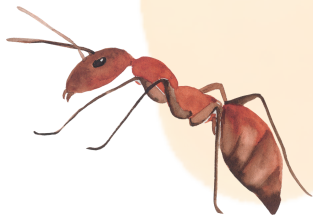


# *Insect unit*

These insect worksheets are best printed on **THICK** card stock or watercolour paint paper, .They are all created to be printed on one standard size A4 piece of paper and simply cut out to make mini cards. Page 6 can be printed on normal A4 paper -easy to fill out  
Add them to a frame, laminate them, mix them with other animal units. Create your own questions for them or even other activities.  
These worksheets are created to be adaptable



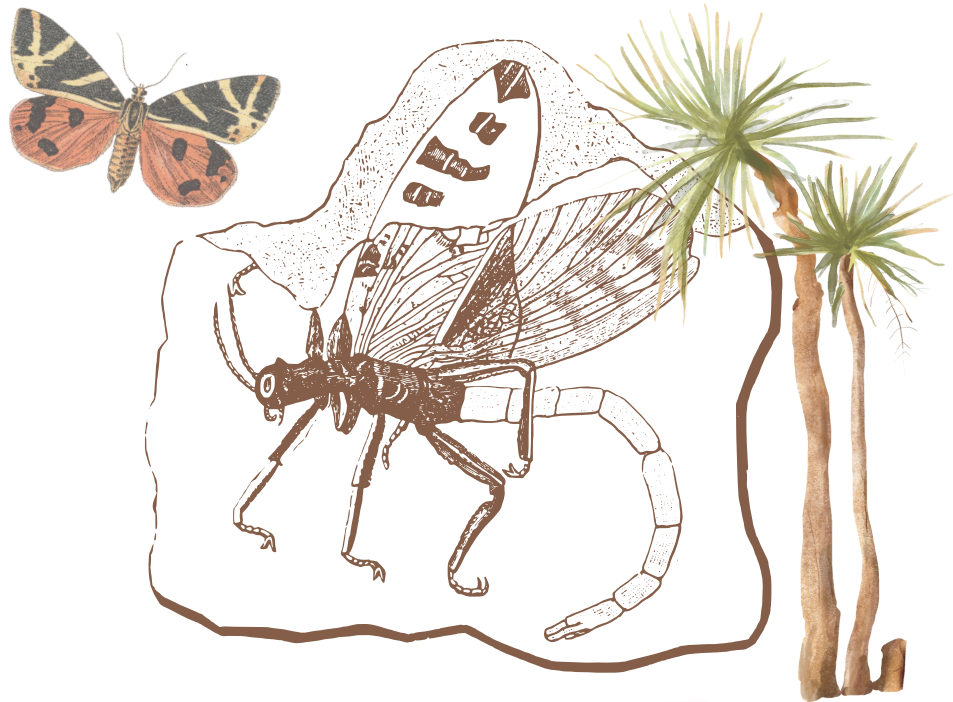
@embracethewildling



@embracethewildling



barefootchild.info



The oldest insect ever found is the fossilised *Rhyniognatha hirsti*, which lived in what is now Aberdeen, Scotland, UK, approximately 410 million years ago - that is 30 million years older than any other known insect fossil! Although no wings survive, its triangular jaw structure is similar to those of winged insects, suggesting that insect flight was 80 million years older than previously thought. It could also hint at why insects started to fly. Shortly before *Rhyniognatha* lived, the world's plants had sprouted from dwarfs no more than a metre high into giants more than 30 metres tall. It is possible that insects coped with the new environment by learning to glide from treetops to the ground.

## FACTS ABOUT

## *Insects*



Studies estimate the total number of species on Earth is between six and ten million and potentially represent over 90% of the differing animal life forms on Earth.

Insects live in just about every habitat on Earth, from the sands of hot deserts to cold snowy mountain streams. Most insects live on land, in fact about 97% do. There are about 1.4 billion insects for every person on Earth. Insects eat a huge range of foods. Around half are plant-eaters, feeding on leaves, roots, seeds, nectar, or wood. There are insects that eat other insects, and some even drink blood. And some insects will eat whatever scraps of food you leave lying around

