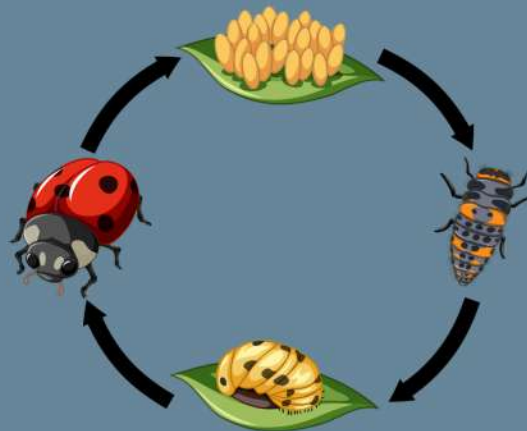
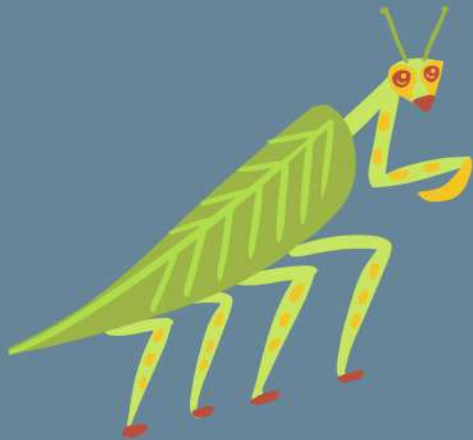


Super English

Level 5 - Unit 15
Insects - Lesson 1





Vocabulary

Insects - Vocabulary



invertebrate: an animal with no spine (backbone) (n)



Invertebrates, such as worms, are the main diet of some birds.

Insects - Vocabulary



exoskeleton: a hard outer layer that covers the body of an invertebrate animal such as an insect (n)



The hard **exoskeleton** of an insect protects it from predators.

Insects - Vocabulary



metamorphosis: the process by which the young form of insects or frogs change into the adult form (v)



The **metamorphosis** of a frog goes from an egg to a tadpole and then to an adult frog.

Insects - Vocabulary



benefit: a helpful or good effect, or something intended to help (n)



Vitamin D Benefits

1. Promotes Immune Health
2. Promotes Bone Health
3. Promotes Dental Health
4. Promotes Tissue Health
5. Supports Colon Health

There are many **benefits** to eating fruits and vegetables.



Let's
Read!

Insects



Super
English



Insects are almost everywhere! They crawl on leaves, fly through the air, and even dig in the ground. They live on every continent, including Antarctica, although they prefer to live in warm areas.

Some common insects are bees, ants, and butterflies, but insects are the largest group of animals on earth. Almost a million species have been identified so far, and scientists estimate that there could be millions more that we haven't found yet.

Insects are **invertebrates**, meaning they don't have backbones. In fact, they don't have any bones at all. Instead, they have a hard outer shell called an **exoskeleton** that gives them their shape.

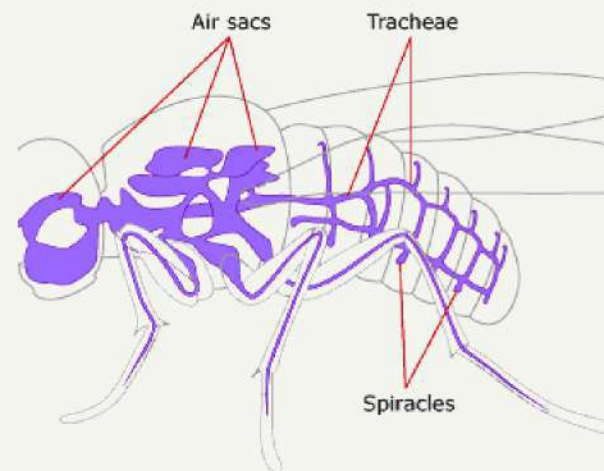
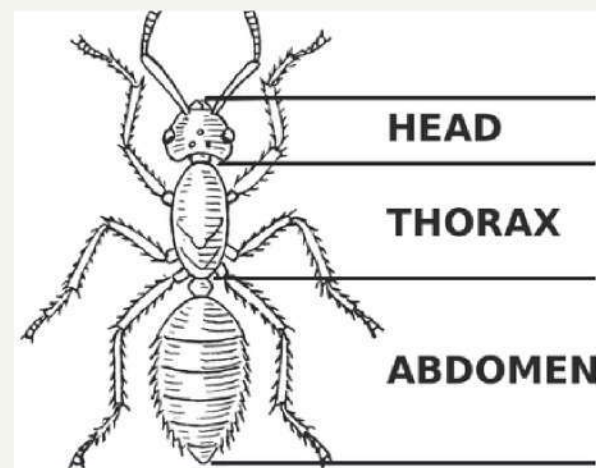
Insects



Super
English

Insects have three main sections of their bodies: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. They have six legs that are connected to the thorax. Most insects also have wings and antennae.

Insects breathe air, but they don't have lungs. Instead, they have a system of tubes and sacs through which air may pass or be pumped. This system can only carry air so far into the insect's body, which limits how large insects can grow. They cannot get enough air into their bodies to be as big as other animals.



Insects



Super
English



Insects have a special kind of eyes called compound eyes. These eyes are made up of hundreds or even thousands of tiny light-sensitive units. These eyes give them excellent peripheral vision and can detect movement very well.

Insects are cold-blooded, so they can't control their body temperature like humans. This is why they like warm climates and why you don't see as many insects during the winter. Most insects sleep until it becomes warm again to survive the winter, much like hibernating bears.

