

Module 8- Insects Vocabulary

habitats, n. The natural homes or environments of plants and animals

host, n. A plant or animal on which, or in which, another organism lives

insects, n. Small animals with six legs and three main body parts

social, adj. Living together in organized communities

solitary, adj. Living alone or in pairs

abdomen, n. The end part of an insect's body; the body segment that contains the digestive and reproductive structures

antennae, n. Sensory appendages, or feelers, on the heads of insects

exoskeletons, n. The stiff body coverings of insects, providing support and protection; skeletons on the outside of the body

microscopic, adj. Refers to something that is too small to be seen without the aid of a microscope; very small

thorax, n. The middle part of an insect's body between the head and the abdomen; the body segment that contains the heart and the leg attachments

larva, n. The immature stage of an insect's complete metamorphosis, between egg and pupa; insect larva do not resemble the adult insect

metamorphosis, n. The process of change, taking place in two or more distinct stages, in the life of an insect

molt, v. To shed old feathers, hair, skin, or shells, making way for new growth

nymph, n. The immature stage of an insect that does not undergo a complete metamorphosis, between egg and adult; the nymph resembles the adult insect

progression, n. A continuous and connected series of actions or events

pupa, n. The inactive, immature stage of an insect, between larva and adult

colonies, n. Communities of animals living close together, often sharing a physically connected structure like a beehive

cooperate, v. To work together for the good of everyone or everything involved

drones, n. Male bees in social bee colonies whose job is to fertilize the queen

pollen, n. A fine, powdery substance produced within flowers, its transport from flower to flower being necessary for new flower seeds to grow

societies, n. Groups of people or animals living together in organized communities

aggressive, adj. Forceful or ready to attack

chambers, n. Empty, enclosed spaces; rooms

destructive, adj. Causing a large amount of damage or harm

emit, v. To send out or give off

nurseries, n. Places to breed and care for young animals and plants

bioluminescence, n. Light given off by some plants and animals, such as fireflies, caused by a biochemical reaction

forelegs, n. The front legs of a four-legged animal

lanterns, n. Lights that have a covering, usually made of glass

transparent, adj. A clear material that allows objects behind it to be seen

tymbals, n. Thin skins that help produce sounds in some insects

adapt, v. Change in order to adjust to new conditions

armor, n. Protective layer or shell of some plants and animals

beetles, n. Insects known for their tough outer coverings, including hardened forewings

elytra, n. Hardened front wings of beetles that cover and protect the back wings

mimicry, n. The close resemblance of one plant or animal to another, often serving a protective purpose

entomologist, n. One who studies insects

extinction, n. The dying out of a species until it no longer exists

foe, n. Enemy or opponent

pesticides, n. Substances used to destroy insects that threaten the life or health of plants and animals

pollinators, n. Insects that carry pollen from one plant to another, a necessary act for new plant growth