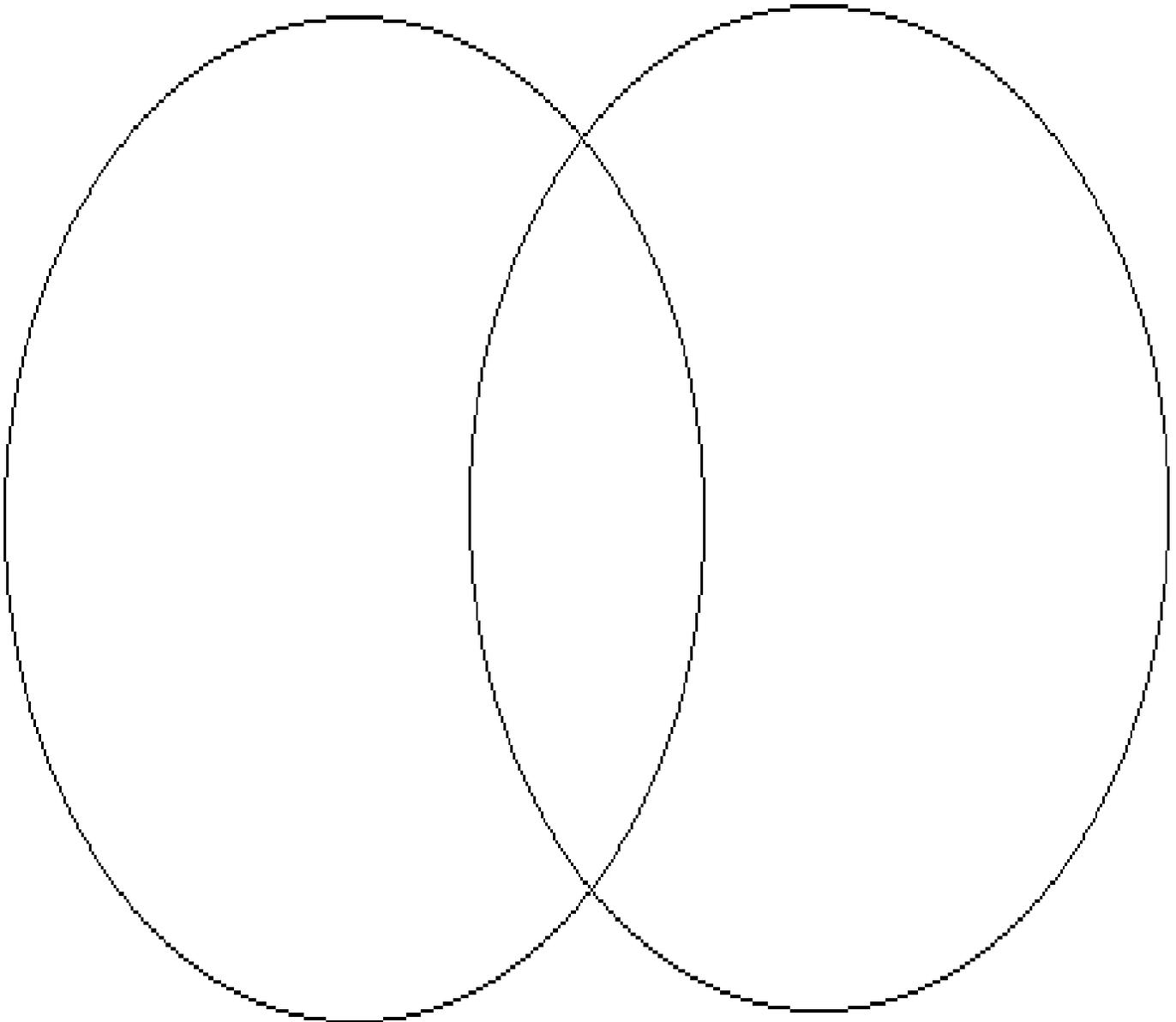


VENN DIAGRAM- BUTTERFLY VS. MOTH

Use the venn diagram below to compare a butterfly and a moth.

Butterfly

Moth



Name: _____

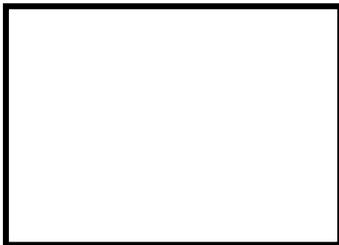
Date: _____

Butterflies and Moths Student Assessment

Directions: Read the question carefully and answer based on your knowledge about butterflies and moths. Use a word from the word bank to fill in the blank. Use words only once.

Butterflies	Egg	Chrysalis	Antenna	Larva
Adult	Proboscis	Caterpillar	Life Cycle	

- 1.) The four stages of growth of a butterfly or moth are called the _____.
- 2.) The straw like tube used for getting nectar is called _____.
- 3.) _____ is the stage in a butterfly's life when it is inside a silk cocoon.
- 4.) The _____ is the first stage of the butterfly's life cycle.
- 5.) A _____ is a worm-like larva of a butterfly or moth.
- 6.) The _____ is the moveable sense organ on the head of insects.
- 7.) The second stage in the life cycle, which comes before the pupa, is called _____.
- 8.) A fully developed insect is called an _____.
- 9.) A Painted Lady is one of the kinds of _____ we have been studying.
10. Draw and label the life cycle of a butterfly.



