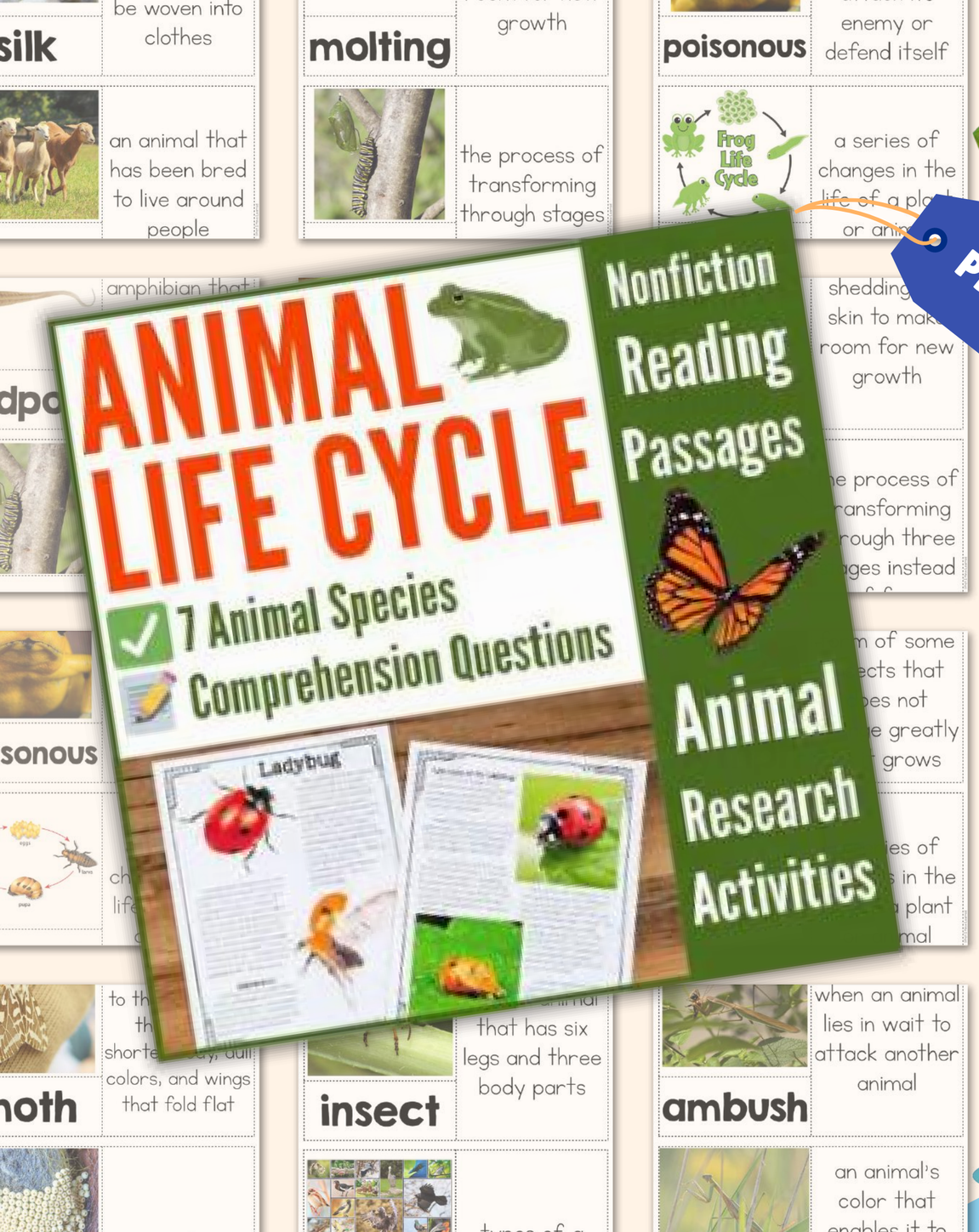


Learn All About Lovely Ladybugs!

GRADE LEVELS 2ND–3RD

ANIMAL LIFE CYCLE

7 ANIMAL SPECIES

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

WHAT'S INCLUDED IN EACH PRODUCT

- **Vocabulary Cards**
- **Vocabulary Activities** - matching with and without photos & Frayer Model
- **Informational Article** in two formats (with and without photos)
- **Websites** for additional research: **QR Codes & Google Site**
- **Graphic Organizers**
- **Comprehension Activities**
- **Fact Sort**
- **Summary Page**
- **Writing Pages**
- **Google Slides**

