Butterfly and Moth Review

Study the following vocabulary words for the test.
1. metamorphosis- to change from one form to another
2. camouflage- blend in with surroundings
3. true legs- 6 legs in the front of the caterpillar's body
4. exoskeleton- hard, outer covering on the caterpillar's body
5. chrysalis- hard shell created by a butterfly caterpillar
6. proboscis- straw-like tube that the butterfly uses to drink nectar
7. prolegs- 10 false legs at the back of the caterpillar's body
8. spiracles- breathing holes on the side of the body
9. abdomen- back part of the insect body
10. mandibles- jaws on the caterpillar's head that are used to eat leaves
11. thorax- the middle part of the insect body
12. molting- shedding
13. bristles- hairs on a caterpillar that help it feel and protect it from predators
14. lepidopterist- a person who studies butterflies and moths.

Know the four stages of the Butterfly Lifecycle in order.
1. egg-ovum
2. caterpillar-larva
3. chrysalis- pupa
4. butterfly- adult

List 4 ways that butterflies and moths are alike.
1. Both have 4 wings.
2. Both have 4 stages.
3. Both are in the insect group.
4. Both have scales on wings.

List 5 ways that butterflies and moths are different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Butterflies</th>
<th>Moths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. slender body</td>
<td>1. plump body</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. colorful</td>
<td>2. not colorful (dull)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. fly during the day (diurnal)</td>
<td>3. fly at night (nocturnal)</td>
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<td>4. rest with wings up</td>
<td>4. rest with wings spread out</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. straight antennae with knobs</td>
<td>5. feathery antennae</td>
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*Write a paragraph telling how the butterfly lifecycle works. Start with the butterfly laying the eggs on the leaf and end with the butterfly emerging from the chrysalis and becoming an adult. Give details about each of the four stages. Your paragraph should be at least 7 sentences. Neatness, spelling and punctuation count!*

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Sample Paragraph:
There are four stages in a butterfly’s life cycle. They are ovum, larva, pupa and adult. A butterfly lays eggs on a leaf. The egg hatches into a caterpillar or larva. The caterpillar eats leaves and grows for about 21 days. The caterpillar hangs in a j form when it is ready to turn into a chrysalis or pupa. Inside the chrysalis the caterpillar turns to liquid and then changes into a butterfly. This is called metamorphosis. After 7-10 days, the adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis. It waits for its wings to dry and then flies away to lay more eggs and start the life cycle again.