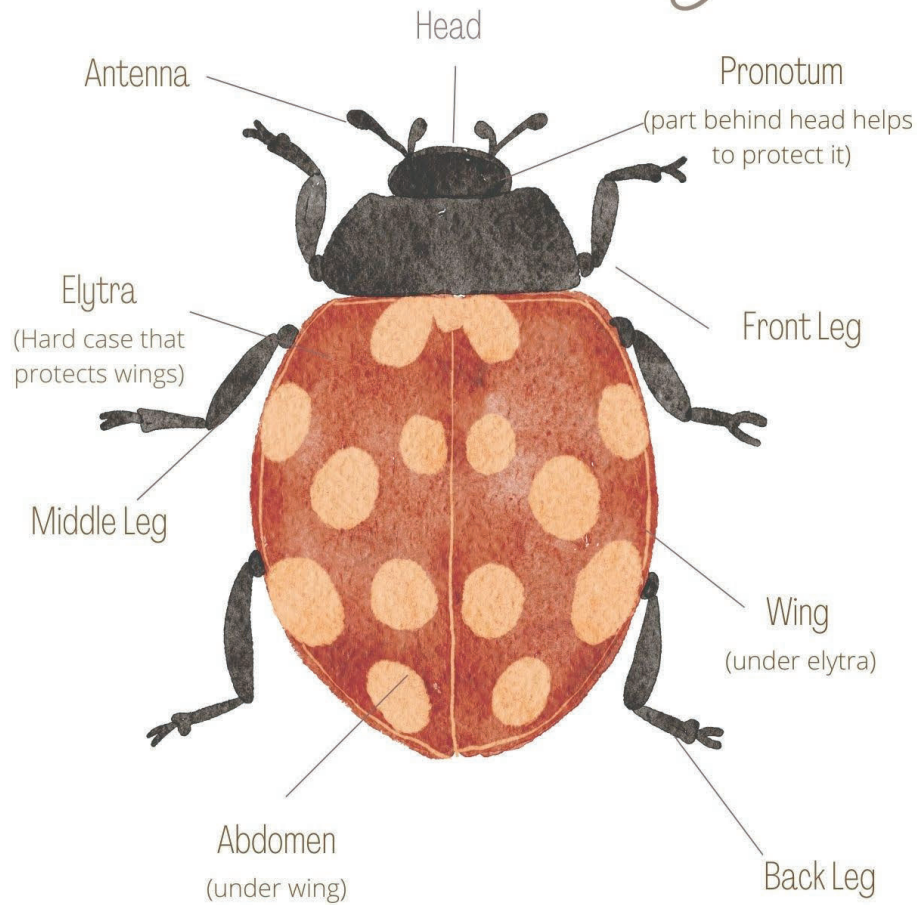
## FUN FACTS ABOUT THE

## *Lady Bug*

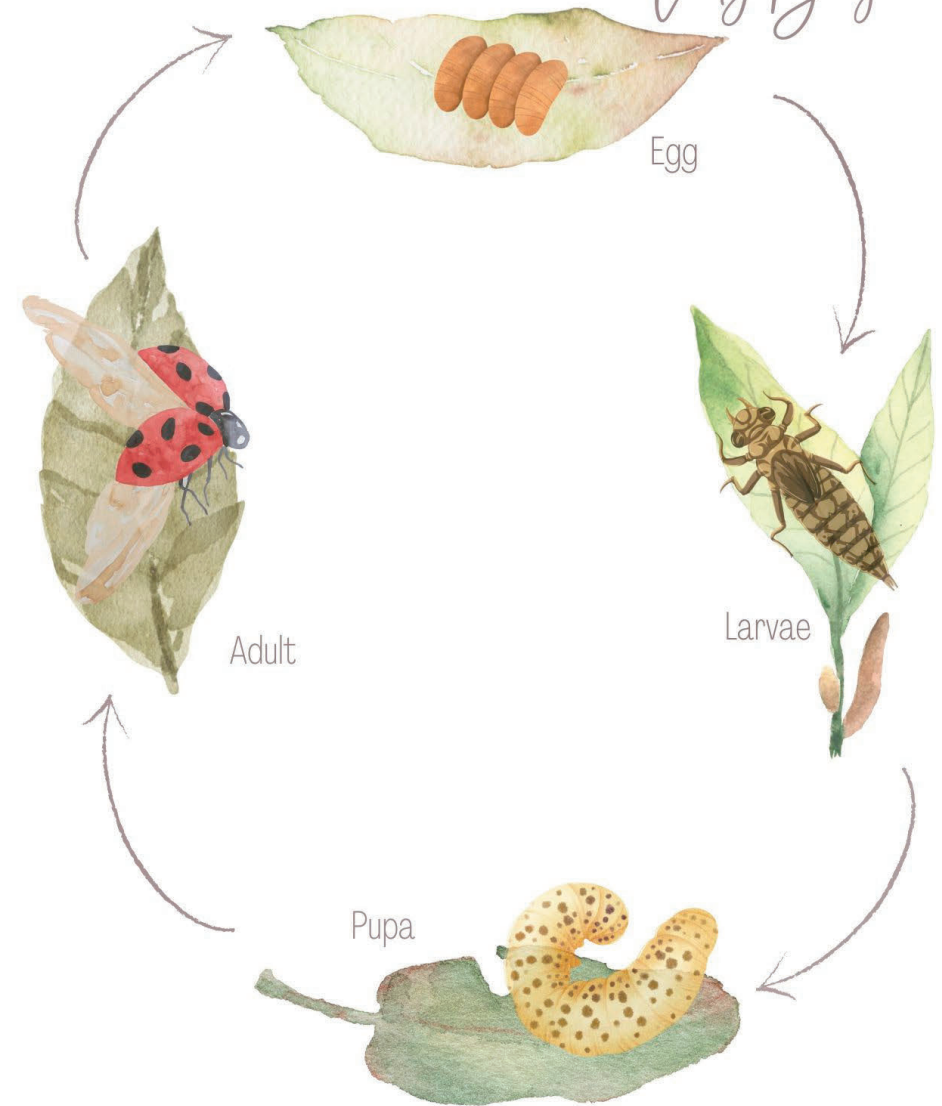


There are 5,000 different species of ladybugs, 450 of which live in North America alone. The most common colour found in ladybugs are red and black or yellow and black, but some are as plain as black and white, others as exotic as dark blue and orange. In fact some species of ladybug are spotted, others have stripes, and some have a checked pattern. Ladybugs love to eat scale insects, whiteflies, mites, and aphids. A hungry adult ladybug can devour 50 aphids per day, farmers and gardeners love lady bugs as they help keep crop and plant pests down. A adult lady bugs life span is about 1-2 years.

