

# Invertebrates

Name:

Date:



## Insects

Insects are amazing creatures that belong to the largest group of animals on Earth. They have three main body parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. Insects also have three pairs of legs and usually two pairs of wings. Their heads have large compound eyes and antennae, which help them sense their environment.

Insects have a hard outer shell called an exoskeleton, made mostly of chitin, which protects their bodies. They breathe through tiny openings along their sides called spiracles. Their blood doesn't carry oxygen like ours does; instead, they have a network of tubes that deliver air directly to their tissues.

Most insects hatch from eggs and go through several stages of growth, including larvae and pupae, before becoming adults. Some insects, like butterflies, undergo complete metamorphosis, changing dramatically from larvae to adults. Others, like grasshoppers, go through incomplete metamorphosis, where young insects look like small adults and grow larger through molts.

Insects can be found in almost every habitat on Earth, from hot deserts to cold mountains. Some are solitary, while others, like bees and ants, live in large colonies. Insects play vital roles in nature, such as pollinating plants, decomposing dead material, and serving as food for other animals. Despite their small size, insects are incredibly important for our world.

## Notes

Write down bullet points and notes here.

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**Check the box: Are the following statements true or false?**

**Insects have three main body parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen.**

True  False

**Insects have five pairs of legs.**

True  False

**Insects breathe through tiny openings along their sides called spiracles.**

True  False

**Most insects hatch from eggs and go through several stages of growth.**

True  False

**All insects undergo complete metamorphosis.**

True  False

**Insects can only be found in warm climates.**

True  False

**Some insects live in large colonies, like bees and ants.**

True  False

**Insects play vital roles in nature, such as pollinating plants and decomposing dead material.**

True  False

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## Ant



Hello, I am an Ant! We ants live in large colonies that can range from a few dozen to millions of individuals. Our colonies are highly organized with different roles for workers, soldiers, and queens. We are excellent at finding food and defending our nests, and we communicate through chemicals called pheromones.

Ants (Formicidae) are a family of eusocial insects that belong to the order Hymenoptera. They evolved from wasp-like ancestors in the Cretaceous period, and today, there are more than 13,800 identified species. Ants are known for their complex social structures and ability to adapt to various environments, making them one of the most successful insect groups on Earth.

## Western Honey Bee



Hello, I am a Honey Bee! We are well-known for our ability to produce honey. We live in well-organized colonies with a queen, worker bees, and drones. Our main job is to collect nectar and pollen, which we use to feed the colony and produce honey. We also play a crucial role in pollinating plants.

The Western Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera*) is one of the most common and widespread species of honey bees. It is known for its role in honey production and pollination. Western honey bees live in colonies that can house tens of thousands of individuals. They have complex social structures and communicate through pheromones and the waggle dance.

## Ladybug



Hello, I am a Ladybug! My red wings with black spots are not only beautiful but also serve as a warning to predators. I mainly feed on aphids, making me a helpful friend in gardens. Throughout my life, I go through several stages, from egg to larva to pupa and finally to an adult beetle.

Ladybugs (Coccinellidae) are a family of small beetles known for their bright red or orange wings with black spots. They are found worldwide and are beneficial insects because they feed on pests like aphids. Ladybugs have a life cycle that includes egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages. Their distinctive coloration serves as a warning to predators about their toxicity.

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**Check the box: Which of the following statements is correct?**

**How do ants primarily communicate with each other in their colonies?**

- By making sounds    Through pheromones    Through visual signals

**What is the main role of worker bees in a honey bee colony?**

- Collecting nectar and pollen    Mating with the queen    Guarding the hive

**What is the primary diet of ladybugs?**

- Nectar    Leaves    Aphids

**Which insect is known for its ability to produce honey?**

- Western Honey Bee    Ladybug    Ant

**What purpose do the bright red or orange wings with black spots serve for ladybugs?**

- Warning to predators about their toxicity    Camouflage    Attracting mates

**Explain why insects are important for nature and human life.**

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