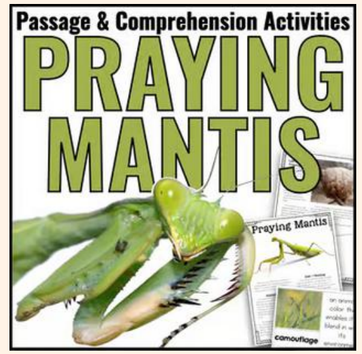














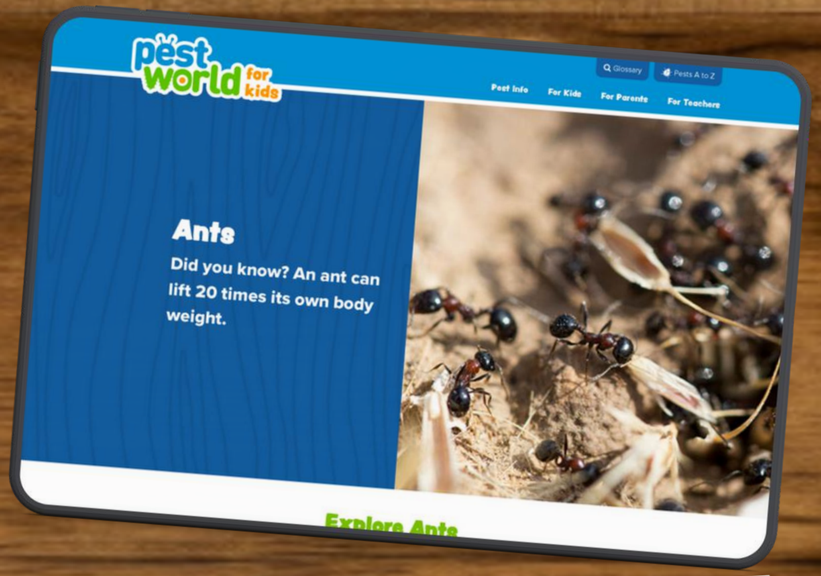
- Ants
- Bees
- Butterflies
- Frogs
- Ladybugs
- Praying Mantis
- Silkworms

ANT

shedding old skin to make room for new growth

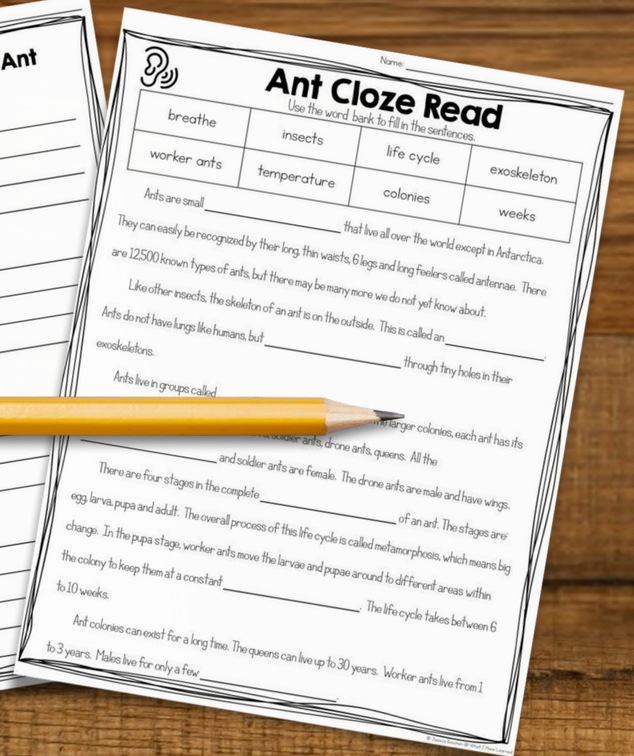


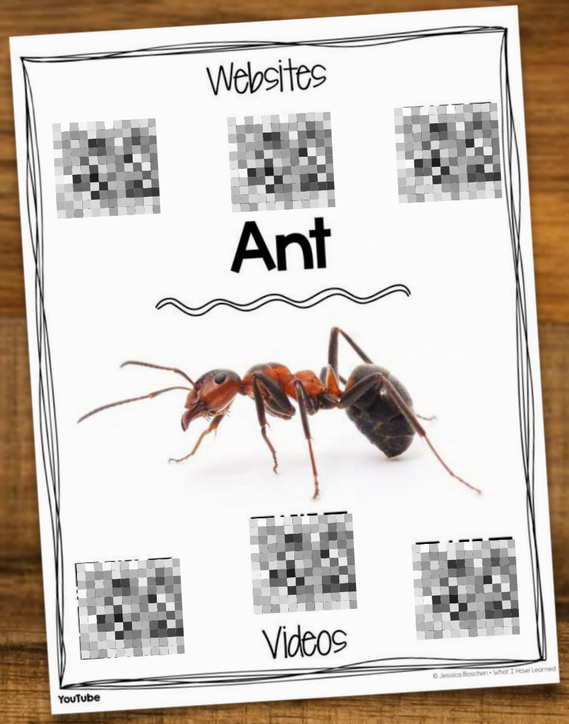
molting













BEE

a powder, usually yellow, that flowers produce to help make more flowers



pollen

pest world for kids

Glossary | Pests A to Z

Pest Info | For Kids | For Parents | For Teachers

Bee Facts for Kids

Did you know? Bees can see color. Except the color red.



