Wednesday 9th June
LO: To use a classification to classify butterflies

Starter

Choose one of the leaves that you identified in the previous lesson and describe it.
Use the following vocabulary:
Lobed
Teeth/Prickles
Smooth/Wavy
Stalk
Bumpy
Length

Write in sentences using conjunctions.

I do

A sycamore trees has large leaves which are lobed. The leaf has 5 veins that start at the stalk and end in each lobe. On the edge of each lobe, there are lots of rounded teeth (edges).

Lobed
Teeth/Prickles
Smooth/Wavy
Stalk
Bumpy
Length



Write in sentences using conjunctions.

We do

Lobed
Teeth/Prickles
Smooth/Wavy
Stalk
Bumpy
Length

Write sentences about the birch leaf on your whiteboard.
Work with your partner.





<u>You do</u>

Lobed
Teeth/Prickles
Smooth/Wavy
Stalk
Bumpy
Length

Choose a leaf that you identified in the previous lesson and describe it using the vocabulary. Remember to write in sentences using conjunctions.

1. Which insect order are the butterflies, moths and skippers part of?
2. What are their wings, bodies and legs of butterflies covered in?
3. Name one of the main differences between butterflies and moths?
4. What is the most distinctive feature of the butterfly?
5. What can you tell me about males and females?
6. What is metamorphosis?
7. Describe one of the butterfly families.

Butterflies

Butterfly, (superfamily Papilionoidea), any of numerous species of insects belonging to multiple families. Butterflies, along with the moths and the skippers, make up the insect order Lepidoptera. Butterflies are nearly worldwide in their distribution.

The wings, bodies, and legs of butterflies, like those of moths, are covered with dustlike scales that come off when the animal is handled. Unlike moths, butterflies are active during the day and are usually brightly coloured or strikingly patterned. Perhaps the most distinctive physical features of the butterfly are its club-tipped antennae and its habit of holding the wings vertically over the back when at rest.

There are many different kinds of butterflies. The males and females of each kind are often slightly different from each other. Butterfly watching is a popular hobby. Some people also keep collections of dead butterflies that they have caught.
Like all insects with complete metamorphosis, a butterfly's life goes through four distinct stages. It begins as an egg, which hatches into a larva (a caterpillar). After some time, the larva turns into a chrysalis (like a cocoon). While it is in the chrysalis, it becomes a butterfly. The butterfly then hatches out and lays more eggs.
There are four stages in the life cycle of a butterfly: egg, larva, pupa (chrysalis) and adult.

The butterfly families include: Pieridae, the whites and sulfurs, known for their mass migrations; Papilionidae, the swallowtails and parnassians; Lycaenidae, including the blues, coppers, hairstreaks, and gossamer-winged butterflies; Riodinidae, the metalmarks, found chiefly in the American tropics; Nymphalidae, the brush-footed butterflies; Hesperiidae, the skippers; and Hedylidae, the American moth-butterflies (sometimes considered a sister group to

Papilionoidea). The brush-footed butterflies represent the largest and most diverse family and include such popular butterflies as the admirals, fritillaries, monarchs, zebras, and painted ladies.

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