Bugs and Plants Fact Hunt

A Next Generation Science Aligned Activity for

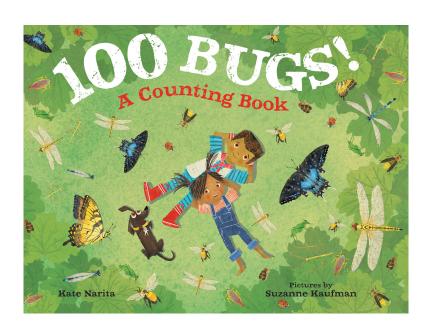


FARRAR STRAUS GIROUX New York

Written by Kate Narita

Illustrated by Suzanne Kaufman

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"Packed with great extension possibilities, visually engaging illustrations, and quick rhymes, this read-aloud would be a great addition to any

STEM shelf." -Kırkus Review 🕟



Meet the Team

Kate Palaces Narita is the author of 100 Bugs! A Counting Book. When she's not out and about driving, teaching fourth grade or cheering on her two teenage sons, Kate lives, writes, and hikes on a small mountain in central Massachusetts. There's a magical part of Mt. Wachusett in every one of her stories. Be it small wonders like darting dragonflies and gorgeous garden phlox, or large wonders like munching moose and beautiful balsam firs, she celebrates nature's bounty each and every day. Visit her at www.katenarita.com.





Suzanne Kaufman is an author, illustrator, animator and lover of school potlucks. She is the author-illustrator of Confiscated and I Love Monkey. Her previously illustrated work includes books: All Are Welcome, 100 Bugs, Naughty Claudine Christmas, and Samanthasaurus Rex. Over the years, she's done everything from animating special effects for Universal Television and Discovery Channel, to animating award-winning video games for children. When not tramping through the wilds of the Pacific Northwest, you will find her teaching animation or working in her studio. She lives in Seattle with her husband and two creative daughters of her own. Visit her at www.suzannekaufman.com.

Lisandra Flynn is an editor turned elementary school teacher who works with Kate. She has a flair for design and enjoys creating learning resources for her students and fellow teachers. When she's not teaching or tediously reorganizing her classroom, Lisandra enjoys hiking, crafting, and decorating her home in central Massachusetts, which she shares with her husband, baby boy, and two feisty cats.























More About the Bugs Fact Hunt

Directions: Write the name of the correct insect below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Candy-Striped Leafhopper Eastern Forktail Giant Walkingstick

Convergent Lady Beetle Pennsylvania Firefly Tricolored Bumblebee

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Wandering Glider

Two-Lined Spittlebug Rattler Round-Winged Katydid

- I. This insect has been spotted hundreds of miles out to sea and twenty-thousand feet above sea level in the mountains of the Himalayas.
- 2. This female beetle uses her light to attract mates and to lure in males from other species to gobble them up.
- 3. This insect's ears are on its knees. But just like our ears, they capture sound, amplify it, and transfer the information to the brain.
- 4. This true bug shoots its waste far away to keep predators off their trails.
- 5. This insect hides out from hungry birds and the hot sun in its own bubble of milky-white 900.





















More About the Bugs Fact Hunt

Directions: Write the name of the correct insect below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Candy-Striped Leafhopper Eastern Forktail Giant Walkingstick

Convergent Lady Beetle Pennsylvania Firefly Tricolored Bumblebee

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Wandering Glider

Two-Lined Spittlebug Rattler Round-Winged Katydid

- 6. This beetle took a trip to space in 1999 and was scheduled to return in 2015, but the rocket blew up.
- 7. This insect fools its predators. Sometimes it's mistaken for bird poop, other times for a snake and during the adult stage, a female's coloring mimics a poisonous insect.
- 8. If this insect is young or a nymph, it can regrow a missing leg, but adults can't.
- 9. This insect savors meals. It doesn't eat on the wing, it dines while perched on plants.
- 10. To you buzzing may be annoying or alarming. But to this insect it means there's a flower feast nearby.























More About the Bugs Fact Hunt Answer Key

Directions: Write the name of the correct insect below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Candy-Striped Leafhopper Eastern Forktail Giant Walkingstick

Convergent Lady Beetle Pennsylvania Firefly Tricolored Bumblebee

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Wandering Glider

Two-Lined Spittlebug Rattler Round-Winged Katydid

1. This insect has been spotted hundreds of miles out to sea and twenty-thousand feet above sea level in the mountains of the Himalayas.

Wandering Glider

2. This female beetle uses her light to attract mates and to lure in males from other species to gobble them up.

Pennsylvania Firefly

3. This insect's ears are on its knees. But just like our ears, they capture sound, amplify it, and transfer the information to the brain.