Explore Bee Facts for Kids

Bumblebees | Honeybees | Carpenter Bees | Killer Bees



Bees

Bees are flying insects that feed on nectar and pollen which they gather from flowers. There are almost 20,000 types or species of bees. They live all over the world, except in Antarctica. They are known for producing honey and beeswax. Bees are very important for carrying pollen between flowers, so that more flowers can grow.

Appearance

The bee has a very large tongue called a proboscis which is usually curls up in a spiral underneath its head. The smalles only 0.08 inches long and the lar inches long. Bees have two pai The front set of wings is larg rear set.

Living Tog

Some species of bees called colonies. Colonies o thousands of bees. Every its own job. This is calle The first caste is the to lay the eggs. She

day! The second caste is the workers who do not lay eggs but search for food and look after the young. Drones make up the third caste. They try to find a queen and mate with her. Drones to not have stingers.

Many other bee species are solitary. In the solitary species, the female usually lives in a nest she builds herself. There are no worker bees, so no honey or beeswax is made.

Name:

I Wonder

What questions do you still have about bees? Write them in the bubbles.

How can you find the ans your questions?

Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is	Actions does, can	Environment where it lives
Bees eat nectar and pollen.	The queen's job is to lay eggs.	The worker bees feed the larvae for the next five to seven days.
The larvae shed their skins in a process called molting.	Bees produce honey and beeswax.	The workers look for food and look after the young.
Ten to 23 days later, the bees will chew their way out of the cells.	Many bees species are solitary.	Bees are very important for carrying pollen between flowers so more flowers can grow.
Bees have two pairs of wings.	The four stages of a bee life cycle are: egg, larva, pupa and adult.	On about day nine, the larva form cocoons.
The caste system is when each bee has a different job.	Some bees live together in colonies.	The process of an egg becoming an adult bee is called metamorphosis.
Within the cocoons the larvae become pupae.	The queen lays a single egg in each cell of the honeycomb.	Bees build a nest called a hive.
The egg hatches in about three days.	In the colony, each bee may have its own job.	The workers seal the pupae in the cells to protect them.

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Websites

Bees



Videos

SafeShare

Life Cycle of the Honey Bee



There are four stages in a complete life cycle of a honeybee. These are: egg, larva, pupa and adult bee. The process of an egg becoming an adult bee is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

The queen lays a single egg in each of the eight-sided cells built in a honeycomb by the workers. The eggs hatch after about three days. The bee at this stage is known as a larva and looks very much like a small worm.



The worker bees feed the larvae for the next five to seven days. To grow, the larvae must shed their skins in a process called molting. On about day nine, the larvae stop feeding and produce silk-like threads, which they use to spin themselves into cocoons.

Within the cocoons, the larvae become pupae. The workers seal the pupae into the cells to protect them. This stage takes around 10 to 23 days, depending on the caste of bee the larva will become. The pupae begin to develop the body parts of the adult bees, such as eyes, legs and wings. Eventually, they chew their way out of the cell and emerge as fully formed adults.



BUTTERFLY

wings flapping up and down very quickly



flutter

Butterfly Vocabulary Activity

Name:

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition
		
		
		
		

Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is

Actions does, can

Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set or the below categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Butterflies have six legs and four wings.	Monarch butterflies migrate to Mexico each year.	The larva develops a hard skin called a pupa.
The pupa is brown or green and blends in with the environment.	There are up to 20,000 different species of butterfly.	There are four stages in a life cycle: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.
The adult must wait for about an hour for its wings to straighten.	The pupa is called a [illegible]	Butterflies travel about 5-12 miles per hour.
[illegible] have taste buds on their feet.		Within the pupa, the caterpillar becomes a soup and then the adult insect develops.
Butterflies eat nectar from plants, sap, and juices from fruit.	The female attaches her eggs to plants so that when the larvae emerge, they have food.	When butterflies fly, their wings make a fluttering motion.
The adult insect has legs, antennae, a proboscis, and wings.	Butterflies have very long tongues called proboscises.	The larva has legs and eyes.
The largest butterfly is 11 inches across.	The larva is also called a caterpillar.	Butterflies use very long tongues called proboscises, which they curl up in spirals underneath their heads.
The caterpillar eats and sheds its skin in a process called molting.	Some butterflies migrate long distances.	When the adult emerges, its wings are wet.

