

Sentences to be completed

Shrubs are important as they are not only a source of food for many animals: for example, for birds they are also a place for _____.

Its name comes from the robust thorns that characterize its branches and from the flowers that bloom on it in spring: the _____.

The flowers of _____ have a shape made specifically to allow bees a perfect pollination.

_____ is an aromatic that produces ears with very fragrant lilac and blue flowers, particularly loved by.

Words to insert

hawthorn

nesting

mullein

bumblebees

lavender

Sentences to be completed

_____, in most of the species, remain attached to the nurse plants and acquire a mimetic colouration, merging with their leaves and branches.

During its growth _____ performs about 4-5 moltings.

In the society of *Apis mellifera*, the leader is a _____, whose only task is to _____.

The male bees of the hive are _____.

Collect nectar, pollen, water and transport them to the hive: they are the _____.

One of the characteristics that makes the bumblebee an efficient pollinator is having a peculiarly _____.

_____ is diurnal, its name is linked to the ability to move rapidly from side to side while hovering in front of the flower where feed nectar.

Its wings with pointed peaks recall a leaf: it's the _____.

Its wings with pointed peaks recall a leaf: it's the _____.

Words to insert

chrysalises

the caterpillar

queen

lay eggs

the drones

foraging bees

furry body

the sphinx moth

brimstone

the nettle

Sentences to be completed

_____ has the body in yellow and black stripes like a wasp, with which it can easily be confused. It adopts the so-called _____.

_____ allows to check and manage the parasite of a plant, using another living organism, its antagonist in nature.

The parasite of the plant is defined as harmful _____.

It is estimated that a single _____ can devour up to 5,000 _____.

Words to insert

ladybug

the hoverfly

protective mimicry

biological control

phytophagous

aphids

Sentences to be completed

_____ is a mainly granivorous bird with a brisk colouration. Its scientific name (*Carduelis carduelis*) comes from its favourite seeds, those of the thistle (cardo).

The beak of _____ is hooked and used to tear the flesh of their prey.

In owls, little owls, tawny owls and barn owls, _____ is the most developed sense, used in hunting.

_____ nests in cavities of trees dug by itself. His favourite food is represented by _____, which he captures with his long tongue in the tunnels created by him in the trunk.

The feathers of the wings of the nocturnal raptors are covered by a sort of _____, which makes them particularly soft. This allows them a silent flight in search of prey.

_____ birds have a sharp and thin beak.

Words to insert

goldfinch

raptors

hearing

great spotted

woodpecker

insects

velvet

insectivorous

Sentences to be completed

As _____ bats have a "hand" very similar to ours. The _____ of the fingers are elongated, and between them, as well as between the _____ and the leg, a membrane has been created, called _____, which allows it to perform an _____.

Bats have great _____ but simply do not use (only) this sense to move in the most complete darkness. The adaptation to the _____ has produced the development of a complex system of _____ based on the emission and reception of _____.

The species of bats that we can find in Europe are _____, and hunt exclusively during the _____, when their preferred preys are plentiful. In winter, the strictest season, bats get into a condition of _____, minimizing their _____ functions and using _____ reserves, stored during the season.

In Europe there are 45 _____ of bats, each with precise ecological needs. If we wanted to classify them according to the type of _____ most used during the year, we could divide them into: those that use _____ (phytophilous), buildings (_____) or caves and _____ (troglophilic).

Words to insert

species

cavities

mammals

hibernation

phalanges

shelter

arm

trees

patagia

active flight

insectivorous

the fat

antropofile

sight

night

echolocation

summer

ultrasuond

vital

Sentences to be completed

The amphibians are ectothermic (_____) animals, so their temperature changes according to the environmental one.

The _____ are insects, whose _____ are aquatic. The name is due to the particularly short adult life, 1-2 days.

The _____ are divided into 2 groups: Zygoptera and _____.

The _____, also known as water scorpion, uses the _____ to breathe. It's an organ that can get out of the water and that allows to absorb the oxygen directly from the air.

During the metamorphosis, the tadpole begins first to develop the _____.

The larvae of _____ use debris, sticks, pebbles and pieces of algae of the aquatic environments where they live, to build a protective case, a sort of "mobile home".

