

K-2. More Spring Poems. Brown and Furry. Directions. Print out.

Read the poem. Color the picture. Underline the rhyming words. Write the rhyming words on the pages 2-6 . Study the definition. **p.1.**

NAME _____

Brown And Furry

Brown and furry
Caterpillar in a hurry,
Take your walk
To the shady leaf,
 or stalk,
Or what not,
Which may be the
 chosen spot.
No toad spy you,
Hovering bird of prey pass
 by you;
Spin and die,
To live again a butterfly.



caterpillar

chrysalis

butterfly

- Christina G. Rossetti

caterpillar - *n.* The larva of a butterfly or moth. It has a long soft body, many short legs, and often brightly colored or spiny skin.

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

f u r r y

h u r r y

Uppercase Print:

F U R R Y

H U R R Y

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

w a l k

s t a l k

Uppercase Print:

W A L K

S T A L K

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

n o t

s p o t

Uppercase Print:

N O T

S P O T

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

s p y

b y

Uppercase Print:

S P Y

B Y

NAME _____

Lowercase Print:

d i e

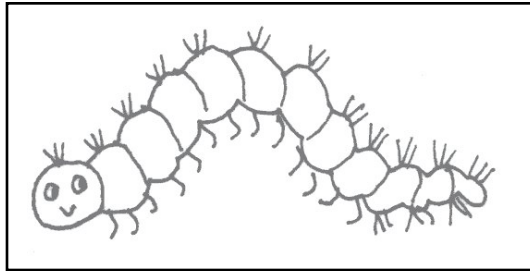
b u t t e r f l y

Uppercase Print:

D I E

B U T T E R F L Y

NAME _____



Lowercase Print:

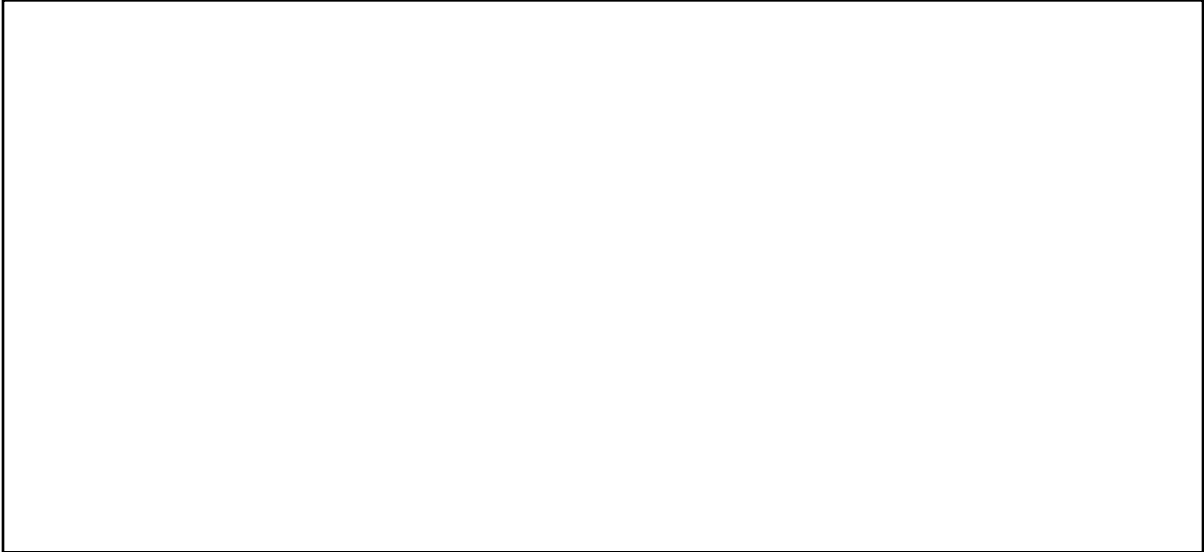
c a t e r p i l l a r

Uppercase Print:

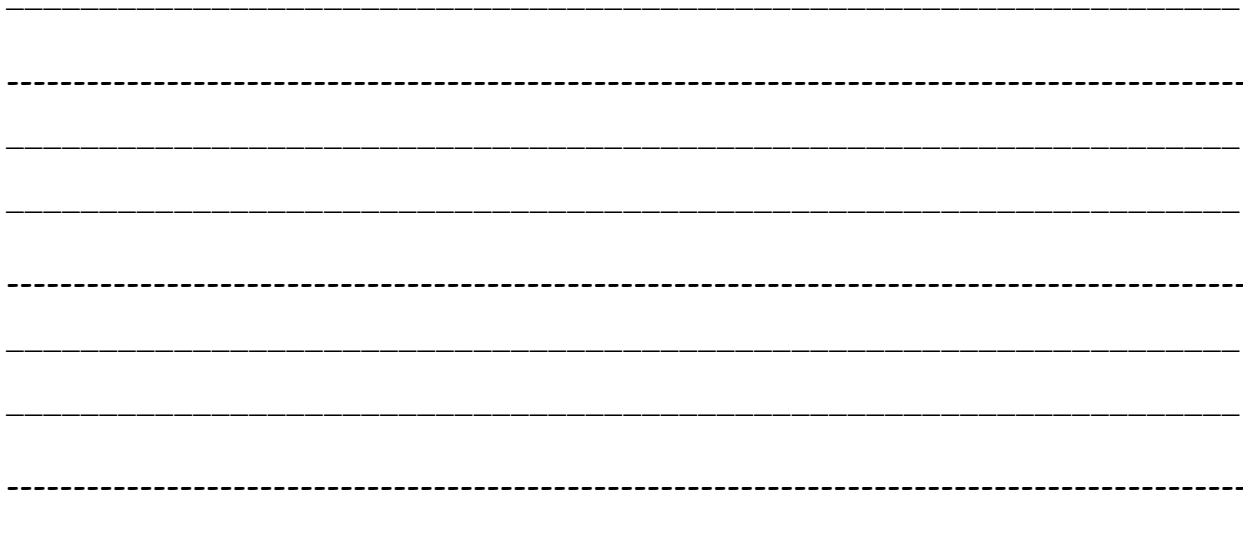
C A T E R P I L L A R

Write your own caterpillar poem or story.

NAME _____



TITLE: _____



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Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline, repeated 10 times for writing.

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Caterpillar Facts

Caterpillars are the *larvae* (the young) of butterflies and moths. They crawl and look like worms but they are not. They have six legs, chewing mouthparts, and no wings. They may be brown, yellow, white or green with black rings.

Caterpillars have a distinct head, a *thorax* of three segments, and an *abdomen* of ten segments. Legs are on the *thorax*. Some caterpillars have fleshy abdominal prolegs, but these are not true legs. The "skin" may be fuzzy, smooth, or bristly. The head bears a pair of *antennae* (feelers) and a few simple eyes.

During the *larval* stage, for about two months, the caterpillar eats and eats and eats, and grows and grows and grows. It does not eat just anything. The parent lays its eggs on the very plants that will feed its *larvae*. When the eggs hatch, the caterpillar has the food that it needs to grow. As it grows, it sheds its skin (*molts*) many times as its body increases in size. In the fall, when it is fully grown, the butterfly caterpillar stops eating and forms a smooth hard case (*chrysalis*) around itself and hangs from a twig or leaf. Moth caterpillars spin a thick silk web called a *cocoon* around their bodies and fasten themselves to a twig or rough spot. This is called the *pupa* stage. The *pupa* grows in the *chrysalis* or *cocoon* to an adult. In the spring, the adult butterfly and moth break out of their encasements with wings and six legs.