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Butterfly



Butterflies are insects that live all around the world except Antarctica. Scientists believe there are up to 20,000 different types or species of butterfly. Butterflies have six legs, and four large wings that are often brightly colored. When butterflies fly, their wings make a flutter motion, which means that they flap up and down very quickly. The fastest butterfly can fly 37 miles per hour, but most butterflies travel at about five to 12 miles per hour.

Appearance

The smallest butterfly is less than one inch across and the largest is about 11 inches across. Butterflies have taste buds on their feet. They eat nectar from plants, sap, and juices from fruit.





Life Cycle of a Butterfly

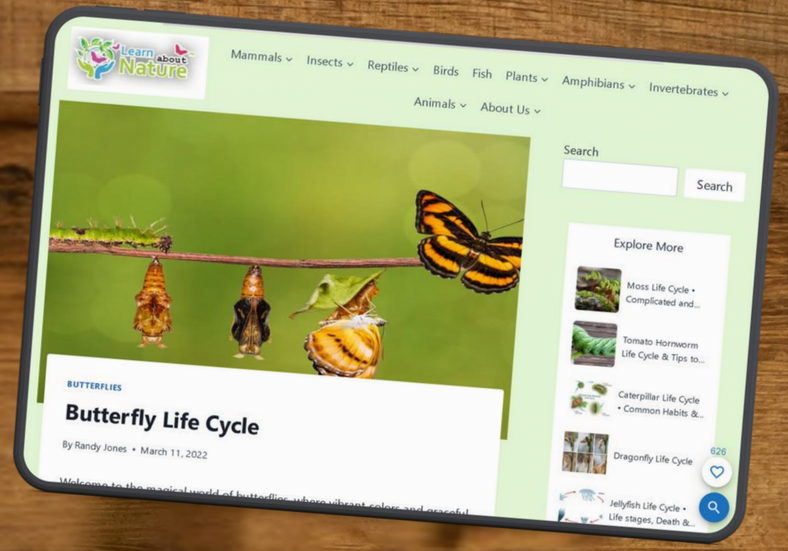
There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a butterfly. These are: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (chrysalis), and adult. This overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

Butterfly eggs are tiny and usually round or oval. The female attaches her eggs to plants so that when the larvae emerge, they have food nearby. The larva is the second stage of the metamorphosis. It looks like a small worm, but has legs and eyes. It often has a colorful patterns of stripes and patches and stiff hairs. The caterpillar eats leaves and is the feeding and growth stage of the butterfly. Because it grows rapidly, it must shed its skin several times in a process called molting.

The butterfly larva then develops a hard skin that is brown or green and blends into the environment. This is called a pupa or chrysalis. Most species of butterfly survive the winter in this stage. The pupa undergoes an incredible transformation. Within the hard skin, the caterpillar tissues are broken down to form a soup. Then, from this soup, the adult insect's structures develop, such as the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

A fully formed adult eventually emerges. For a while, the wings are wet and crumpled. The adult waits for about an hour for the blood to pump through the wings and straighten them before flying off.





Websites

Butterfly



Videos

YouTube

FROG

a type of frog, generally with dry skin and warts



toad

Frog Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition

Frog Cloze Read

Use the word bank to fill in the sentences.

poisonous	life cycle	amphibians	metamorphosis
breathe	tadpoles	froglet	camouflaged

Frogs are _____, which means they can live both in and out of water.

Frogs have lungs, but they can also _____ through their skin.

Frogs have long, strong hind legs to help them hop long distances. The front legs are shorter. Some frogs have webbed feet. Others have suction pads on their toes to help them climb. Frogs have a wide variety of skin colors. Some are very well _____ and are plain brown, gray or green. Others are _____ and show this to other animals by having vivid patterns of bright red, yellow, black and blue skins. Many _____ with smooth skins, but others have lumps. _____ with bumps are called toads. Toads are a type of frog.

There are four stages in one complete _____ of a frog. These are: egg, larva (tadpole), froglet and adult. The overall process is called _____, which means big change. Females lay a mass of eggs is called frog-spawn. The eggs soon begin to grow and form a larvae, or tadpoles. The _____ then break out of the jelly, attach themselves to underwater plants, and start to develop. After about five weeks, the tadpoles begin to grow hind legs. This stage is sometimes called a _____. It takes two weeks to several months for a fully developed adult frog with lungs, legs and no tail to emerge from the water. The adult frog lives mostly on land, but will sometimes go for a swim.