Dragonflies are considered _____ of environmental health.

The _____ amphibians are those amphibians with the _____, such as newts.

Words to insert

hind legs

urodela

cold-blooded

mayflies

dragonflies

siphon

tail

bioindicators

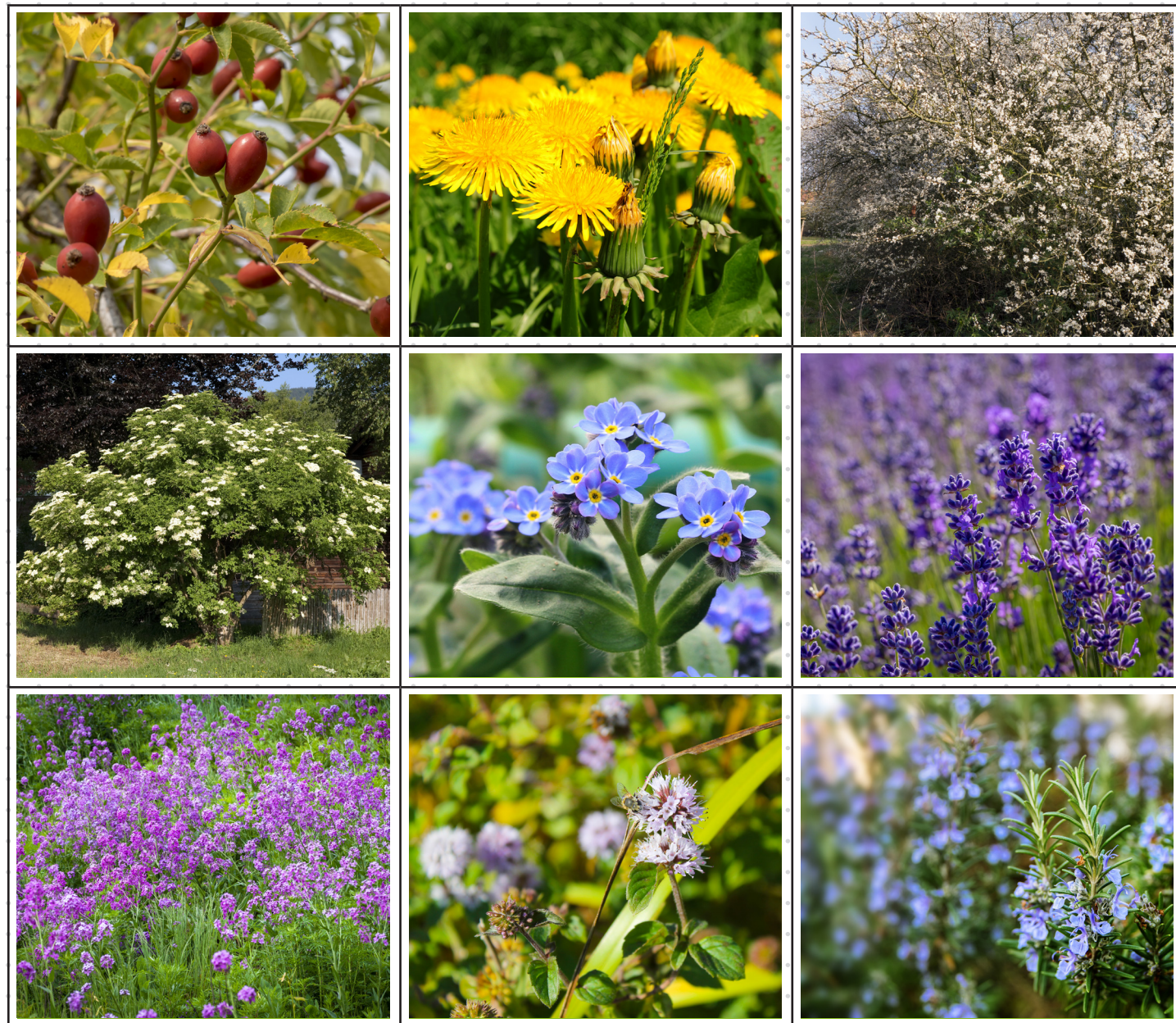
caddisflies

nepa

larvae

anisoptera

**Which plants grow in your wild garden?
Match each image to its correct name,
choosing it from those in the table below.**



Forget-me-nots	Elderberry	Lavender
Hawthorn	Common dandelion	Mint
Rosemary	Dame's violet	Dog rose

Match the definitions on the right with the ones to the left.

