

# Super English



## Unit 15 - Lesson 1 - Insects





# Insects - Vocabulary



**invertebrate:** an animal with no spine (backbone) (n)



**Invertebrates**, such as worms, are the main diet of some birds.

# Insects - Vocabulary



**exoskeleton:** a hard outer layer that covers the body of an invertebrate animal such as an insect (n)

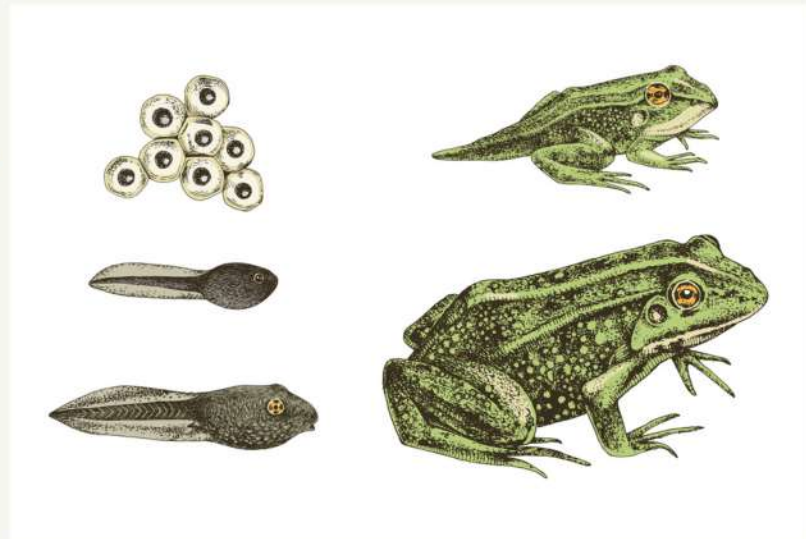


The hard **exoskeleton** of an insect protects it from predators.

# Insects - Vocabulary



**metamorphosis:** the process by which the young form of insects or frogs change into the adult form (n)



The **metamorphosis** of a frog goes from an egg to a tadpole and then to an adult frog.



# Insects - Vocabulary



**benefit:** a helpful or good effect, or something intended to help (n)



## Vitamin D Benefits

1. Promotes Immune Health
2. Promotes Bone Health
3. Promotes Dental Health
4. Promotes Tissue Health
5. Supports Colon Health

There are many **benefits** to eating fruits and vegetables.

# Reading





# Insects are Amazing!

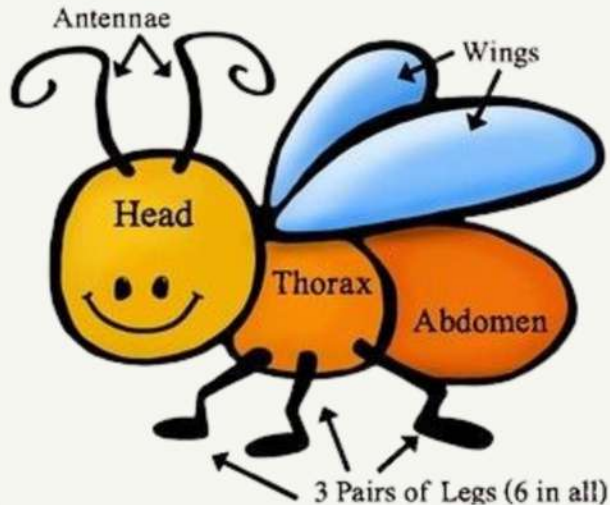
Have you ever wondered why insects are everywhere? They fly, crawl, and even dig underground! In fact, insects live on every continent—even the cold one, Antarctica! But they really love warm places best. You've probably seen ants, bees, or butterflies. These are just a few of the millions of insect species in the world. Scientists have already discovered nearly one million kinds of insects, but they think many more are still hiding, waiting to be found!



1. Where do insects live?
2. Why do you think insects like warm places more than cold ones?



# Insects are Amazing!



1. What is an exoskeleton and what does it do?
2. Which body part do you think is most important for an insect?

What makes an insect an insect? First, all insects are invertebrates, which means they don't have backbones. Actually, they don't have any bones at all! Instead, they wear their skeleton on the outside like a suit of armor. This is called an exoskeleton. It protects their soft bodies and helps them keep their shape. Insects also have three body parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. Most have wings, antennae, and six legs attached to the thorax.

# Grammar

point of view.

**Grammar** ['græmə]  
sentences of a language  
combining words  
of morphology and



# (be) supposed to

We use **(be) suppose to + infinitive** to talk when we expect something to happen.

1. The weatherman said that it **is supposed to snow** all week.
2. She **is supposed to drive** me to school today.
3. They **are supposed to give** us free bread at this restaurant.



# Let's Talk!





# Dialogue - Insects

Role play with your teacher!

Joel: Hey Nick, whatcha checking out? (what are you)

Nick: I'm checking out this cool beetle. His exoskeleton is amazing!

Joel: Let me see. Wow, that is cool!

Nick: Its wings come off the back of the thorax and cover its abdomen.

Joel: Yeah, and look at the huge mandibles coming off its head!

Nick: It must be a male because they use those to fight.

Joel: I hope it doesn't try to fight me!

Nick: It only fights other males when it's trying to get a girl beetle.

# Unlocking Word Parts



W  RDS



# Prefixes

We add the prefix "im" and "in" to the front of words to mean "not."

impossible  
immature  
impolite  
immoral  
impure  
immeasurable  
imperfect



indirect  
inactive  
invalid  
inadequate  
incorrect  
incapable  
infrequent

# See you next time!