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Frog

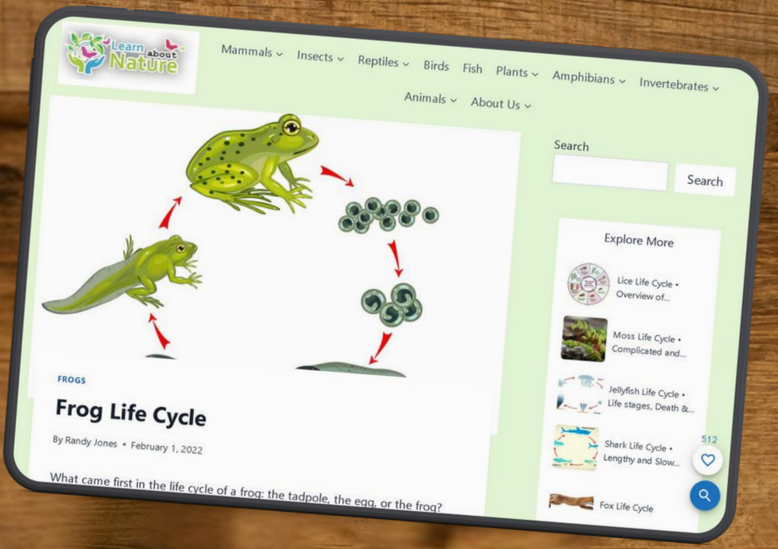


Frogs are amphibians, which means they can live both in and out of water. There are about 4,800 different types or species of frogs. They live in many places on the planet, but especially in tropical rainforests. Frogs have lungs, but they can also breathe through their skin. Frogs are carnivorous and eat mainly insects and small animals like earthworms, minnows and spiders. Many male frogs sing with grunts and croaks to attract females.

Some frogs have webbed feet and some of them have suction pads on their toes to help them climb. Frogs have a wide variety of skin colors. Some are very well camouflaged and are plain brown, gray or green. Others are poisonous and show this to other animals by having vivid patterns of red, yellow, black and blue skin. Many [illegible] skins but others have [illegible] Some of

Appearance

The largest frog is the giant or [illegible] frog found in Africa. It can grow [illegible] foot long. The smallest frog is abo[illegible] inches long. Frogs have long, str[illegible] to help them hop long distances. [illegible] legs or arms are shorter. The [illegible] which is only 1.5 inches long, c[illegible] times its body length in one [illegible]



Life Cycle of the Frog

There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a frog. These are: egg, larva (tadpole), froglet and adult. The overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

Female frogs usually lay their eggs in water. They often lay thousands of eggs together which become covered in a jelly-like substance. This mass of eggs is called frog-spawn. The eggs soon begin to grow and form larvae, or tadpoles. Organs such as the tails and gills begin to form. This stage lasts for three to 25 days depending on the species.

The tadpoles then break out of the jelly, attach themselves to underwater plants, and start to develop. At first, tadpoles look like small fish with large heads, external gills, and long tails. After about five weeks, they begin to grow hind legs. These are soon followed by the front legs, and then the tadpoles' tail starts to shorten. This stage is a frog's life is sometimes called a froglet.

It takes two weeks to several months for a fully developed adult frog with lungs, legs and no tail to emerge from the water. The adult frog lives mostly on land, but will sometimes go for a swim.







Websites

Frog



Videos

Safeshare

FROG

a small animal that has six legs and three body parts

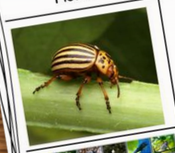


insect

Name:

Ladybug Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition
		
		
		
		

Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is

Actions does, can

Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set or the below categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Ladybugs live in meadows, forests, and gardens.	Ladybugs are brightly colored to let predators know they are poisonous.	From the soup, an adult ladybug structure develops.
Ladybugs live for about one to two years.	Ladybugs are helpful, because they eat insects such as aphids that destroy plants.	There are four stages in a ladybug's life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult.
If food is not available, ladybugs will eat each other.	The changes a ladybug goes through [illegible]	An adult ladybug may eat up to 75 aphids each day.
[illegible] ybugs fly at about 15 miles per hour.		There are about 5000 species of ladybugs.
Ladybugs have four wings. The top two wings are wing covers to protect the back two wings.	Ladybug larvae eat hundreds of aphids during this stage.	Ladybugs beat their wings 85 times per second.
Ladybugs have six legs, and a body that looks like a tiny dome.	Ladybugs can be red, yellow or orange with small dots.	As the larvae get bigger, they shed their skins in a process called molting.
The spots on a ladybug do not show the age or gender of the ladybug.	Once larva reach a certain size, they stop eating and develop into pupae.	Some ladybugs are black or have stripes or a checkered pattern.
Inside the pupa, the larva breaks down into a soup.	The number of spots varies between species.	The structures of an adult ladybug are the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

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Ladybug



Many ladybugs are very striking because the color on the wing-covers can be a bright, shiny red, yellow or orange, often with small colored dots on them. However, some species are entirely black and some even have stripes or a checkered pattern. The number of spots varies between species, but does not show the age or gender of the ladybug. They have a black underside and black legs. Ladybugs are brightly colored to let predators know they are poisonous and that they might want to hunt for something else.