Insects



Insects hatch from eggs and then go through an amazing change called **metamorphosis**. First, they are larvae, which are little worms or caterpillars. Next, they spin a cocoon around themselves with silk. Inside the cocoon, they undergo a tremendous change and exit as adult insects. This stage of change is called the pupa.

Insects are incredibly important to life on earth. Scientists estimate there are 200 million insects for every human on earth. Some insects are a **benefit** to humans, while others are pests. But no matter their size, shape, or color, insects make a big difference for such small creatures.





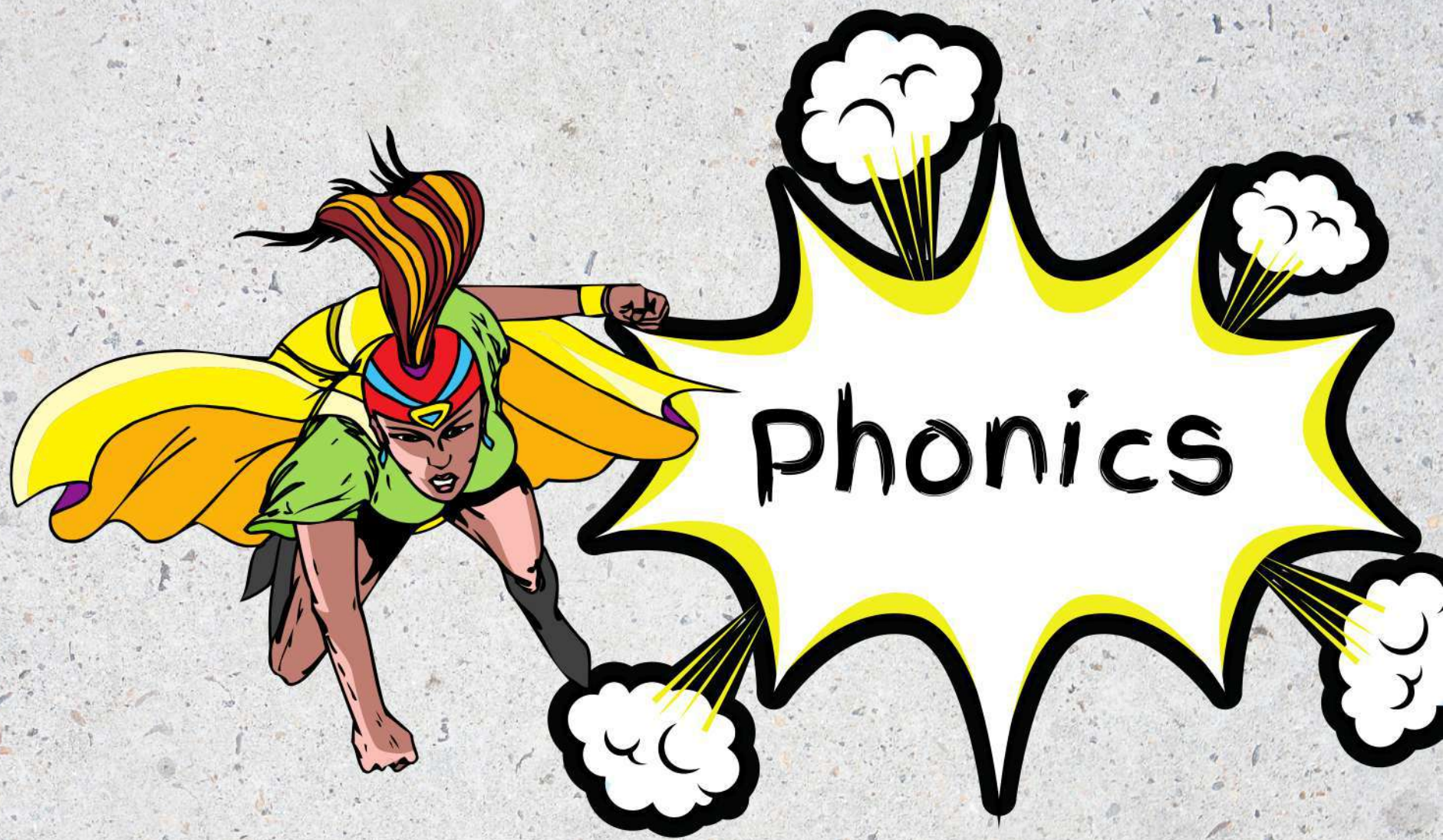
Let's do
Grammar!

(be) supposed to

We use **(be) suppose to + infinitive** to talk when we expect something to happen.

1. The weatherman said that it is **supposed to snow** all week.
2. She is **supposed to drive** me to school today.
3. They are **supposed to give** us free bread at this restaurant.
4. I am **supposed to do** my homework after school.



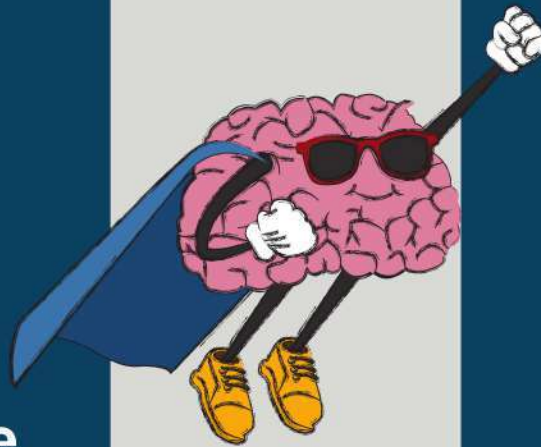


Phonics

Phonics

We add the prefix **"im"** and **"in"** to the front of words to mean **"not."**

impossible
immature
impolite
immoral
impure
immeasurable
imperfect



indirect
inactive
invalid
inadequate
incorrect
incapable
infrequent

Super English

See you
Next time!