The blue butterfly...	...are used to scare predators.
The cardoon is a nurse plant...	...because they spend the winter inside the cocoon.
The hummingbird hawk-moth...	...of the <i>Vanessa Cardui</i>
The eye-shaped spots on peacock butterfly wings...	...is the common nettle.
Lays eggs in flight...	...when it sucks the nectar, it's able to do it while remaining in flight, but stationary in front of the flower.
Second generation chrysalises of the holly blue are wintering...	... have tails at the bottom of the rear wings.
The nurse plant of the red admiral...	...the convolvulus hawk-moth.
The scarce swallowtail...	...has a characteristic sexual dimorphism: the upper part of the wings in the male is blue-violet, whilst in the females it is brown.

Insert in the correct column, the characteristics of the domestic bee (*Apis mellifera*) and the bumblebee (*Bombus terrestris*) reported in the second table.

<i>Apis mellifera</i>	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>

A	There are about 300 species in the world.
B	They use a kind of dance to communicate with each other.
C	His "family" can be constituted by more than 50,000 individuals.
D	The queen, just out of hibernation, nidifies in an underground hole.
E	The large and densely furry body, make it an excellent pollinating insect.
F	Peaceful in nature, even if does not produce honey, is used by man for the pollination of many fruit plants and vegetables.
G	The workers are divided according to the job assigned. For example, the cell cleaning ones, take care of the cleaning of the hive.

Reorder the following phases of the butterfly development cycle in chronological order, and match each with the correct definition.

Sucks the nectar of the flowers through a mouthpiece called <i>proboscis</i> .	It is a chewer, eats many leaves. After 4-5 <i>moult</i> s, it begins to build the <i>cocoon</i> .	In this phase, the lepidoptera are closed in a hard <i>cocoon</i> , do not nourish and undergo the <i>metamorphosis</i> .

The life cycle of the butterflies



Multiple choice questions:

Recognize between the two images which are the aphids and which cochineals. Give each one the correct description, choosing from the four options below.