Ladybugs are flying insects that live in areas such as meadows, forests and gardens. There are about 5,000 types or species of ladybugs in the world. They are considered to be very helpful, because they eat insects that destroy plants, such as aphids, fruit flies and mites. An adult lady[bug] may eat up to 75 aphids each day! If fo[od] is not available, ladybugs often eat othe[r] ladybugs. Ladybugs fly at about 15 mile[s] hour and beat their wings about 85 t[imes] per second.

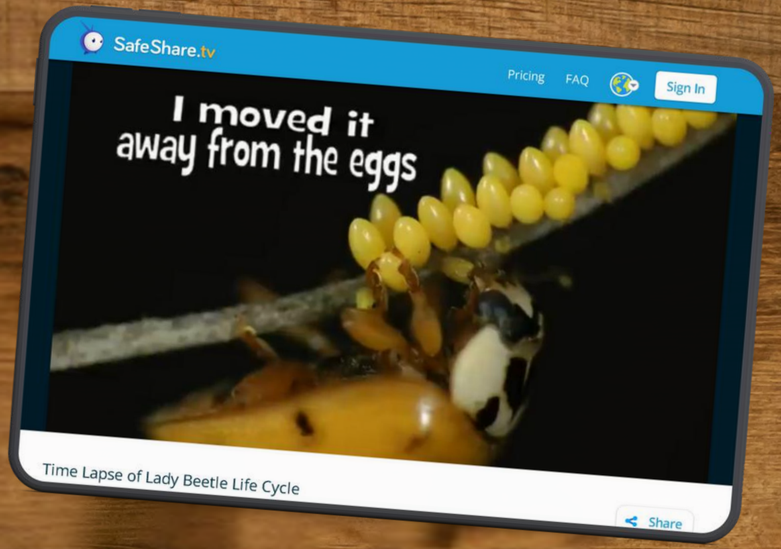
Appearance

Ladybugs are small insects th[at] size between 0.04 to 0.4 inches. [They] six legs and a body that looks li[ke a] dome. They have four wings, t[wo] two become wing-covers to p[rotect] body.



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Time Lapse of Lady Beetle Life Cycle

Share

Life Cycle of the Ladybug

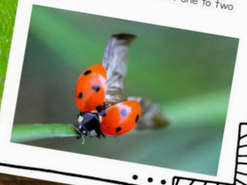
There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a ladybug. These are: egg, larva, pupa and adult. The overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

Female ladybugs lay clutches of tiny, golden eggs on the undersides of leaves. These clutches usually have between three to 10 eggs. An adult ladybug lays about 1,000 eggs throughout her life.

Each larva hatches out of the egg after about four to 10 days. The larvae are the growing stage of the ladybug and they eat hundreds of aphids during this stage. It takes larvae about to three weeks to fully grow, during which they shed their skin several times in a process called molting.

Once larvae reach a particular size, they stop eating and attach themselves to a plant leaf or stem. They then develop hard skins and enter their next developmental stage, called the pupa. The pupa undergoes an incredible change. Within the hard skin, the pupa's tissues are broken down to form a soup. Then, from this soup, the adult ladybug's structures develop such as the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

A fully adult ladybug emerges from the pupa. Ladybugs live for about one to two years.



Websites

Ladybug



Videos

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LADYBUG

a small animal that has six legs and three body parts

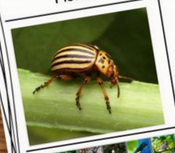


insect

Name:

Ladybug Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition
		
		
		
		

Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is

Actions does, can

Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set or the below categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Ladybugs live in meadows, forests, and gardens.	Ladybugs are brightly colored to let predators know they are poisonous.	From the soup, an adult ladybug structure develops.
Ladybugs live for about one to two years.	Ladybugs are helpful, because they eat insects such as aphids that destroy plants.	There are four stages in a ladybug's life cycle: egg, larva, pupa and adult.
If food is not available, ladybugs will eat each other.	The changes a ladybug goes through...	An adult ladybug may eat up to 75 aphids each day.
...ybugs fly at about 15 miles per hour.		There are about 5000 species of ladybugs.
Ladybugs have four wings. The top two wings are wing covers to protect the back two wings.	Ladybug larvae eat hundreds of aphids during this stage.	Ladybugs beat their wings 85 times per second.
Ladybugs have six legs, and a body that looks like a tiny dome.	Ladybugs can be red, yellow or orange with small dots.	As the larvae get bigger, they shed their skins in a process called molting.
The spots on a ladybug do not show the age or gender of the ladybug.	Once larva reach a certain size, they stop eating and develop into pupae.	Some ladybugs are black or have stripes or a checkered pattern.
Inside the pupa, the larva breaks down into a soup.	The number of spots varies between species.	The structures of an adult ladybug are the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

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Ladybug

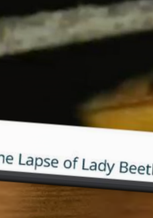


Many ladybugs are very striking because the color on the wing-covers can be a bright, shiny red, yellow or orange, often with small colored dots on them. However, some species are entirely black and some even have stripes or a checkered pattern. The number of spots varies between species, but does not show the age or gender of the ladybug. They have a black underside and black legs. Ladybugs are brightly colored to let predators know they are poisonous and that they might want to hunt for something else.

