

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

All the material in this Horizon was contributed by the teachers of the Summerside Local.

REMEDIAL READING EXERCISES

First Lesson

1. When the first ray from the rising sun fell on my bed, I was overjoyed to find that the bed coverings were changed to purest gold. Draw a line under the word that tells how he felt: afraid frightened excited worried sad.

2. So I quickly crammed a hot cake into my mouth, thinking I might swallow it before it turned to gold. But the golden touch was too much for me. I found my mouth filled with hot metal, and I jumped up and began to stamp my feet. Draw a line under the word that tells how he felt: happy glad sad worried lonesome.

3. On the floor of the playground a complete toy village was laid out. Tom's father had given it to him, and both he and Sally were very happy indeed. They had always wanted just such a village. Draw a line under the word that tells how the children felt: angry homesick cross weary joyful.

4. Just then a little prince came in with a golden ball in his hand. He had been crying. "My father gave me this for my birthday," he said, "but I cannot throw it high in the air." Draw a line under the word that tells how the prince felt: happy cross sad joyful lonesome.

5. When it was time to go in for supper, the prince could throw his ball so high that it looked like a golden star. And my what a picture those children had! Draw a line under the word that tells how the prince felt: sad weary excited cross happy.

6. His name was Fire. Fire is a genial, kindly person when kept in his place; but the first time he saw Water, the two began to quarrel and spit at each other. So Fire had not been invited to the party. Draw a line under the word that tells how Fire felt: glad happy frightened joyful cross.

7. Sally and Tom could hardly wait to be bundled into warm coats and caps so that they could go out to find their playmates and romp in the snow. Draw a line under the word that tells how Sally and Tom felt: lonesome excited sad afraid weary.

8. Long years ago real princess and princes used to have pages taste their food before they ate it. This was done because they had many enemies, and sometimes the enemies tried to poison the food. Draw a line under the word that tells how the princess and princes felt: afraid joyful playful angry homesick.

9. When the children drink tea or coffee, the drug gives them all sorts of little aches. Their hearts beat too fast and their hands tremble. Then they can't run races or play games as well as other children. Draw a line under the word that tells how the children felt: lonesome weary glad gay sad.

10. While your thoughts are in the Garden of Sleep, your body has a chance to rest. Your tired muscles and nerves are mended after the long day's work. Draw a line under the word that tells how you felt: homesick lonesome sad happy weary.

1. There were four little chickens in a group. They were all peeping. One would have liked a fresh green leaf. Another was hungry for some sweet yellow meal. The third was waiting for some kind of bug, and a nice, fat worm would have made the fourth happy. Draw a line under the word that tells how the chickens felt: afraid sad weary happy hungry.

2. At last it was too dark. They must spend the night in the woods. When they lay down they thought of wildcats and rattlesnakes. So they climbed trees, and found places where the branches and boughs made half-comfortable couches. Draw a line under the word that tells how they felt: lonesome afraid sad happy weary.

3. Puss had stolen a big bone, and sat down for a quiet nibble. Two ravens saw the bone and wanted it; so the larger one flew down to frighten Puss away. But as she was brave and gave him a box with her paw, the two ravens decided to work together. Draw a line under the word that tells how Puss felt: afraid worried happy satisfied.

4. Two young hunters, Arnold and Herbert, had heard of a bear in the woods. Arnold climbed a tree, and Herbert, being unable to fire his gun, fell forward and played dead. Draw a line under the word that tells how the young hunters felt: brave tired sad afraid excited.

5. "I wish that I had friends to help me on," cried little Dennis, yawning. "Friends? Why, you have 'em," replied his mother. "I'm sure I haven't half so many, and those that I have are too poor to help me." Draw a line under the word that tells how Dennis felt:

happy busy sad lazy ashamed

6. "Prue, I'm so used to my big trunk that when I look at yours it looks so small to me!" Prue turned quickly to say—"Well, I don't care, Patty, you're not a bit nice! It isn't anything—it's the kindness!" Draw a line under the word that tells how Patty felt: worried ashamed contented weary happy.

7. Old Brave, the Newfoundland, had reached the bank, and turned to look at his enemy. He saw that the other dog, whose strength was fast falling, was likely to drown. So what should he do but plunge in, and tow the poor mastiff gently into port. Draw a line under the word that tells how Old Brave felt: ashamed frightened happy proud brave sad.

