

A CLOSER LOOK AT INSECTS

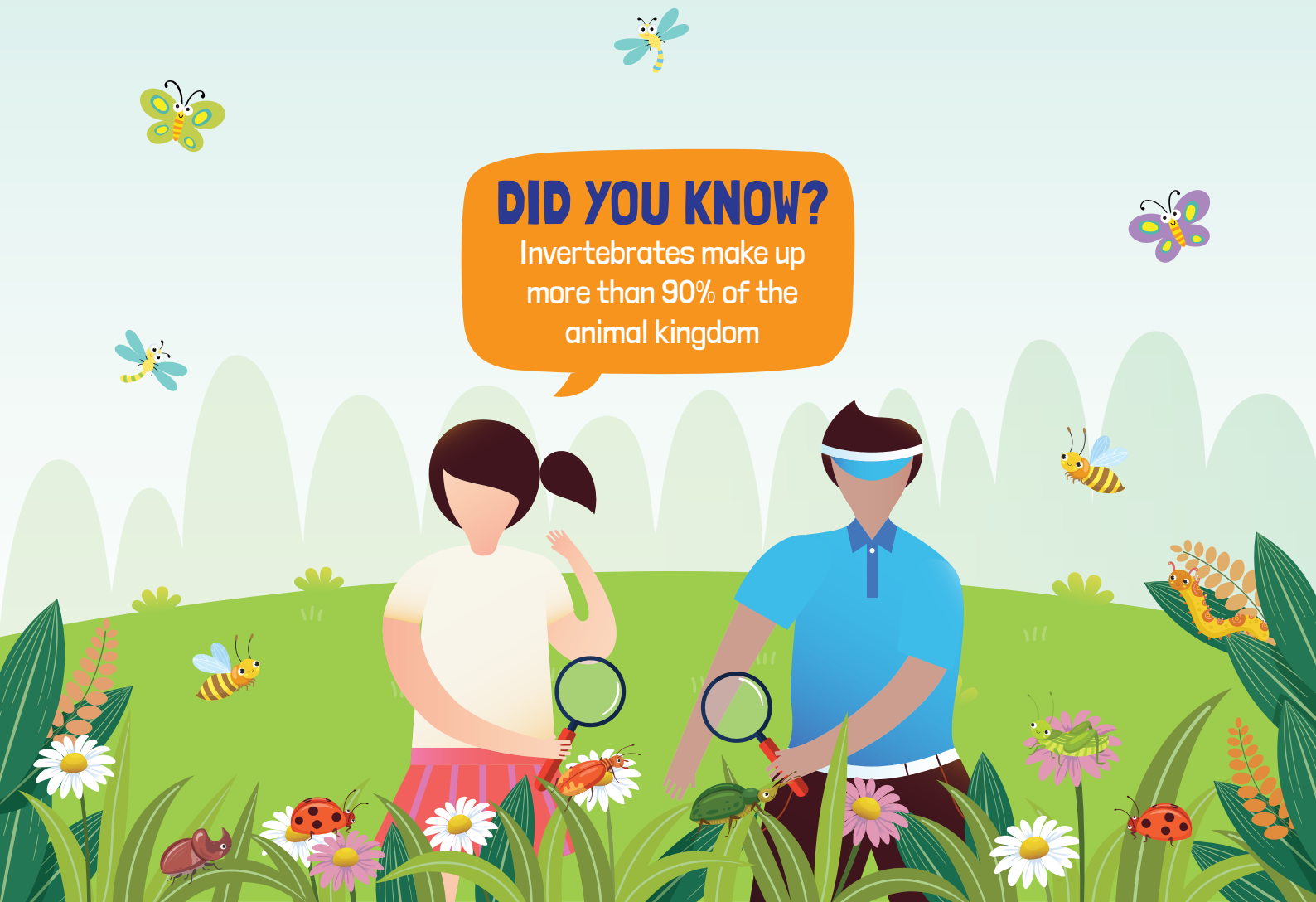
Insects are invertebrates, which are animals with no backbone. Instead, they are covered in a hard layer known as the exoskeleton.

All insects are cold-blooded and do not produce any body heat. Instead, they take on the temperature of their surroundings.

Can you think of any other cold-blooded animals?

DID YOU KNOW?

