

## **Damselflies**

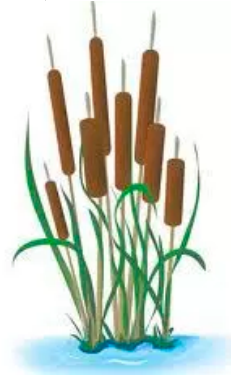
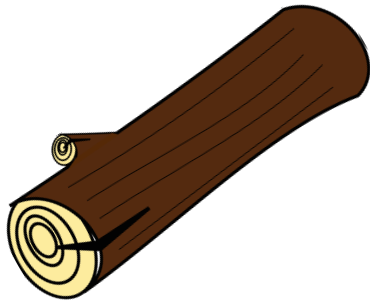
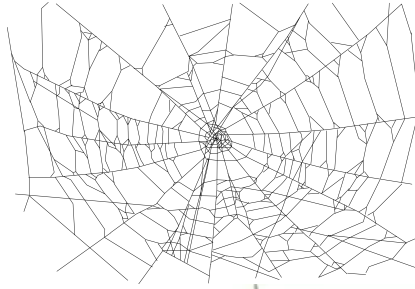
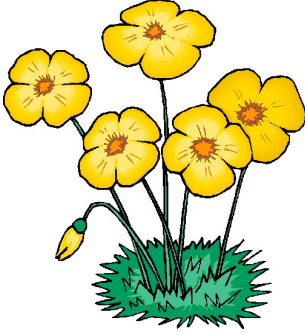
Damselflies look a lot like dragonflies, but it's easy to tell them apart when they rest. The damselfly tucks in its wings after it lands, and the dragonfly doesn't. But both types of insect lay their eggs in the water where their babies will live. The mother can't get her wings wet, so she puts her tail inside a pond plant's stem, then lays her eggs there.

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**1. Where would a damselfly lay her eggs?**



**2. Is a damselfly a type of butterfly?**



**YES**



**NO**

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**3. Do damselflies have three body segments?**



**YES**



**NO**

**4. Which of these is a dragonfly?**





## **Monarchs, Milkweed & Caterpillars**

Female monarch butterflies always lay their eggs on milkweed flowers. It is the only food that monarch caterpillars can eat. But milkweed can make cows' and sheep's bellies hurt. Farmers don't want sick animals, so they kill milkweed. But if they let milkweed grow in fields where their animals aren't feeding, monarch butterflies will be able to lay their eggs on them.

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**1. Is eating milkweed good for sheep?**



**YES**



**NO**

**2. Which do farmers take care of?**



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**3. Which would get sick from eating milkweed?**



**4. Would monarch butterflies die out if there was no milkweed?**



YES



NO



## **The Shoreline of a Lake**

The shoreline is the area along the edge of a lake. The water is not deep near the shoreline.

Sun easily reaches the bottom where tall grass and floating lilies can grow. Deer and moose visit lakes for water and food. Many birds make their homes in the tall grass.

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**1. Would you expect to find camels in a lake?**



**YES**



**NO**

**2. Where would grass grow best in the water?**



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**3. Do moose come to lakes to find food?**

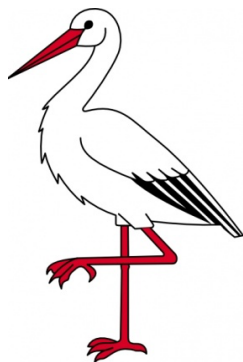
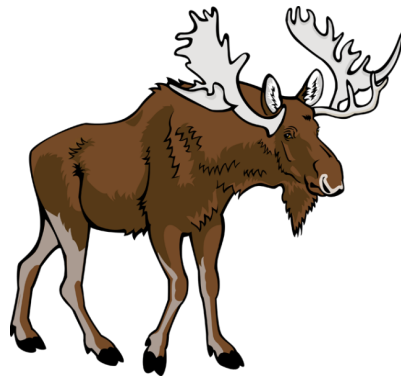
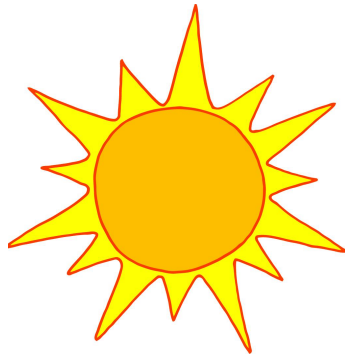


**YES**



**NO**

**4. What helps lake plants grow better near the shore?**







## **Making Honey from Nectar**

When a worker bee brings nectar back to the beehive, she puts it in a pocket called a cell.