8. My mother says a girl she knows Whose face with love and kindness glows, Who carries sunshine where she goes. A darling human rose. Draw a line under the word that tells how this girl feels: weary happy sad excited glad.

9. He told his father of a naughty boy in the wood who had hid under, and teased him. "Then you must have spoken unkindly first," said his father; "I know that boy quite well. His name is Echo, and he repeats only what we say to him." Draw a line under the word that tells how the boy felt: happy naughty contented cheerful ashamed.

10. Two boys had a woodchuck. Ned thought he ought to be killed. Dick was for setting his free. Ned said, "He is only a little wild beast with a nose as sharp as a rat's; he would spoil a good field of clover." Draw a line under the word that tells how the woodchuck felt: sad contented afraid thankful weary.

1. Under some big burdock leaves on the bank sat a duck on her nest, waiting for her young brood to hatch; she was beginning to get tired of her task for the little ones were a long time coming out of their shells. Draw a line under the word that tells how the duck felt: sad contented excited afraid weary.

2. He soon discovered a large knot-hole in the trunk, and, boy-like, peeped into it. At first he saw nothing but a little hairy bunch; but presently something began to move, and he knew he had found a squirrel's nest. Here was a treasure for a schoolboy. Draw a line under the word that tells how the boy felt: excited afraid ashamed happy tired.

3. "I love my wife, I love my friend, I love my children three; I owe no penny I cannot pay, I thank the river Dee, That turns the mill, that grinds the corn. That feeds my babes and me." Draw a line under the word that tells how the miller felt: contented weary joyful thankful sad.

4. Androclus was a poor slave who had run away from a cruel master. While he was hiding in a cave a lion came limping in, roaring with pain. Draw a line under the word that tells how Androclus felt: lonesome sad afraid weary homesick.

5. The army of Robert Bruce had been defeated six times, and he was hiding in a cave. He was tired and discouraged, and almost ready to give up. Draw a line under the word that tells how Robert Bruce felt: lonesome happy weary sad.

6. The king said, "These people must do as I tell them or die. They must go to my church, if they do not, I will put them in prison." Draw a line under the word that tells how the king felt: sad afraid angry naughty excited.

7. At first they are little fires. But soon they grow bigger and bigger. The birds leave their nests and fly away. The squirrels and all the other animals are driven from their homes. Draw a line under the word that tells how the animals felt: homesick playful angry afraid joyful.

8. The men fight the fire day and night. Often the fire burns for many days. The men work hard and get very tired, but they are very brave. Draw a line under the word that tells how the men felt: lonesome angry homesick happy glad.

9. In New York on some pleasant day in May the school children march to one of the parks. Each group has a Maypole. They dance and sing and play games around the Maypole. Draw a line under the word that tells how the children felt: naughty tired sorry unhappy joyful.

10. Men rode on horseback to tell the glad news. There were no trains then, but the men rode fast. They galloped their horses. How happy the people were! Draw a line under the word that tells how the men felt: sad weary excited cross lonesome.

BUTTERFLIES

(Teachers may find the following in Nature Study lessons suitable for some of their classes. It can be given wholly by the children themselves (Grade IV-VIII) some asking questions, others answering.)

1. The study of insects has been for us delightful moments, for everything that one cannot help but say: How can any one study nature and not believe in God—the Creator of all these wonders? Every insect develops from an egg which is far more beautiful than any bird's egg, but we can only see how beautiful it is through a microscope as it is very small. When the egg of the butterfly hatches, the little caterpillar is very small but it eats so much that in a couple of weeks it is full grown. Before it gets to its full size it has to shed its skin several times. Some insects shed their skin four or five times before attaining their growth while other species may shed theirs twenty times; this is what we call moulting. A very curious thing is that the skin it sheds is so firm, it cannot stretch so a new skin is formed each time over the body.

2. When it is done growing do you know what happens? ("Ail. No, tell us please.") It then turns into a pupa, this means in a "cocoon" where it cannot move. It seems a sleep in a little cradle fastened to a branch of a tree. But if you watch it closely in its little case you can see the wings and legs folded beneath the pupa skin. But what surprises you the most is that one day it comes out of its cocoon, a beautiful butterfly. There's where you see that the hand of the Divine Artist has been at work for no one on earth could ever make anything so dainty and beautiful as the wings of a butterfly. The pupa of the butterfly is not covered with silk and is called a chrysalis while the one of the moth is, and is called a cocoon.

