

P.2LITERACY 1A WEEK 6

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

SUB THEME: COMMON INSECTS

EXAMPLES OF INSECTS

Insects are living things with three main body parts

Examples of insects

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Grass hopper | – Mosquitoes |
| - House fly | – Bed bug |
| - Cock roach | – Locusts |
| - Bee | – Tsetse fly |
| - Butterfly | – Fleas |
| - Moth | – Ticks |
| - Ants | – Lice |
| - Spider | – Termites |
| - Wasps | – Crickets |

Types of insects

- True insects
- False insects

Characteristics of True insects

- True insects have three main body parts
- They have six legs
- They have two feelers
- They have four wings

Characteristics of False insects

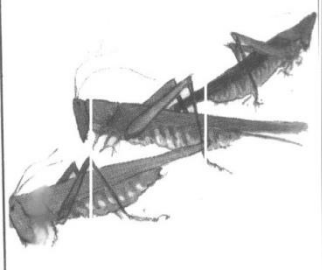
- Some false insects have eight legs
- Some have no wings
- Some have two main body parts
- Some have very big short feelers

Exercise

1. Name any two common insects in our environment

- i) -----
ii) -----

2. Name these insects

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3. Give two reasons why a spider is not a true insect.

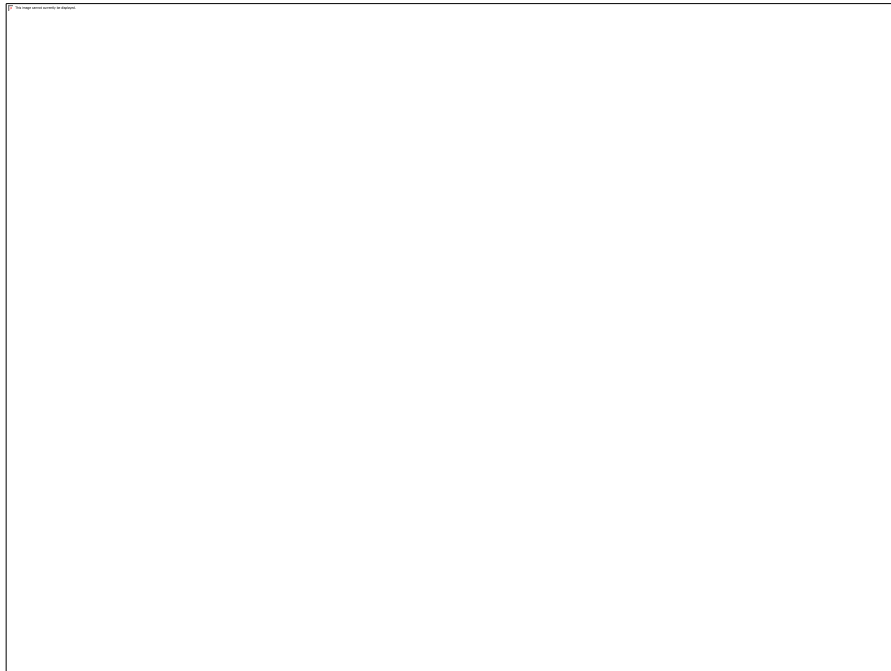
- i) -----

ii) -----

TUESDAY

SUB THEME: COMMON INSECTS

PARTS OF AN INSECT



Functions of parts of an insect

- Feelers for feeling, smelling, hearing
- Compound eyes for seeing
- Wings for flying
- Legs for walking
- Spiracles for breathing
- Ovipositor for laying eggs, and stinging.

Exercise

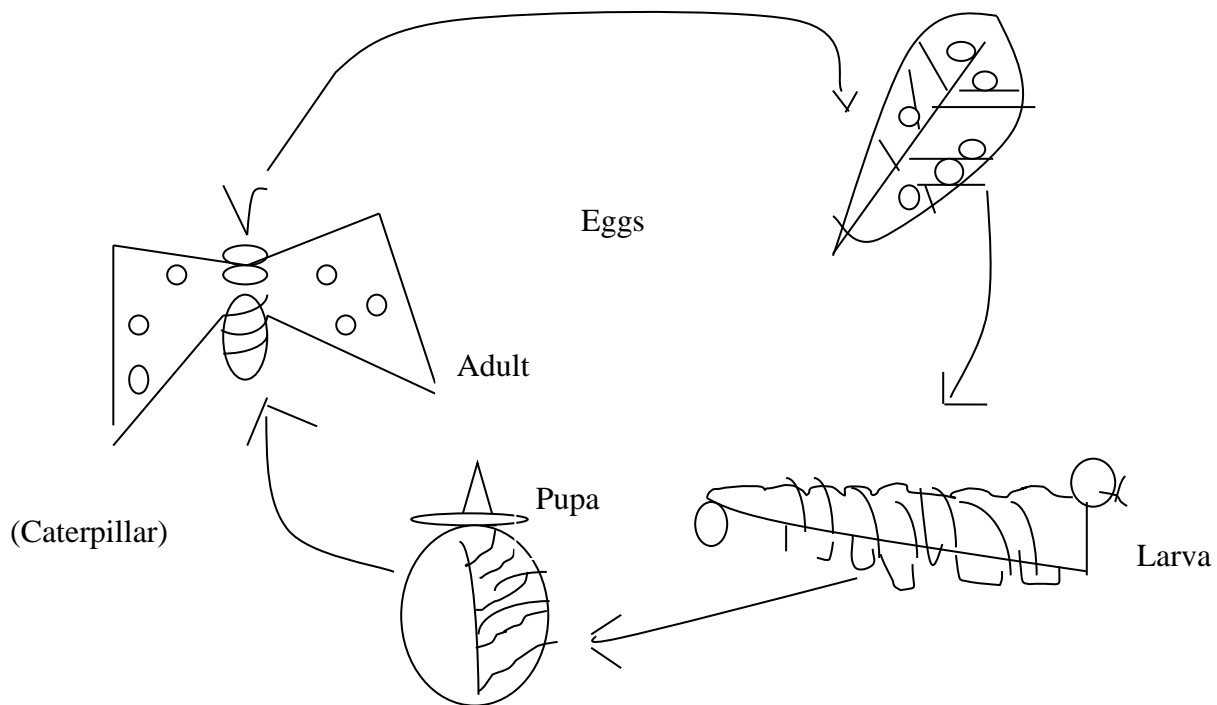
Name any four parts of an insect and their functions

