



VOCABULARY LIST

These are selected words or concepts that **may** be introduced as part of the **Bugs ‘N’ Stuff!** program. The words are presented in context which helps in create a meaningful reason to assimilate the information. You may want to use this list as vocabulary or spelling words or to weave them into other lesson plans.

anemometer – is an instrument that measures the speed of the wind.

amphibian – is a cold blooded vertebrate that spends part of its life in water and part on land. Frogs and salamanders are **amphibians**.

botanist – is a scientist who studies plants

camouflage - the shape, color, or pattern of an animal that helps it blend in with its surroundings. For example, brown crickets blend in with brown soil better than white crickets would.

carnivore -an animal that catches and eats other live animals; Wolves, lions, many birds, and many insects are carnivores. A meat-eater; Adult frogs are **carnivores**.

chrysalis - pupa of a moth or butterfly enclosed in a cocoon

comb – is made by worker bees. It is comprised of thousands of six-sided wax cells. These cells are used to store honey, pollen and baby bees.

condensation – is changing from a gas to a liquid..

defense mechanism - one of the ways an animal protects itself against predators. One of the most common defense mechanisms is camouflage.

drone bees – are the male bees. Only about 100 drones live in each colony (hive). Their only function is to mate with the queen bee.

egg – is the first of four stages for most insects. The queen bee lays a soft, white oval egg at the bottom of a six-sided cell in the comb of the hive.

entomologist – is a scientist who studies insects.

evaporation – is changing from a liquid to a gas.

field bees – are mature or adult worker bees that work outside the hive visiting flowers.

forecast – is a prediction of what will likely happen in the future. A meteorologist makes a weather forecast, so people will know what to expect.



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gills - body parts for breathing oxygen in water; Tadpoles live in water and breathe with gills.

habitat - the place where an organism lives; An earthworm's habitat is soil. Fish, turtles, frogs, and water plants live in a pond habitat. An organism's habitat gives it the food, water, and space it needs.

herbivore - an animal that eats only plants or plant products Herbivores are the second organism in a food chain. Cows, deer, horses, and many birds and insects are herbivores.

hibernation – is an inactive sleeplike state that some animals fall into during the winter. Some species of butterflies survive the winter as eggs, caterpillars or pupa. Others hibernate as adults.

honeybees – are the state insect of North Carolina. They live in a large group called a colony. Each colony occupies its own hive. Although there may be between ten thousand and sixty thousand bees in a colony, there are only three types of bees: workers, drones, and queens.

house bees – are young worker bees that perform chores inside the hive. When they are older, they become field bees and perform chores outside the hive.

larva – is a wormlike form that hatches from the honeybee egg. This is the second stage of many insects. The larva spins a cocoon where the pupa develops.

life cycle - the changes that an organism goes through during its life; A butterfly's life cycle starts with an egg. The egg hatches into a caterpillar (larva). The larva changes to a chrysalis (pupa). The pupa changes to an adult butterfly.

metamorphosis - change of body form that takes place during the life cycle of some animals; Insects go through either complete metamorphosis or incomplete metamorphosis. Complete metamorphosis has four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Incomplete metamorphosis has three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. Frogs go through metamorphosis.

meteorologist – is a scientist who studies the earth's weather.

migration – is when a living organism moves from one place to another. It is usually caused by winter, overpopulation or food shortages. Most butterflies (unlike birds) migrate in one direction – from the place where they were born to a new area.

mimicry – is where a plant or animal mimics (copies) the characteristics of another plant or animal. They may do this to aid in their survival. For example, there is a butterfly called the viceroy that looks like a monarch. Although it is not poisonous like a monarch, animal think that it is and don't eat it.

nectar – is a sweet juice that oozes from flowers and is gathered by worker bees to make into honey. A field bee collects nectar by sitting still on a flower and sucking nectar with her tongue.

observation - the act of watching, noting and recording something



omnivore - an animal that eats both plants and animals; **Omnivores** are usually in the middle or at the end of a food chain. Crickets, bears, and raccoons are omnivores.

plant needs - all plants need seven things to grow: room to grow, the right temperature, light, water, air, nutrients, and time.

plant parts - of most plants include: roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds.

pollen – is a fine powered substance released by plants and trees.

pollination – is the moving of pollen from a stamen to a pistil by insects, birds, wind, etc.

pond - a small body of water; Fish and frogs often live in a **pond**.

precipitation – is water that falls to the ground as rain, snow, sleet or hail.

pupa – is the third stage of development for most insects. A honeybee pupa looks more like an insect than the worm shaped larva. It grows eyes, legs and wings.

reptile - an animal that is cold-blooded, and has scaly skin, and creeps or crawls on the ground. Snakes, turtles, and lizards are all **reptiles**.

round dance – is performed by field bees (adult worker bees) to tell other field bees that “flowers are close to the hive!” The bee circles in one direction, then turns around and circles back in the other direction.

tadpole - the larva of a frog; A frog tadpole looks like a small fish. It has a head. It has a middle part called a thorax.

tail-wagging dance – is performed by field bees to draw a map for flowers that a far away from the hive (at least one hundred yards). The bee dances a half circle in one direction, turns, and runs in straight while wagging her tail. Then she dances a have circle in the other direction.

Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly – is the state insect of Virginia. It is a strong flier with distinctive yellow and black striped markings on its wings and body (some females are brown mimicking the poisonous pipevine swallowtail).

queen bees – are the largest bee in the hive. Each colony has only one queen. Her most important function is to lay eggs. A healthy queen may live for up to four years and lay over one million eggs during that time.

worker bees – are the smallest bees and they are female. They perform chores both in and outside the hive. These chores include making honey, cleaning the hive, feeding larvae (baby bees), building the wax comb and visiting flowers to collect, water, nectar and pollen.