Ladybugs are flying insects that live in areas such as meadows, forests and gardens. There are about 5,000 types or species of ladybugs in the world. They are considered to be very helpful, because they eat insects that destroy plants, such as aphids, fruit flies and mites. An adult lady... may eat up to 75 aphids each day! If fo... is not available, ladybugs often eat othe... ladybugs. Ladybugs fly at about 15 mile... hour and beat their wings about 85 t... per second.

Appearance

Ladybugs are small insects th... size between 0.04 to 0.4 inches. ... six legs and a body that looks li... dome. They have four wings, t... two become wing-covers to p... body.



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I moved it away from the eggs

Time Lapse of Lady Beetle Life Cycle

Share

Life Cycle of the Ladybug

There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a ladybug. These are: egg, larva, pupa and adult. The overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

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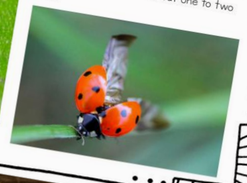
Each larva hatches out of the egg after about four to 10 days. The larvae are the growing stage of the ladybug and they eat hundreds of aphids during this stage. It takes larvae about to three weeks to fully grow, during which they shed their skin several times in a process called molting.



Once larvae reach a particular size, they stop eating and attach themselves to a plant leaf or stem. They then develop hard skins and enter their next developmental stage, called the pupa. The pupa undergoes an incredible change. Within the hard skin, the pupa's tissues are broken down to form a soup. Then, from this soup, the adult ladybug's structures develop such as the legs, antennae, proboscis and wings.

A fully adult ladybug emerges from the pupa. Ladybugs live for about one to two years.





Websites

Ladybug



Videos

SafeShare

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PRAYING MANTIS

the smaller form of some insects that does not change greatly as it grows



nymph

Praying Mantis Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition
		
		
		
		

I Wonder

What questions do you still have about praying mantises? Write them in the bubbles.

How can you find the answers to your questions?

Praying Mantis



There are over 2,400 types or species of praying mantises. Most of them live in trees and bushes. The closest insects related to the praying mantis are termites and cockroaches.

Appearance

Praying mantises can be several inches l... They have very long front legs. Praying man... fold these legs underneath themselves in a ... that makes them look like they are prayin... is why they are called praying mantises. ... forelegs have spikes on them. Praying m... use the spiky legs to catch prey, usually ... insects.

Some praying mantises have wi... fly. They have two sets of wings. ... wings are hard and colored to cam... mantises. The outer wings also a... the hind wings. The hind wings, w... use for flying, are more delicat...

Diet / Feeding

The praying mantis has a large, triangular-shaped head with two very large eyes on the ... It relies on its vision for hunting, so it is ... the day. The neck of the mantis ... turn up to 180

Life Cycle of the Praying Mantis



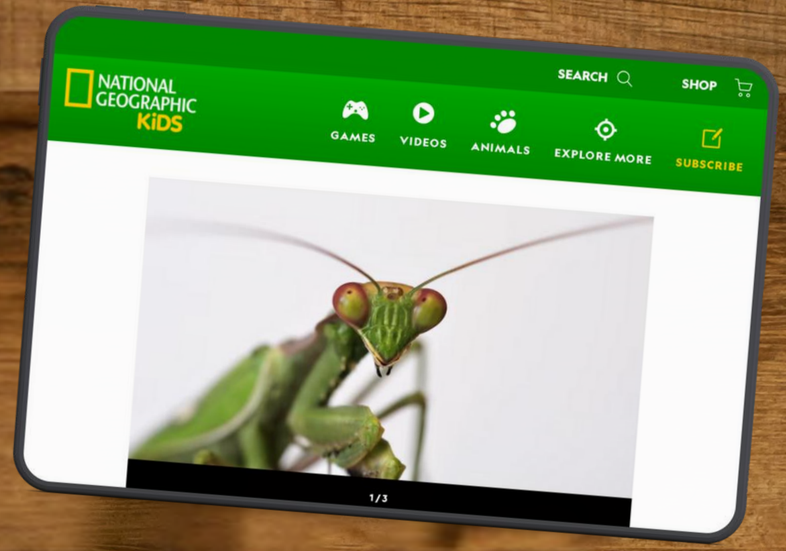
There are three stages in one complete life cycle of a praying mantis. These are: egg, nymph, and adult. Praying mantises go through gradual changes and there is no pupa stage as there is in many other insects. The overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change. Praying mantises go through an incomplete metamorphosis because there are only three stages.