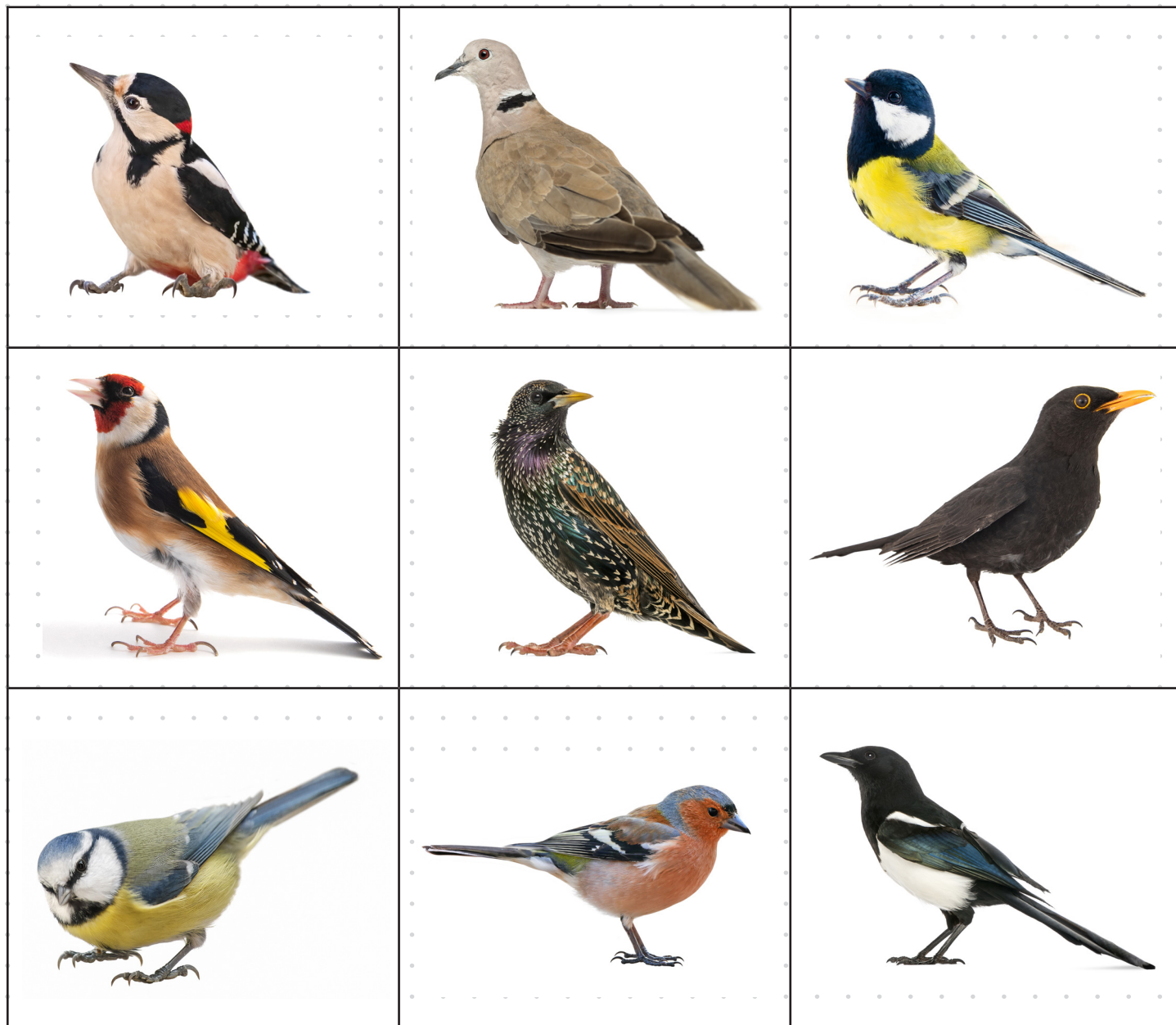
They are the "plant lice", they suck the sap of the plants, through their piercing mouthparts.

Belongs to the order of Dermaptera, its name is given by the presence of caudal forcep-like cerci: short and straight in the female, longer and curved in the male.

The adult is essentially immobile, produces waxy substances that form a sort of shield, under which it finds protection.

It has a body with yellow and black. The antennae are shorter and has compound eyes, typical of a housefly.

Match the pictures (each referring to a bird species that may be a wild garden visitor) to its correct name, choosing it from the table below:



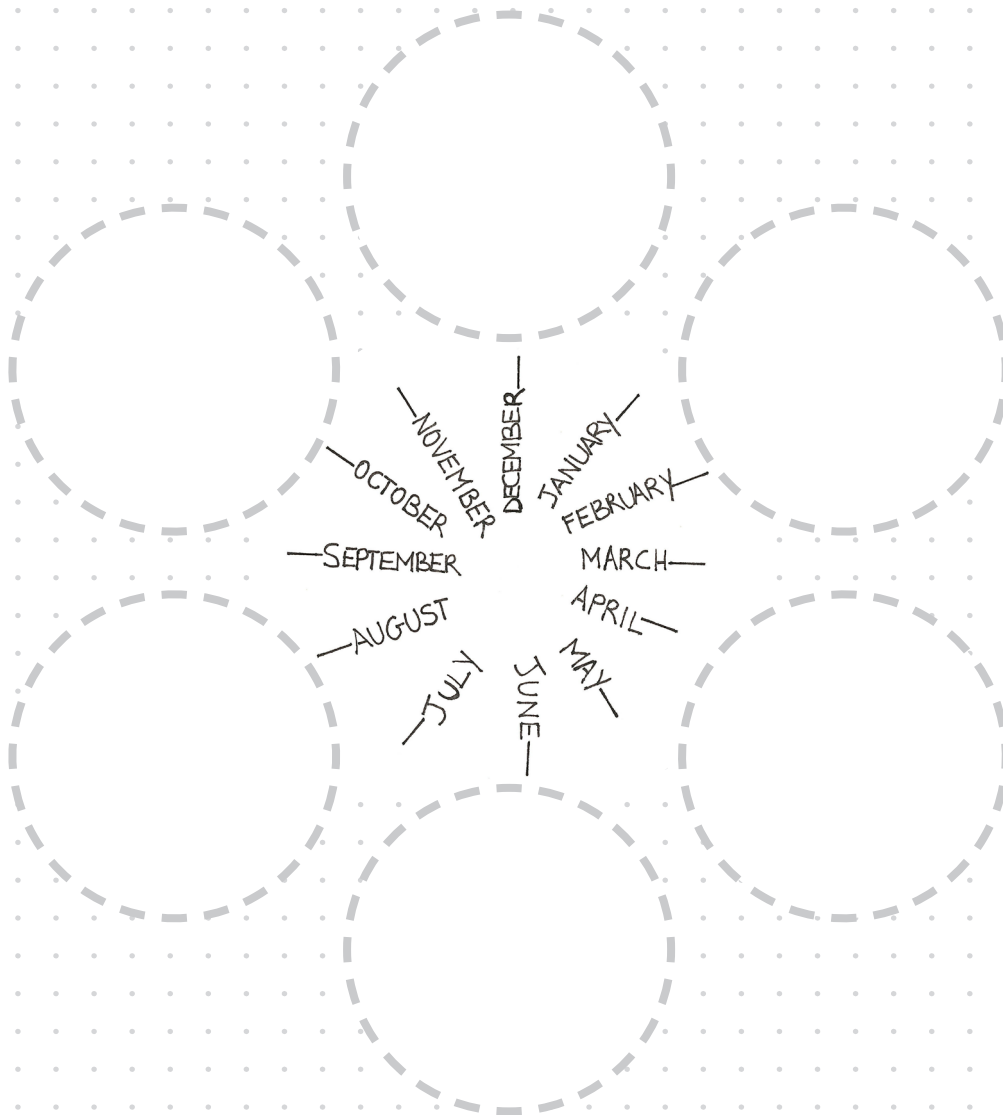
Great tit	Goldfinch	Great spotted woodpecker
Eurasian blue tit	Eurasian collared dove	Chaffinch
Common starling	Common blackbird	Common magpie

Birds are classified in the categories given in the table below, depending on what they feed on.

Match each category with the correct definition.

Insectivores	These birds have different beaks depending on what they feed on. For example: long and strong for those who eat fish; long and thin for the mud-dwellings; broad and flat for those who feed on aquatic vegetation.
Frugivores	They have a distinctive hooked beak, characterized by an upper jaw strongly curved and by sharp edges, for tearing the prey and ripping up pieces of them.
Granivores	Their beak is thin and pointed, sometimes quietly long.
Nectarivores	The beak is curved or concave, in order to extract the pulp of the fruit, or thinner in order to feed on smaller fruits.
Aquatics	They have long beaks and tongues "designed" to collect nectar from flowers.
Raptors	The beak is stocky and strong. Some of these birds chop the seeds, others open them speckling with the beak, others shell them.

Enter each step of the bat's biological cycle in the correct position.