Then she flies off to get more nectar, while other worker bees start turning the nectar into honey. The insects fan the nectar by flying around it. This dries the watery nectar so that it becomes thick and sticky. It becomes honey.

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**1. What does nectar become when dried?**



**2. Do bees need their wings to make nectar into honey?**



**YES**



**NO**

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**3. Do bees have internal skeletons?**



**YES**



**NO**

**4. What do bees make?**





## **Toe Biters**

Many insects live in the open water. Toe biters dive into ponds to catch other insects, tadpoles, and even small fish. But even these fierce predators have to be careful. Fish, birds, and other larger animals hunt for toe biters.

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**1. Do toe biters have antennae?**

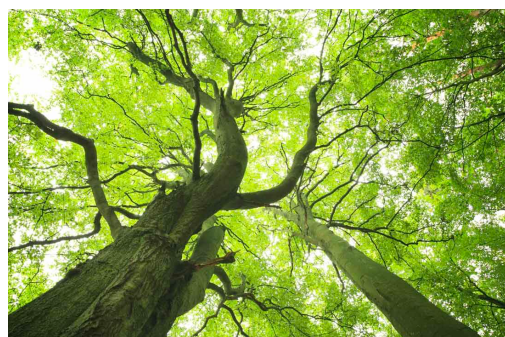


YES



NO

**2. Where do toe biters hunt?**



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**3. Do tadpoles grow up to be birds?**

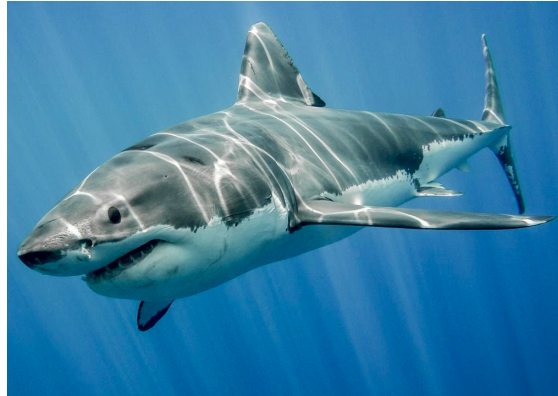


**YES**



**NO**

**4. Which of these hunts like a toe biter?**





## **Oregon Silverspots**

Scotch broom grows naturally in Great Britain.

But because it has pretty yellow flowers and grows well, people in Oregon put it in their yards. Over time, Scotch broom replaced the plants Oregon silverspots feed on, and the butterflies had trouble surviving. Recently, zoos in Oregon began planting more native plants to help Oregon silverspots survive.

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**1. Does planting Scotch Broom help the Oregon butterflies?**

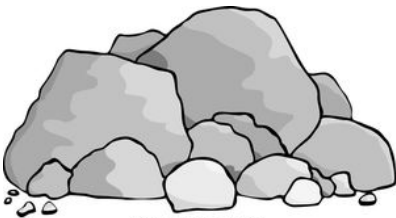
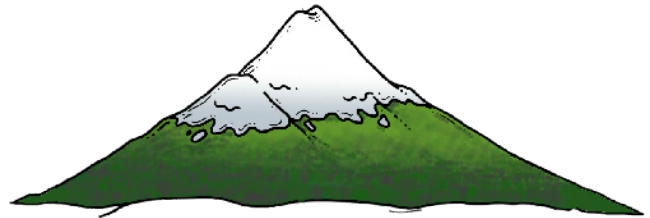
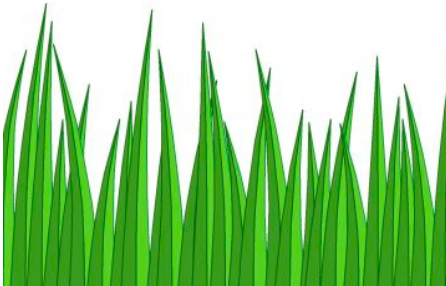


**YES**



**NO**

**2. What does Scotch broom need to survive?**



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**3. Is this a butterfly?**



**YES**



**NO**

**4. Which of these is Scotch broom?**