3. When an insect has its wings can it still grow? No a small fly will always remain small. 4. Can any one tell the difference between a butterfly and a moth? (I can't) Well I can't either, the only thing I know is that moths fly at night and butterflies in the day time and you cannot always go by that, for some moths fly in the day time also. I think it would be interesting to mention a few of each kind and say what we know about them. M---- you might begin.

5. I know a few moths: The clothes moth, the apple moth, the polyphemus moth but the most beautiful is the cecropia moth. I know something about the clothes moth which I think everybody should know. If the clothes moth could speak this is what it would say: "I am very small. I fly especially at night. I am of a very light brown color. My wings are covered with scales which rub off when any one touches me. If you try to catch me, I fly in a dark corner and look for woollen clothes. Here's a little girl's winter coat. It has a nice fur collar; there's where I'll lay my eggs. My caterpillar likes fur. He has sharp claws which are like scissors: snip, snip, go the scissors. The fur is falling fast and there's a hole in the collar. I hope nobody will find it for if they hang the coat in the sun, the heat will kill it. The sun will be no one to eat the fur collars but I suppose people will be glad to tell and now we'll look out for it. I often wondered how a worm could ever get into an apple and this is what I found out. The apple moth is a small insect which lays its eggs on an apple blossom. When the apples are just beginning to grow, the egg hatches into a little worm called larva. This little worm feeds on the apple and works its way out. When the apple ripens, the wind blows it down, the larva comes out of the apple; crawls up the tree and hides underneath the bark. It soon spins a cocoon for itself then it goes to sleep for the fall and winter. In Spring it comes out with wings and flies around till it finds the apple blossoms. To destroy them the trees should be sprayed while in bloom; this will kill the eggs." I never knew how the worm got into the apple; now I'll tell you about the polyphemus moth. Did you ever see a green worm about as long as your finger? Well this is the worm which will in time turn into the polyphemus moth. It is a little smaller than the cecropia moth which is the largest in Canada. Its wings are light brown with two large black spots on them. This moth wraps its cocoon in a white oak leaf. It is quite hard and made of silk wound around its body. This thread as spins through its mouth and it takes about 800 yards to cover himself in its cocoon. The cecropia and polyphemus moths are silk worms.

6. You mentioned the cecropia moth, I can tell you what I heard about it. In a school not far from here, a pupil found a cocoon of this beautiful moth in an orchard nearby. He kept it in a glass jar until Spring in one day to our great surprise a large butterfly came out of it. At first it remained on the window sill drying its wings in the sun. They appeared wet and sticky. But after half an hour in the sun it worked its wings back and forth, as if it were to exercise them to fly, all at once it rose up in the air flying around the room. It was a beauty, about six inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. I wish I could paint it for you as it is almost impossible to describe its beautiful and dainty colors. The ground color of the wings is a dusky, grayish brown while the outer margins are clay colored. The wings are crossed by a white band which has a broad margin of red. There are also red spots and crescent shaped white spots bordered with red. This only gives you a very little idea of its beauty. To our great surprise it did not eat all for the short time it lived about 3 weeks. Then after laying its eggs which were of an orange color and as large as a turnip seed, it soon died. I never heard that this moth was harmful.

7. If this moth is not harmful I'll tell you about another which is; this is the cabbage moth. It sleeps all winter but when Spring comes it smells the cabbage leaf and lays its eggs upon it. These hatch into little green worms which feed on the leaves. They destroy other plants also. When the moths fly it is easily recognized for its wings are white with black spots on them. When the wings are opened they are about two inches from end to end. Its antennae, thread-like projections on the head, are black; these are used as feelers. I should like to know why we call these insects butterflies.

8. No one seems to know exactly the reason why they are so called but most likely it is because of the brimstone butterfly whose color looks very much like butter. These are very numerous, there are about sixty species of them. They also resemble the sulphur butterfly. It is of a yellow color like sulphur, with a black edge on its wings. Butterflies do not like rain so they crawl under a leaf until the rain is over. Sulphur butterflies never travel alone, we often see two together and sometimes flocks of them. They feed on clover flowers and lay their eggs on the leaves.