# Anatomy of a *Lady Bug*



# Life Cycle of a *Lady Bug*

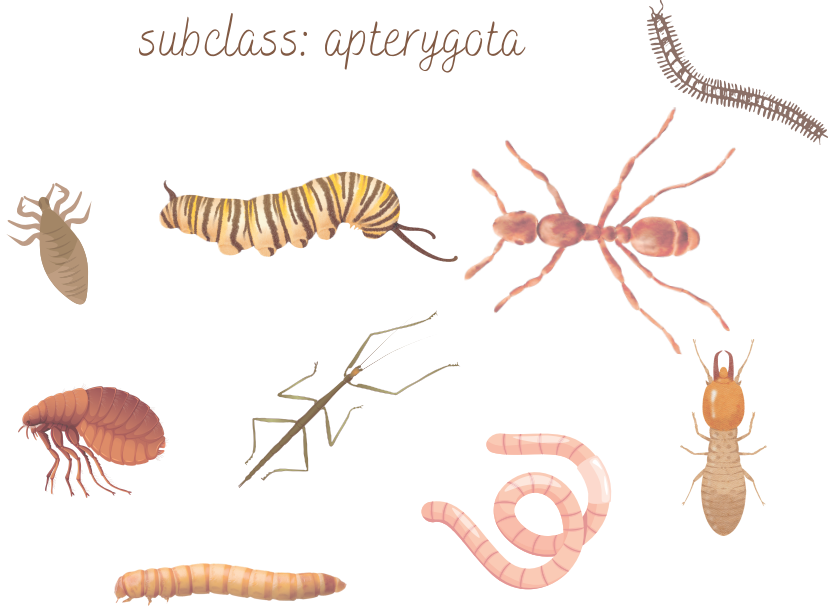


Insects can be divided into

*Two* main groups

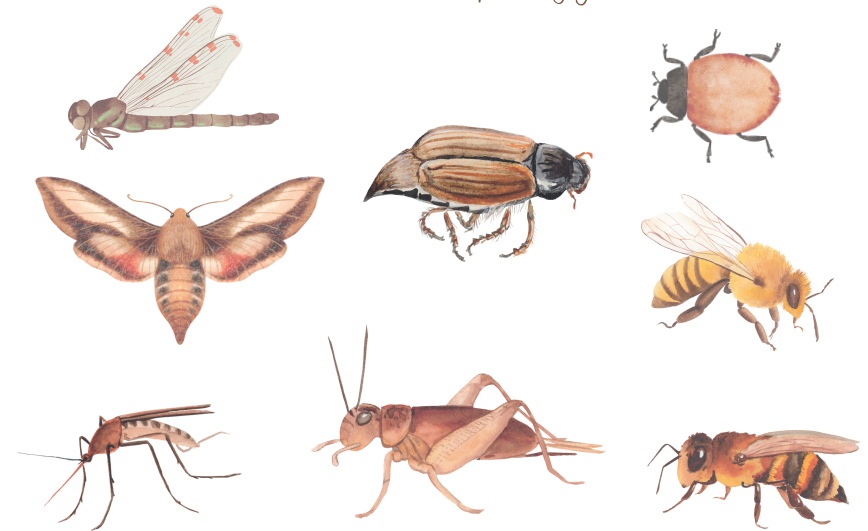
## WINGLESS INSECTS

*subclass: apterygota*



## WINGED INSECTS

*subclass: pterygota*



&

Adult insects typically move about by walking, flying or sometimes swimming.

Many insects are camouflaged, so that predators do not see them. Some species are armed with stingers or foul-tasting poison. Many of these have bright colours, such as black-and-yellow stripes, to warn enemies away.