WEDNSDAY

SUB THEME: CHANGES IN INSECTS

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A BUTTERFLY

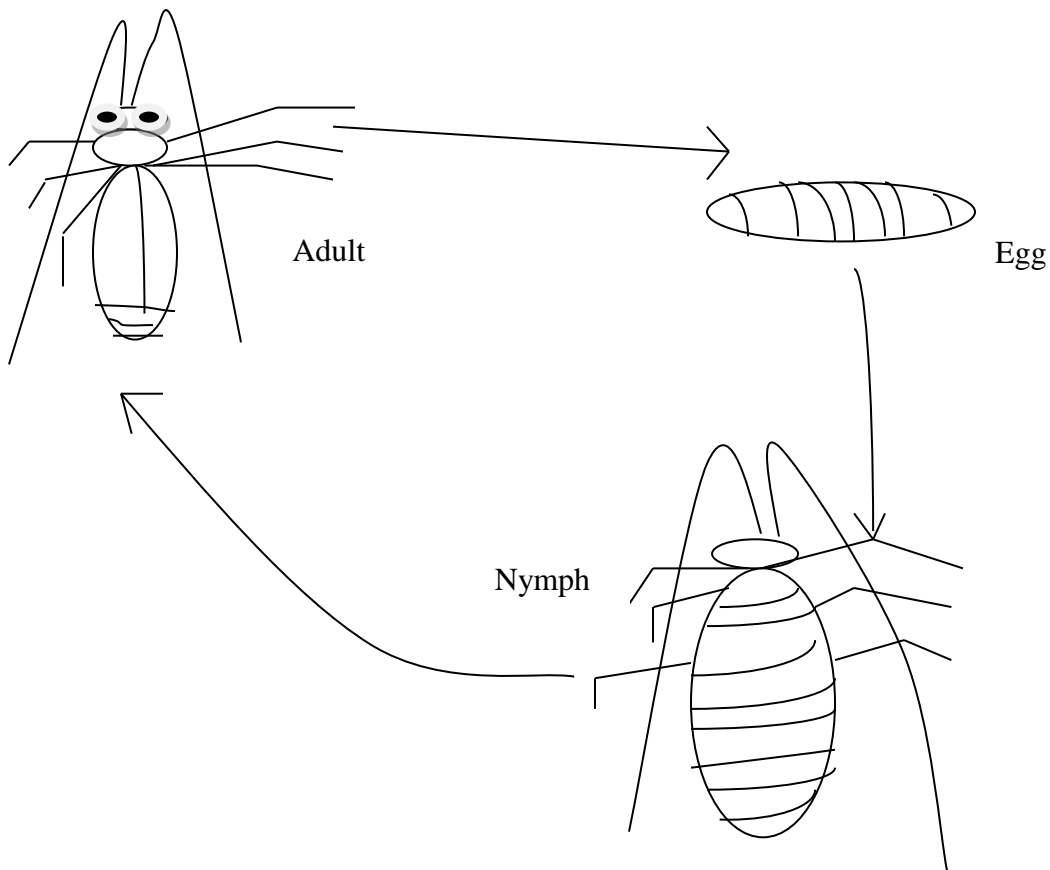
- Life cycle means stages of growth an insect goes through when it is growing
- A butterfly goes through four stages of growth
- It reproduces by laying eggs
- It lays eggs on leaves of plants
- The eggs hatch into Larva called Caterpillar
- The larva stage is dangerous because it destroys plants
- The caterpillar changes into pupa.
- During pupa stage an insect stops eating and moving
- It is developing the body parts.
- The last stage is an adult