9. I think the butterfly's life in some way resembles our own. When the insect is at the end of its crawling life, it wraps itself in a cocoon where it remains as it were asleep, for a certain length of time. Had it intelligence, would it not think that all was over with it in its dormant stage? For darkness surrounds it; and also the cold winds and the rain beat against it as if to put an end to its very existence. But when the spring comes, and the warm rays of the sun penetrate its cradle-like tomb, it revives, breaks its envelope and oh wonder! a few months before, it could only crawl in the mud but it rises on golden wings in the air, hovering over the sweet smelling flowers and feeding on its nectar. So it will be with all of us on the last day. Now, we are like the crawling insect, clinging to the earth. However, when our life will come to an end, we should go down to the tomb without fear, for as the insect rises a butterfly, so we also shall rise glorious and immortal, because a ray of God's glory will have reached and transformed our earthly remains into beautiful and glorified bodies, which will ascend on high, but more privileged than the butterfly whose life is very short (two or three weeks at the most) we shall enjoy an eternity of happiness with God in Heaven.

10. Now I know about this butterfly. It has four wings and six legs. It is golden brown and some of them go South for the winter but return in the spring with the birds. If you look at a monarch butterfly's wings through a magnifying glass you will see that they are covered with tiny colored scales which overlap each other like shingles on a house. These scales are easily rubbed off; so do not touch the butterfly's wings.

11. How is it that we have such a hard time to catch a butterfly, can any one tell me? This must be the reason. Their eyes though small are composed of six-sided parts fitted closely together, so that a butterfly can see all around.

12. I suppose that every body knows the black swallow-tail butterfly. It has black wings three inches wide when spread. The front wings have two rows of yellow spots, the hind wings have bright blue spots between the yellow spots. It also has red eye-spots with tails half an inch long which look like swallow-tails. It lays its eggs on wild parsley. These hatch into caterpillar which are green with black stripes and yellow spots. The caterpillars climb the stems of the plant to turn to pupa and when they wake up they are butterflies.

13. All these changes take place every year and perhaps many people do not even know the first thing about them. It is only when we study the insects' ways of living that we see how God has given to each one, instincts, so as to enable itself to support itself and its offspring.

14. I think the butterfly's life in some way resembles our own. When the insect is at the end of its crawling life, it wraps itself in a cocoon where it remains as it were asleep, for a certain length of time. Had it intelligence, would it not think that all was over with it in its dormant stage? For darkness surrounds it; and also the cold winds and the rain beat against it as if to put an end to its very existence. But when the spring comes, and the warm rays of the sun penetrate its cradle-like tomb, it revives, breaks its envelope and oh wonder! a few months before, it could only crawl in the mud but it rises on golden wings in the air, hovering over the sweet smelling flowers and feeding on its nectar. So it will be with all of us on the last day. Now, we are like the crawling insect, clinging to the earth. However, when our life will come to an end, we should go down to the tomb without fear, for as the insect rises a butterfly, so we also shall rise glorious and immortal, because a ray of God's glory will have reached and transformed our earthly remains into beautiful and glorified bodies, which will ascend on high, but more privileged than the butterfly whose life is very short (two or three weeks at the most) we shall enjoy an eternity of happiness with God in Heaven.

L'AGE DES ANIMAUX

Savez-vous quel animal bat le record de longevité? C'est le crocodile qui arrive facilement à l'âge de 260 ans. Ensuite viennent: les éléphants de 150 à 200 ans; les tortues, 180 ans; les carpes, de 130 à 180 ans; les algues, 100 ans; les cygnes, 100 ans; les corbeaux, 100 ans; les rhinocéros et les lions, 60 ans; les perroquets, de 50 à 30 ans; les ours, de 30 à 40 ans; les vautours, 40 ans; les taureaux et les cerfs, 30 ans; les ânes 25 à 30 ans; les chevaux, les chardonnets et les paons, 25 ans; les pinsons de 20 à 25 ans; les porcs, les boeufs, les daims, les écureuils et les lapins, 20 ans; les rossignols et les alouettes 18 ans; les chats, 18 ans; les chiens, 15 à 25 ans; les ours, les vaches, 15 à 20 ans; les renards, les anguilles, les limottes, 15 ans; les braves et les breves 12 ans; les grillons, les serins, les moineaux, les poules, les chèvres, 10 ans; les lapins, 8 ans; les lièvres, les écureuils et les araignées, 7 ans; les abeilles, 1 an; enfin les mouches ne vivent que quelques jours.