The female lays many eggs grouped together. She covers the group of eggs with foam that turns hard to protect the eggs. This is called an ootheca. When the nymphs emerge from the eggs, they usually look quite similar to adult mantises, except that they are smaller and don't have wings. Some nymphs are different colors than the adults.

To grow, the nymphs must shed their outer skeletons in a process called molting. Depending on the species, praying mantis nymphs will molt five to ten times. The nymphs also have huge appetites. If they cannot find enough aphids or other small insects, they will start to eat each other.

Praying mantises live for about 10-12 months in the wild.





Websites

Praying mantis

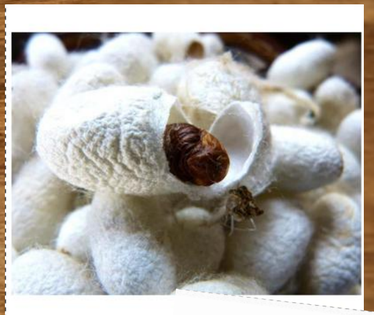


Videos

VideoLink

SILKWORM

a very soft, but strong fiber that can be woven into clothes



silk

Name:

Silkworm Vocabulary Activity

Cut out the words and definitions. Match them with the pictures.

Picture	Word	Definition

Name:

Silkworm Vocabulary Activity

Fill in the matrix for each word.

clutches

Definition	Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples

molting

Definition	Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples

Kiddle

Web Images Kimages Kpedia Español NEW

Adapted Mind

Pre-K | Kindergarten | 1st Grade | 2nd Grade | 3rd Grade | 4th Grade | 5th Grade | 6th Grade | 7th Grade | 8th Grade

Silkworm facts for kids

Kids Encyclopedia Facts

The **silkworm** is the larva or caterpillar of the ***Bombyx mori*** moth. Silk has been made for at least 5000 years in China. The moth is important because it makes silk. It is entirely dependent on humans, and it no longer lives in the wild. Silkworms eat mulberry leaves, and are native to northern China.

The domesticated *B. mori* and the wild *Bombyx mandarina* can still breed and sometimes produce hybrids.

Contents

Egg

Quick facts for kids
Silk Worm



Websites

Silkworm



Videos

YouTube

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Silkworm



The silkworm is the young caterpillar of the adult silk moth. Silk moths have been bred by humans for thousands of years, so that their silkworms can produce large amounts of silk. Silk is a very soft, strong fiber that can be woven into cloth. These silkworms are bred on farms and are called domesticated silkworms. Wild silk[illegible]orms do not produce enough silk to be use[illegible] modern farmers.

Appearance

Silk moths have a wingspan of 1.2-2.0 inches and a white, hairy body. The silkworms can be different colors but they are usually white, green or yellow.

Life Cycle of the Silk Moth

[illegible] are four stages in one complete [illegible]oth. These are: egg, [illegible]ller, pupa



skins several times in a process called molting. After molting, white larvae emerge with little horns on their backs. After they have molted four times, their bodies become slightly yellow and the skin becomes tighter.



The larvae then enter the pupae stage of their life cycle. They wrap themselves in threads of silk produced from their salivary glands, making cocoons. This can take two to three days to complete. Each cocoon is made of a thread of raw silk up to one mile long.



About 2,000 to 3,000 cocoons are needed to make one pound of silk. In wild silkworms, the pupae go on to develop into adults, however, this spoils the silk and makes it unusable for clothing. To avoid this, farmers boil the cocoons. This makes it easier to collect the silk, but also kills the silkworms. Some of the silkworms are allowed to develop into adults so that they can mate and lay more eggs. Farmed silk moths are unable to fly.

After the females lays eggs, the adult moths die. Silkworm moths can lay one or several broods of eggs a year depending on where they are kept. In a cold climate, the females hibernate and lay eggs only once a year, at the end of summer. The eggs hatch in spring. In warmer climates, there are usually two life cycles a year. In tropical areas, the eggs laid by female moths hatch within nine to 12 days.

HOW TO USE IT IN THE CLASSROOM

- **Read & Explore** – Read the article, watch videos, scan QR codes
- **Build Vocabulary** – Use word cards, match-ups, and Frayer models
- **Comprehend & Sort** – Answer questions, do cloze reading, sort facts
- **Take Notes** – Fill graphic organizers with gathered research
- **Write a Report** – Draft reports using printables or digital slides



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Jenny R.



My passion is making learning accessible to all students. I love scaffolding learning. Breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections. I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



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