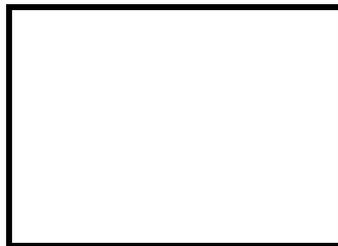
1. _____



2. _____

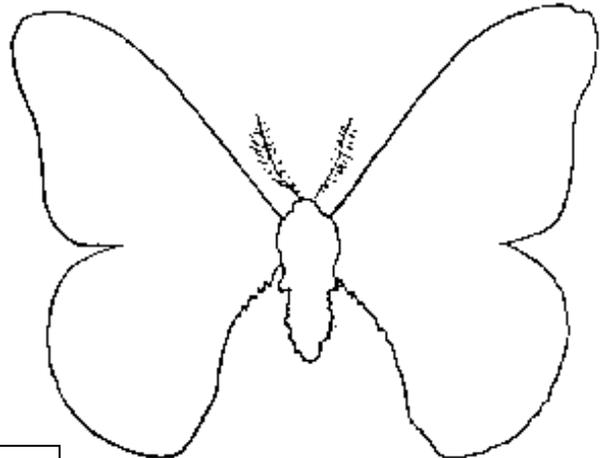
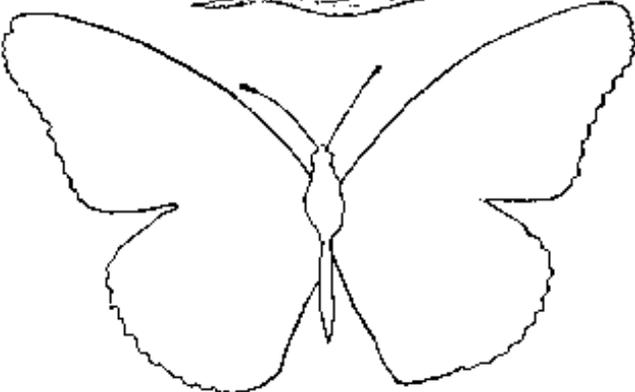
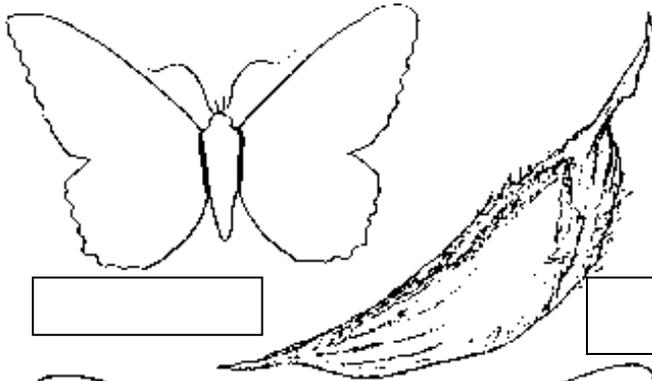


3. _____



4. _____

11.-19.) Label each drawing below as being either a moth or a butterfly.



BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS STUDENT SELF-ASSESSMENT



Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do you now know about butterflies that you didn't know before?

2. What do you know about the differences between butterflies and moths?

3. How do you think you and your partner(s) worked together? Give some examples.

4. What learning experiences did you enjoy? Explain why did you liked them.

5. Were there any learning experiences in the unit you didn't understand or that confused you? Explain your answer.

6. Take another look at your activity sheets and science notebook. Describe how well you think you recorded your observations and ideas.

7. How did your work in this unit affect your attitude toward science?

GLOSSARY

Adult:	an animal that is fully developed or mature.
Abdomen:	the lower portion of the insect's body, below the thorax.
Antenna:	movable sense organ on the head of insects.
Biotic potential:	the capacity of an organism or species to reproduce and survive assuming no death due to unfavorable environmental conditions.
Butterfly:	diurnal insect with a slender body and broad, brightly marked wings.
Camouflage:	to conceal or disguise
Care:	protection, to watch over
Caterpillar:	the worm like larva of a butterfly or moth.
Chrysalis:	pupa of insects, such as butterflies, that pass the pupil stage in a quiescent condition enclosed in a firm case. Plural: chrysalides or chrysalises.
Cocoon:	a silk enclosure which an insect larva forms about itself and in which it passes the pupa stage.
Development:	to cause to grow or expand.
Emerge:	to come out into view.
Feeding:	an act of eating.
Generation:	the average span of time between the birth of parents and that of their offspring.
Handling:	to touch, pick up, or carry with the hands.
Hollyhock	A plant of the mallow family with large rounded leaves and tall spikes of colorful flowers.

Humane:	characterized by compassion and sympathy for human being and animals.
Larva:	the worm-like stage of most insects following the egg stage and before the pupa stage. Plural: larvae
Life Cycle:	sequence of stages of growth in the life of an organism.
Mallow plant:	weed with geranium shaped leaves and small pink flowers.
Medium:	a nutrient system for the artificial cultivation of organisms (food).
Metamorphosis:	a change in body structure from egg to adult.
Moth:	a nocturnal insect with a thick body and feathered antennae.
Natural	existing in or produced by nature.
Offspring:	the descendants of an animal or plant.
Proboscis:	the sucking organ of a butterfly, straw like tube.
Pupa:	the stage between the larva and adult stages characterized by a long period of rest. Plural: pupae
Respect:	to show regard or consideration for.
Response:	a reply or a reaction resulting from stimulation.
Sanctuary:	a structure that allows the butterflies to grow and develop.
Stage:	one of the periods of growth and development of a plant or animal.
Stimulus:	something in nature that directly influences an activity of a living organism.
Thistle Plant:	prickly plant with heads of tubular flowers.
Thorax:	the portion of an insect's body between the head and abdomen.