- Bees, wasps, mosquitoes also go through four stages of growth

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A COCKROACH

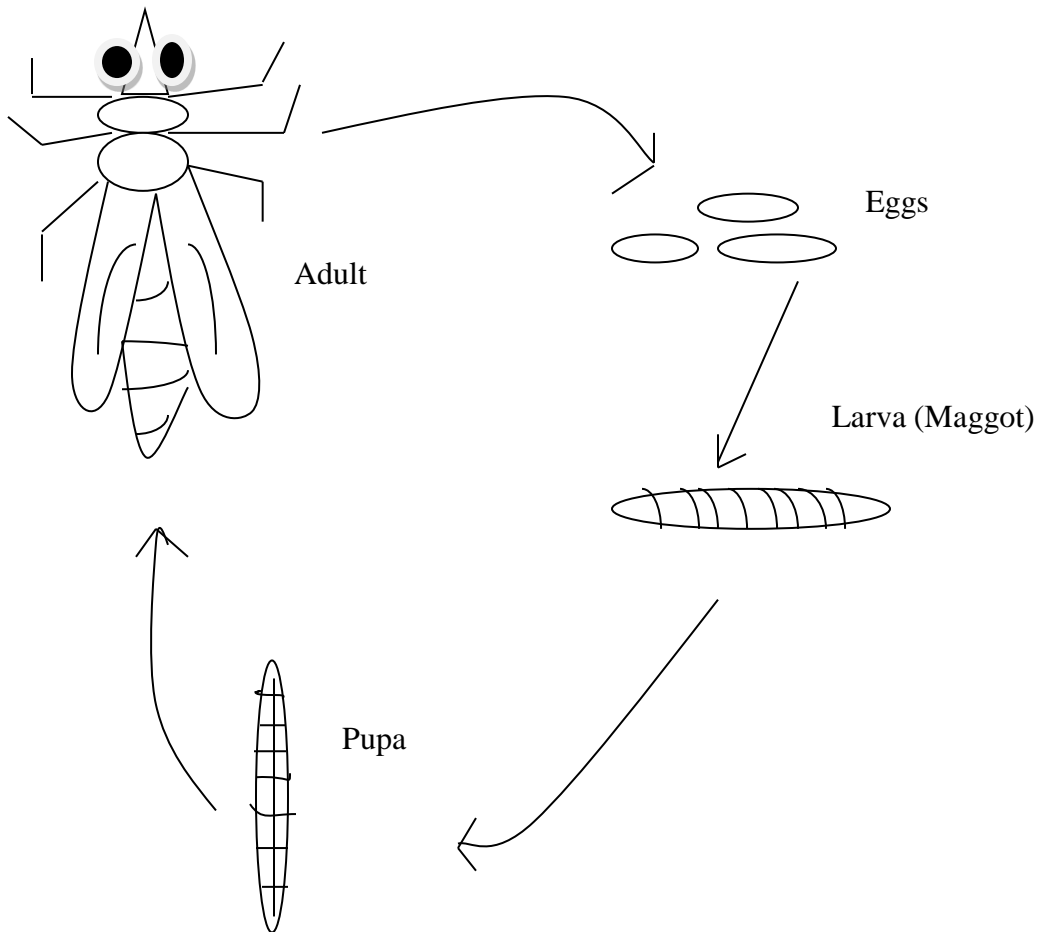
- The cockroach is a true insect
- It lives in dark warm places like cupboards, suitcases, shelves and boxes.
- It eats left overs, papers and clothes.
- It is reproduced by laying eggs.
- It has three stages of growth
- The eggs hatch into Nymphs
- Nymphs grow into adults.
- Grass hoppers, Locusts, Crickets have young ones called Nymphs.



THURSDAY

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A HOUSE FLY

- A House fly is a true insect
- It lives in dirty places like toilets, dustbins, rubbish, pits and latrines.
- It eats dirty, sweat and rotten things like faeces, dead animals, left overs and juices.
- It has four stages of growth
- The eggs hatch into larva called maggots
- Maggots becomes pupa and pupa develops into adult.



Harmful insects

Insects can be harmful in many ways,

- Some sting e.g. bees, wasps
- Some insects destroy books and clothes e.g. cockroaches
- Some insects spread diseases e.g.
 - Mosquitoes spread malaria
 - House flies spread cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and trachoma
- Tsetse fly spreads sleeping sickness to people and Nagana to animals
- Some insects destroy crops e.g.
 - Termites eat stems and roots of plants
 - Caterpillars eat leaves of plants
 - Grass hoppers and locusts eat leaves
- Some insects bite and suck our blood e.g. bedbugs, lice and Fleas

FRIDAY

USEFUL INSECTS

- Some insects make honey e.g. bees
- Some insects are eaten e.g. grass hoppers and white ants
- Some insects are sold to get money
- Some insects help plants to make fruits and seeds

How to protect ourselves from harmful insects

- Sleep under a treated mosquito net
- Spray insecticides
- Keep food covered
- Live in a clean environment
- Put on protective clothes when harvesting honey.

Exercise

1. Mention any two useful insects

i) -----

ii) -----

2. How are insects useful?

3. Write two ways in which we can protect ourselves from harmful insects