## Insect Scavenger Hunt Activity

## Materials:

- 18 insect fact cards (pages 2-6)
- insect questions worksheet (pages 7-8)
- scissors
- scotch tape


## Preparation

Print the fact cards and cut them apart.
Make copies of the insect questions worksheet (2-sided). Each student
 will need his or her own copy.

Hide all 18 insect fact cards around your classroom where students will be able to find them. You can put them on the back of your classroom door, on chairs, on the computer


# Preview 

Please log in to download the printable version of this worksheet.

You may want to make this a silent activity so students don't share answers with each other.
You can have the kids work by themselves or with partners.
Don't be afraid to hide the facts in tough places. Kids think it's more fun when they have to search around a little.

## Examples of good hiding spots might include:

- sticking out of a book, like a bookmark
- the back of the classroom door
- lying flat on the classroom bookshelf
- on the side of the bookshelf
- on the back of the teacher's chair

Have a plan for students who finish early. You may want to have an assignment for them to complete when they're done, or you may have them help other students find fact cards.



# Scavenger Hunt 

## Insect

## Fact Card




Size is the only thing small about termites. Some species make mounds taller than 29 feet (9 meters). Colonies can have more than one million members. Some queens live 20-50 years. Some queens also lay

## Insect

Fact Card
10

The smallest insects are called fairyflies. Some fairyflies are less than $\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch ( $\frac{1}{2}$ of a millimeter) in length. That's about the size of a grain of salt.

# Preview 

Please log in to download the printable version of this worksheet.

## MTSELI

Butterflies and moths are similar-looking insects. One way to tell them apart is their antennae. Butterflies have skinny antennae with balls or clubs at the end. Moth antennae don't have anything at the end. They're also often fuzzy!

Scavenger Hunt
Fact Card

## Insect

 13Cicadas are gentle giants, but not when it comes to your ears. Some species spend up to 17 years growing up

Scavenger Hunt

## Insect

The deadliest animal in the world is very small. Mosquitoes kill about 700,0001,000,000 people each year. They do it by passing alona deadly

## Preview

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## MISELI

Sleep tight and don't let the bed bugs bite! These bloodsuckers can go months without eating. In the right conditions, they can go more than a year! Extreme heat is one of the only ways to get rid of them for good.



## Insect Scavenger Hunt

Fact Card 1: About how many insect species do scientists think exist in total?

Fact Card 2: What must all insects have?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Fact Card 6: What are the names of the holes and tubes that insects use to breathe?
$\qquad$

Fact Card 7: True or false: Adult Actaeon beetles can reach 8 ounces (228 grams).

Fact Card 8: What is the most venomous insect in the world?

Fact Card 9: How old are the oldest termite queens?

## Insect Scavenger Hunt

Fact Card 10: What is about the same size as the smallest fairyflies?

Fact Card 11: How do parasitic wasp larvae eat their hosts?

Fact Card 12: What can you look at to quickly tell a moth from a butterfly?


Fact Card 15: How fast is a praying mantis strike?

Fact Card 16: In the right conditions, how long can a bed bug live without eating?

Fact Card 17: How many ants make up the largest known colony?

Fact Card 18: What is the largest Antarctic animal that only lives on land?

## ANSWER KEY

## Insect Scavenger Hunt

Fact Card 1: About how many insect species do scientists think exist in total?

$$
6-10 \text { million }
$$

Fact Card 2: What must all insects have?

the harvester ant

Fact Card 9: How old are the oldest termite queens?

## ANSWER KEY

## Insect Scavenger Hunt

Fact Card 10: What is about the same size as the smallest fairyflies?

## a grain of salt

Fact Card 11: How do parasitic wasp larvae eat their hosts?


Fact Card 18: What is the largest Antarctic animal that only lives on land?

## the Antarctic midge