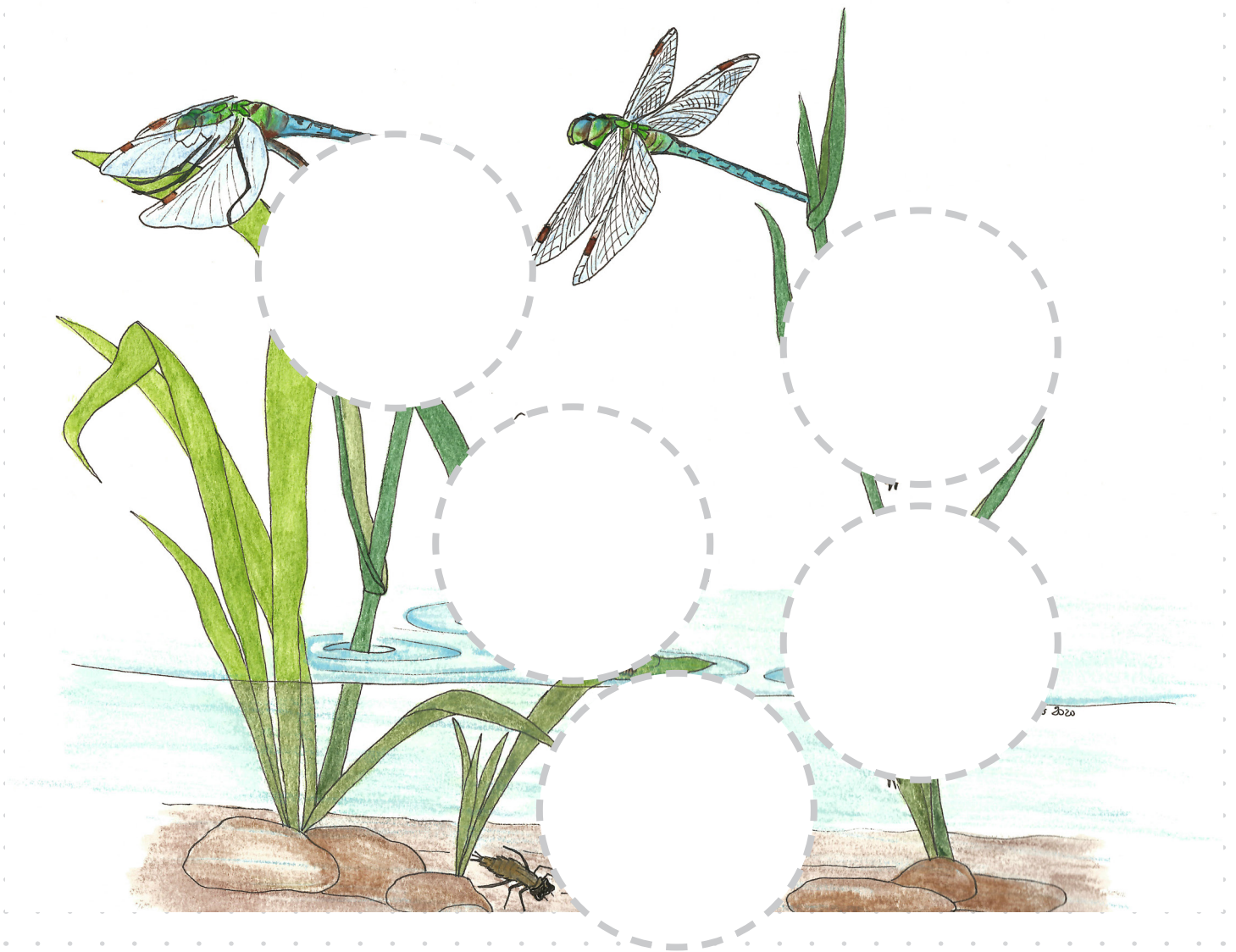
Life cycle phases of the bat



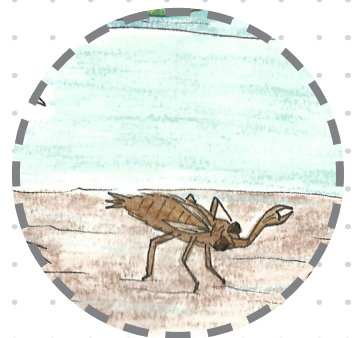
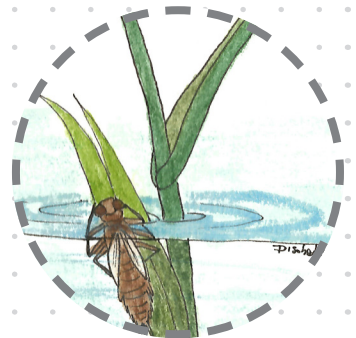
[illegible]

At the end of the three years, it digs a big cell where the transformation into a nymph takes place.

Put the missing steps of the dragonfly's life cycle in the correct position, choosing from the table below.



Life cycle phases of the dragonfly



Put the definitions in the correct column, choosing between Anura amphibians and Urodela amphibians. Be careful! Some may be right or wrong for both.

Anura	Urodela	Both

A	Newts belong to this group.
B	The eggs are covered by a gelatinous envelope.
C	They need to reach the wetlands for laying the eggs.
D	They don't hibernate in winter.
E	The larva is a miniature adult.
F	Frogs and toads belong to this group.
G	At the larval stage, breathe with the gills.
H	They are warm-blooded animals.