

# STUDY QUESTIONS

## TO “WILD AND SOMETIMES WOOLLY”

Study and learn facts and ideas based on this Young Naturalists nonfiction story in *Minnesota Conservation Volunteer*, May–June 2016, [www.mndnr.gov/mcvmagazine](http://www.mndnr.gov/mcvmagazine).

---

*Minnesota Conservation Volunteer* magazine is your guide to wild things. Every other month, six times a year, the magazine arrives in your school library. Each one has a story for Young Naturalists like you. **Are you curious about wild things?** Young Naturalists tells true stories that can answer all kinds of questions such as these—

**Have you ever heard of a purple wartyback?** How about a pink heelsplitter, pimple-back, or monkeyface? All are Minnesota freshwater mussels. Read Young Naturalists stories to learn which species (kinds) of critters live in Minnesota—frogs, salamanders, snakes, wild cats, wild dogs, weasels, mice, and rabbits.

Want to **peek inside the den of a red fox** and see how the kits grow up? Are you a rock hound searching for agates? Have you ever wondered what’s alive under snow? How animals see? Why is a bluebird blue? How birds fly?

Would you like to hear the true story of **giants of the ice age**? Young Naturalists also tells you about the underground universe. You can read the story of a tiny owl that went to a hospital with an injured wing. Find out about a boy who worked in a logging camp. Read the story of Ojibwe children today hunting and gathering like their ancestors did.

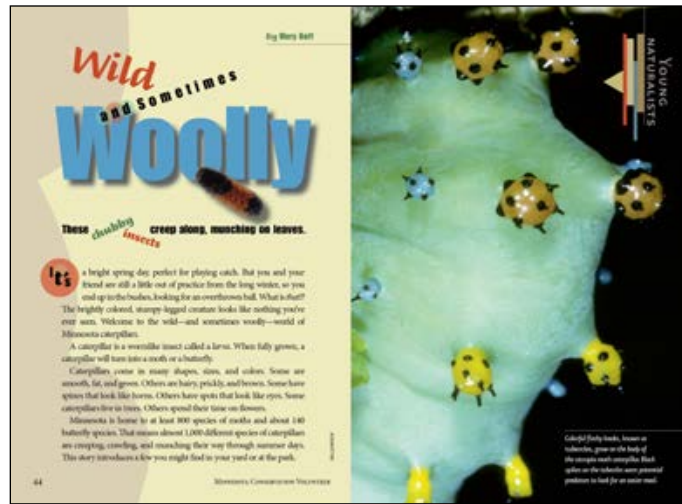
Learn how to get started **camping, snowshoeing, ice fishing, or canoeing**.

**Find these stories and more online** at [www.mndnr.gov/young\\_naturalists](http://www.mndnr.gov/young_naturalists).

*Your knowledge of wild things helps you explore and enjoy the outdoors. Have fun!*

# “WILD AND SOMETIMES WOOLLY” STUDY QUESTIONS

Study and learn facts and ideas based on this Young Naturalists nonfiction story in *Minnesota Conservation Volunteer*, May–June 2016, [www.mdnr.gov/mcvmagazine](http://www.mdnr.gov/mcvmagazine).



1. CATERPILLARS ARE WORMS THAT TURN INTO INSECTS. True False

2. DESCRIBE HOW CATERPILLARS DIFFER ONE FROM THE OTHER. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. ABOUT HOW MANY SPECIES OF MOTHS \_\_\_\_\_ AND BUTTERFLIES \_\_\_\_\_ ARE NATIVE TO MINNESOTA?

4. THE SCIENTIFIC NAME FOR MOTHS AND CATERPILLARS IS \_\_\_\_\_.

5. SKETCH A CATERPILLAR IN THE SPACE BELOW AND LABEL ITS HEAD, THORAX, ABDOMEN, AND HORN.

6. WHAT IS AN INSTAR? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. MOST CATERPILLARS GROW INTO MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. TRUE FALSE (EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER.)** \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**8. WHAT ARE SPINNERETS AND WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?**

---

---

---

**9. DESCRIBE IN DETAIL WHAT HAPPENS TO THE PUPAE OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES DURING METAMORPHOSIS.** \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

**PLACE EACH SPECIES IN ITS CORRECT CATEGORY:** *Synchlora aerata*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Hyles lineata*, *Malacosoma disstria*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Pyrrharctia isabella*, *Hyalophora creopia*, *Limenitis arthemis arthemis*