Rattler Round-Winged Katydid

4. This true bug shoots its waste far away to keep predators off their trails.

Candy-Striped Leafhopper

5. This insect hides out from hungry birds and the hot sun in its own bubble of milky-white goo.

Two-Lined Spittlebug





















More About the Bugs Fact Hunt Answer Key

Name:

Directions: Write the name of the correct insect below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

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Convergent Lady Beetle Pennsylvania Firefly Tricolored Bumblebee

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Wandering Glider

Two-Lined Spittlebug Rattler Round-Winged Katydid

6. This beetle took a trip to space in 1999 and was scheduled to return in 2015, but the rocket blew up.

Convergent Lady Beetle

7. This insect fools its predators. Sometimes it's mistaken for bird poop, other times for a snake and during the adult stage, a female's coloring mimics a poisonous insect.

Eastern Tiger Swallotail

8. If this insect is young or a nymph, it can regrow a missing leg, but adults can't.

Giant Walkingsticks

9. This insect savors meals. It doesn't eat on the wing, it dines while perched on plants.

Eastern Forktail

10. To you buzzing may be annoying or alarming. But to this insect it means there's a flower feast nearby.

Tricolored Bumblebee





















More About the Plants Fact Hunt

Name:

Directions: Write the name of the correct plant below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Autumn Joy Common Yarrow Bugbane

Julia Child Rose Common Sneezeweed White Snakeroot

Coralbells New England Aster

Garden Phlox Woodland Sage

- 1. This European plant grows in every state including Hawaii and Alaska.
- 2. Birds feast on the dried seeds of this plant all winter long.
- 3. White-tailed deer and eastern cottontail rabbits love to feast on this plant.
- 4. In order for this plant to produce seeds, it needs another one like it nearby.
- 5. This plant is named after a famous chef. She picked it out because she liked its buttery color and its licorice scent.





















More About the Plants Fact Hunt

Name:

Directions: Write the name of the correct plant below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

> Autumn Joy Common Yarrow Bugbane

Julia Child Rose Common Sneezeweed White Snakeroot

Coralbells New England Aster

Garden Phlox Woodland Sage

- 6. Butterflies flock to these blooms that look like tall, white candles.
- 7. Scientists have found 60,000-year-old fossilized pollen of this plant in caves.
- 8. If cows continually eat this plant, their milk becomes poisonous. Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Lincoln, died from drinking milk poisoned by this plant.
- 9. Deer avoid this plant because its leaves are bitter and toxic.
- 10. This plant is a rest stop for insects. The petals provide landing spots and its yellow center is like a food court for bees, beetles and butterflies.























More About the Plants Fact Hunt Answer Key-

Directions: Write the name of the correct plant below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Autumn Joy Common Yarrow Bugbane

Julia Child Rose Common Sneezeweed White Snakeroot

Coralbells New England Aster

Garden Phlox Woodland Sage

1. This European plant grows in every state including Hawaii and Alaska.

Woodland Sage

2. Birds feast on the dried seeds of this plant all winter long.

Autumn Joy

3. White-tailed deer and eastern cottontail rabbits love to feast on this plant.

Garden Phlox

4. In order for this plant to produce seeds, it needs another one like it nearby.

Coral Bell

5. This plant is named after a famous chef. She picked it out because she liked its buttery color and its licorice scent.

Julia Child Rose





















More About the Plants Fact Hunt Answer Key-

Directions: Write the name of the correct plant below each corresponding fact. All the answers can be found in the back matter. Enjoy!

Autumn Joy Common Yarrow Bugbane

Julia Child Rose Common Sneezeweed White Snakeroot

Coralbells New England Aster

Garden Phlox Woodland Sage

6. Butterflies flock to these blooms that look like tall, white candles.

Bugbane

7. Scientists have found 60,000-year-old fossilized pollen of this plant in caves.

Common Yarrow

8. If cows continually eat this plant, their milk becomes poisonous. Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Lincoln, died from drinking milk poisoned by this plant.

White Snakeroot

9. Deer avoid this plant because its leaves are bitter and toxic.

Common Sneezeweed

10. This plant is a rest stop for insects. The petals provide landing spots and its yellow center is like a food court for bees, beetles and butterflies.

New England Aster





















Fact Hunt Next Generation

Science Standard Alignment

From Molecules to Organisms: Structures and Processes

I-LSI-I: Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs. (Grades K-2)

I-LSI-2: Read texts and use media to determine patterns in behavior of parents and offspring that help offspring survive. (Grades K-2)

4-LSI-I: Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction. (Grades 3-5)

Heredity: Inheritance and Variation of Traits

I-LS3-I: Make observations to construct an evidence-based account that young plants and animals are like, but not exactly like, their parents.