Invertebrates make up more than 90% of the animal kingdom

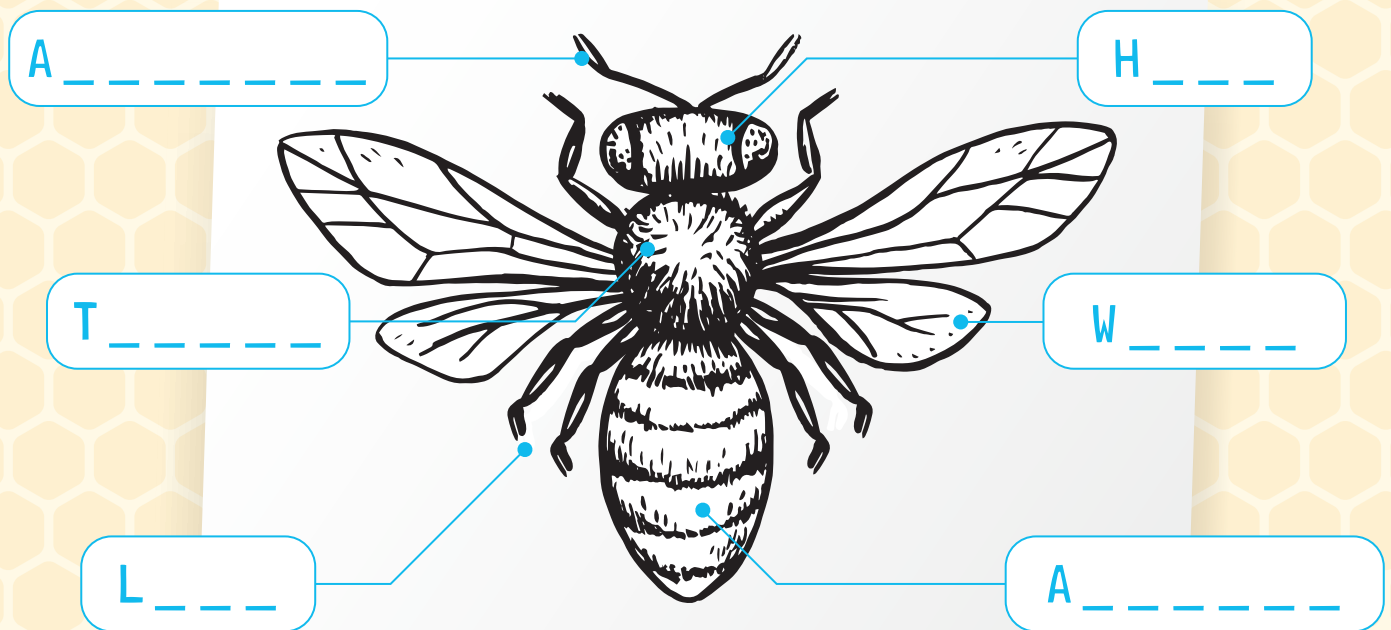


PARTS OF AN INSECT

Many insects fly, while others crawl, hop or even swim!
You can easily recognise one, as all insects have six legs, two antennae, and a body divided into three main parts.



TRY MATCHING THE PARTS OF THE INSECT TO ITS CORRECT PLACE.



HEAD

The head holds the insect's eyes, mouth, brain and antennae.

THORAX

The legs and wings of the insect are attached to this middle section.

LEGS

The six jointed legs of the insect are attached to the thorax.

ABDOMEN

This last part of the body contains many of the internal organs and is usually the largest.

ANTENNAE

Insects have two antennae that help them to sense the surroundings and even process smell, heat, vibrations, and taste.

WINGS

Most insects have two pairs of wings. Some have only one pair or even no wings.

TYPES OF INSECTS

Insects are an important part of our ecosystem. They pollinate plants, decompose matter and are a food source for other animals. What are the features that can help you tell them apart?

DID YOU KNOW THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE MILLION DIFFERENT SPECIES OF INSECTS IN THE WORLD?



A WEEVIL

Coleoptera

Hard front wings cover their back wings and abdomen when closed.

B BEETLE

**GET YOUR MAGNIFYING GLASS!
FIND THESE 10 HIDDEN INSECTS.**



C CICADA

Hemiptera

These sap-sucking insects have wings that close to form an 'X'.

D BUG



E BUTTERFLY

Lepidoptera

Large wings covered in tiny scales form their colours and patterns.

F MOTH



G GRASSHOPPER

Orthoptera

Long muscular hind legs allow Orthoptera to jump.



I DRAGONFLY

Odonata

These have long, slender abdomens and two pairs of membranous wings.

J DAMSELFLY

C	D	E	I	L	K	N	C	I	C	A	D	A
X	R	R	S	T	D	B	B	C	N	G	R	F
Z	A	I	E	B	A	I	E	O	D	S	B	T
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B	O	O	F	K	S	E	S	L	T	Q	T	S
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M	F	Y	H	I	L	T	N	B	E	O	E	M
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I	Y	W	G	S	L	N	V	J	N	A	F	G
B	P	T	U	Q	Y	W	E	E	V	I	L	K
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G	R	A	S	S	H	O	P	P	E	R	Z	B

Words are hidden →, ↓ and ↘



ALL OF THE INSECTS CAN BE FOUND ON SENTOSA ISLAND. ARE YOU ABLE TO SPOT THEM ALL?

Explore the Imbiah Trail or Coastal Trail on our island and try to spot them all. These trails have breathtaking views and are suitable for young scientists.

Tip: Some of the plants along the water on the Coastal Trail are butterfly-attracting plants!

INSECT OR NOT?

Now that you know the different types of insects, can you figure out which of these animals below is NOT an insect?

CIRCLE THE ONE THAT IS NOT AN INSECT!



GOLDEN ORB-WEB SPIDER

One of the largest spiders you can spot in the forested areas around Sentosa, it can make a strong web that spans up to 1m in width and has a golden sheen.



TIGER BEETLE

These beetles are generalist predators that have keen eyesight and can move very quickly to hunt their prey. Move slowly and quietly, and you might just be able to spot them on the sandy patches along Imbiah Trail.



LEAF-FOOTED BUG

These bugs got their name from the leaf-like shape of their hind legs. They feed on the juices obtained from different parts of plants.



ATLAS MOTH

They are among the largest moths and can grow up to 30cm in wingspan. Adult moths are unable to feed and have a very short lifespan, just enough for them to reproduce.

Can you spot the snake-like pattern on the tip of its wings? The wingtips resemble a snake's head to ward off predators.



Well done on completing this activity sheet! Let's try the next one about Fauna. Get ready to learn more about Birds, Mammals, Reptiles & Amphibians!