Moth

Butterfly

**11. HOW DO WOOLLY BEAR CATERPILLARS SURVIVE MINNESOTA WINTERS?**

---

---

---

**12. I CAN'T EAT AS AN ADULT. WHAT SPECIES AM I?** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**13. I MIGRATE ALL THE WAY TO MEXICO FOR THE WINTER. WHAT SPECIES AM I?** \_\_\_\_\_

**14. ROBERT DANA HAS ALWAYS BEEN FASCINATED BY** \_\_\_\_\_.

**15. HOW DOES THE BLACK SWALLOWTAIL CATERPILLAR PROTECT ITSELF FROM PREDATORS?** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**CHALLENGE: CREATE A POEM ABOUT CATERPILLARS. YOU MAY USE A RULE-BASED FORM, SUCH AS HAIKU; A RHYME FORM, SUCH AS COUPLET; OR FREE VERSE.**

## MINNESOTA COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_ **PERIOD** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** What species forms a leaf into a tube for its winter home?

- A. *Papilio polyxenes*
- B. *Limenitis arthemis arthemis*
- C. *Synchlora aerata*
- D. None of the above.

**2.** Stemmata are a caterpillar's

- A. ears.
- B. legs.
- C. eyes.
- D. antennae.

**3.** How do you think the forest tent caterpillar got its name? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Caterpillars spend most of their time

- A. sleeping.
- B. eating.
- C. hiding.
- D. hibernating.

**5.** What are prolegs and what is their function?

\_\_\_\_\_

## STUDENT STUDY GUIDE: VOCABULARY

**CHRYsalis** the pupa of a butterfly

**COCOON** silk covering of some insect pupae

**ECOLOGIST** scientist who studies relationships among plants, animals, and their environment

**ENTOMOLOGY** study of insects

**LARVA** wormlike immature insect that hatches from an egg

**METAMORPHOSIS** change in an animal's body form during its development

**MIGRATE** move from one area to another

**OFFSPRING** children or young organisms

**PREDATOR** animal that kills and eats other animals

**PUPA** an insect in its noneating stage of development between larva and adult

**SPECIES** a group of animals or plants that are similar and can produce young animals or plants that can also reproduce

**VORACIOUS** eating large quantities of food

## STUDENT STUDY GUIDE: VOCABULARY CARDS

Cut along horizontal lines, fold in the middle and tape or staple. Blanks are provided to allow you or your students to add new words or phrases

What is a  
**CHRYsalis**?

FOLD

**THE PUPA OF A  
BUTTERFLY** is a

What is a  
**COCOON**?

FOLD

**THE SILK COVERING  
OF SOME INSECT PUPAE**  
is called a

What is an  
**ECOLOGIST**?

FOLD

**A SCIENTIST WHO STUDIES  
RELATIONSHIPS AMONG  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND THEIR  
ENVIRONMENT** is an

What is  
**ENTOMOLOGY**?

FOLD

**THE STUDY OF  
INSECTS** is called

What is a **LARVA**?

FOLD

**THE WORMLIKE IMMATURE  
INSECT THAT HATCHES  
FROM AN EGG** is called a

---

**METAMORPHOSIS** is

FOLD

**CHANGE IN AN ANIMAL'S  
BODY FORM DURING ITS  
DEVELOPMENT** is known as

---

What does to  
**MIGRATE** mean?

FOLD

**TO MOVE FROM ONE AREA  
TO ANOTHER** is to

---

What are  
**OFFSPRING**?

FOLD

**CHILDREN OR YOUNG  
ORGANISMS** are often called

---

What is a  
**PREDATOR**?

FOLD

**AN ANIMAL THAT KILLS AND  
EATS OTHER ANIMALS** is a

---

A **PUPA** is

FOLD

**AN INSECT IN ITS NON-EATING  
STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT  
BETWEEN LARVA AND ADULT** is a

---

What is a **SPECIES**?

FOLD

**A GROUP OF ANIMALS OR PLANTS  
THAT ARE SIMILAR AND CAN  
PRODUCE YOUNG ANIMALS  
OR PLANTS THAT CAN ALSO  
REPRODUCE** is a

To be **VORACIOUS** is

FOLD

**TO EAT LARGE  
QUANTITIES OF  
FOOD** is to be

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD

FOLD