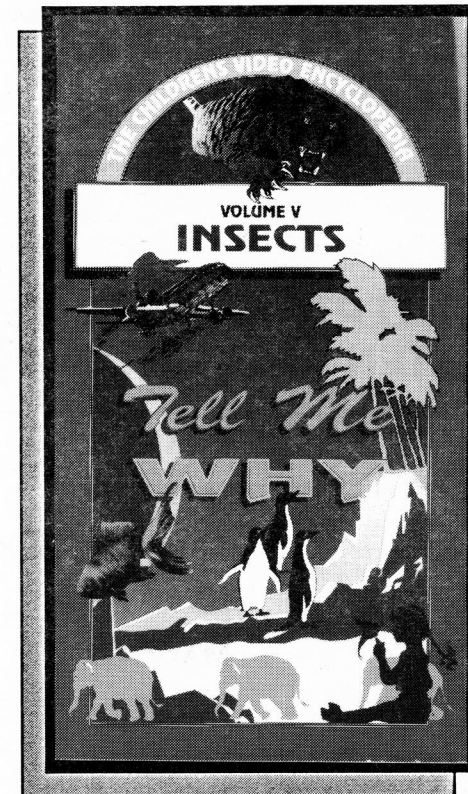


GLOSSARY

1. ANT-small, social insect.
2. ANTENNA, ANTENNAE-feelers on the head of an insect.
3. APHID-insect that eats plants.
4. BEE-four-winged, pollen-gathering insect.
5. BUTTERFLY-slender-bodied four-winged insect.
6. CATERPILLAR-crawling larva of a butterfly, moth, etc.
7. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM-a system of veins and arteries together with a pumping organ that circulates blood.
8. COCOON-case of certain insect pupas, made of thread.
9. COMPOUND EYE-eye made up of numerous simple eyes, as in insects and crustaceans.
10. CRICKET-grasshopperlike insect.
11. DISEASE-ailment; sickness.
12. DORMANT-not active.
13. DRONE-male bee.
14. FLEA-bloodsucking, wingless jumping insect.
15. FLY-two-winged insect.
16. GRASSHOPPER-jumping, plant-eating insect.
17. GREGARIOUS-living in herds or flocks.
18. HIVE-a box or other shelter for a colony of domestic bees, in which they make and store honey.
19. HONEY-syrup made by bees from flowers.
20. HONEYPOT-large waxen cell near the queen bee filled with enough honey to last until eggs hatch.
21. INSECT-six-legged invertebrate.
22. INVERTEBRATE-having no backbone.
23. LARVA, LARVAE-early form of an animal.
24. LICE-parasitic insects.
25. LOCUST-short-horned grasshopper.
26. LUCIFERIN-a substance in the blood of fire flies that combines with an enzyme in their bodies to produce light.
27. LUMINESCENCE-light without heat.
28. MAGGOT-wormlike larva.
29. METAMORPHOSIS-transformation.
30. MIGRATION-moving in a group.
31. MOLT-shed skin.
32. MOSQUITO-small, blood-sucking insect.
33. MOTH-nocturnal flying insect.
34. NOCTURNAL-pertaining to night.
35. OVIPOSITOR-a special organ of insects for depositing eggs in a suitable place, usually situated at the end of the abdomen.
36. PLAGUE-deadly epidemic or disease.
37. POISON-substance that kills or harms.
38. PRAYING MANTIS-any of a number of related long, slender insects with grasping, spiny forelegs often held together as if in prayer.
39. PUPA, PUPAE-insect halfway between larva and adult.
40. QUEEN-one egg-laying female bee.
41. SOCIAL BEES-bees that live in colonies.
42. SOCIAL WASPS-wasps that live in colonies.
43. SOLITARY-living or being alone.
44. STING-to prick or wound with a sting.
45. TERMITE-wood-eating insect.
46. THORAX-center of the body.
47. TRACHEA-windpipe
48. WAGGING DANCE-the dance of foraging bees that shows where the food is.
49. WASP-stinging insect.
50. WEEVIL-beetles destructive to grain, fruit, etc.
51. WORKER-female bee that doesn't lay eggs.
52. WRIGGLER-one who squirms.

Tell Me WHY TEACHER'S GUIDE



VOLUME V
INSECTS

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Obtain for display (carefully, in humane manner) a moth and butterfly for comparison. If live specimens are unavailable, utilize pictures.
2. Discuss the other classes of the phylum - Arthropoda.
3. Obtain honey produced from various flower types. Ask children to discern differences.
4. Ask students to prepare reports to be given to the class on - malaria, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, allergic reactions to stings, etc.
5. Explain to students the relationship between the Monarch and Viceroy butterflies.



CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR

LARVAE	COAGULATE
HEAD	MALARIA
THORAX	YELLOW FEVER
ABDOMEN	DIPHTHERIA
LEPIDOPTERA	MAGGOT
METAMORPHOSIS	PUPAE
MIGRATION	LOCUST
MILKWEED	DRONE
SOCIAL INSECTS	WORKER
ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT	



QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION AND FURTHER STUDY



1. How do crickets chirp?
2. What is silk?
3. How does a pupae differ from a chrysalis?
4. How do insects transport gases?
5. What are some diseases carried by insects? Be sure to list the insect vector.
6. What are some of the major characteristics of an insect?
7. What role do the antennae play?
8. Prepare a report on different types of ants found in tropical forests. Note extreme climactic and geographical distribution.
9. For what purposes do insects use scents (pheromones)?
10. Discuss the migration of the Monarch butterfly. How is the survival of the Monarch tied to the milkweed? How is the survival of the Viceroy tied to the Monarch?
11. Insects belong to a larger group of animals, the Arthropoda...contrast the insect's characteristics with other Arthropoda.
12. How does insect metamorphosis differ from amphibian metamorphosis?
13. How does migration differ in butterflies and waterfowl?
14. List and describe the roles of the social insects - queen, worker, drone.
15. Research and discuss the language of the bee dances.
16. Contrast the wasp and the bee.
17. What is the difference between a bite and a sting?
18. Of what is honey composed? Trace the production from the flower to the honeycomb.

..... CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

ENTOMOLOGIST	ENVIRONMENTALIST
AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION AGENT	PEST CONTROL OFFICER
BEE KEEPER	MEDICAL RESEARCHER
PESTICIDE CHEMIST	TEACHER