1. The function of the flower is to produce seed. 2. The yellow powder contained in the stamens is called pollen. 3. The enlarged tip of the stamen is the anther. 4. The part of the flower enclosed by the stamens is the pistil. 5. The ovules are the beginnings of seed. 6. The ovules are found in the ovary. 7. The enlarged upper end of the pistil is the stigma. 8. The function of the corolla is to attract insects. 9. The more delicate parts of the flower are protected and supported by the strong calyx. 10. Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma is known as pollination. 11. The enlarged lower end of the pistil is the ovary. 12. The snapdragon is a flower that is pollinated by insects. 13. The stigma is sticky to retain the pollen. 14. Corn is an example of a plant pollinated by wind. 15. The union of sperm cell and egg cell is known as fertilization. 16. The parts of the flower that do not wither but continue to grow after fertilization finally develop into fruit. 17. New varieties of plants may be developed by artificial cross-pollination. 18. Desirable characteristics may be further developed in plants by careful selection. 19. The tiny speck of life at the tip of the pollen tube is the sperm cell.

20. Now I know about this butterfly. It has four wings and six legs. It is golden brown and some of them go South for the winter but return in the spring with the birds. If you look at a monarch butterfly's wings through a magnifying glass you will see that they are covered with tiny colored scales which overlap each other like shingles on a house. These scales are easily rubbed off; so do not touch the butterfly's wings.

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TRoublesome Words

Among, between. Among is used in referring to more than two, between in referring to two. Ex. The property was shared equally among the five children. There is little to choose between the two men. Differ with, differ from. Unlike things differ from each other. A tennis ball differs from a baseball. Father and mother differ with each other on the subject of dancing. Farther, further. Farther and further are in most cases interchangeable but very careful writers like to make the following distinction: Farther applies to actual, physical distance and further to quality or degree. The farther north you travel, the colder it gets. We can go further into the plan next week.

Following are descriptions of recent scientific discoveries. After each description write the name of the discoverer. 1. Brush bristles that do not split fray or break are Nylon. 2. The transparent nose in the front of modern aircraft is Lucite. 3. Some of the fastest air crafts are propelled by a new type of motor that gathers air in at the front and drives gases out at back jet propeller. 4. Some paralysis victims are enabled to breathe in hospitals by this machine Iron lung. 5. A new, powerful insecticide

Healthy, healthful. Healthy means "in good health." Healthful means "causing health." A healthy family; healthful food. DO NOT SAY SAY Them were the ones. They were the ones. All went except he. All went except him. Between you and I. Between you and me. Was it him? Was it he? Bob and myself are going. Bob and I are going. Are you mad? Are you angry? He is some better. He is somewhat better. What is your line? What is your business? You set here. You sit here. I had laid there an hour. I had lain there an hour.

6. A radio device that enables navigation in aircraft to see a picture of the ground over which they are flying Radar. 7. A chemical that kills dandruff 2AD. 8. A new method of preserving food that utilizes very low temperatures quick freezing. 9. A new drug that is useful for combating infection penicillin, Sulpha. A new, terrible, powerful bomb Atomic.

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24. I think the butterfly's life in some way resembles our own. When the insect is at the end of its crawling life, it wraps itself in a cocoon where it remains as it were asleep, for a certain length of time. Had it intelligence, would it not think that all was over with it in its dormant stage? For darkness surrounds it; and also the cold winds and the rain beat against it as if to put an end to its very existence. But when the spring comes, and the warm rays of the sun penetrate its cradle-like tomb, it revives, breaks its envelope and oh wonder! a few months before, it could only crawl in the mud but it rises on golden wings in the air, hovering over the sweet smelling flowers and feeding on its nectar. So it will be with all of us on the last day. Now, we are like the crawling insect, clinging to the earth. However, when our life will come to an end, we should go down to the tomb without fear, for as the insect rises a butterfly, so we also shall rise glorious and immortal, because a ray of God's glory will have reached and transformed our earthly remains into beautiful and glorified bodies, which will ascend on high, but more privileged than the butterfly whose life is very short (two or three weeks at the most) we shall enjoy an eternity of happiness with God in Heaven.

25. Now I know about this butterfly. It has four wings and six legs. It is golden brown and some of them go South for the winter but return in the spring with the birds. If you look at a monarch butterfly's wings through a magnifying glass you will see that they are covered with tiny colored scales which overlap each other like shingles on a house. These scales are easily rubbed off; so do not touch the butterfly's wings.

26. You mentioned the cecropia moth, I can tell you what I heard about it. In a school not far from here, a pupil found a cocoon of this beautiful moth in an orchard nearby. He kept it in a glass jar until Spring in one day to our great surprise a large butterfly came out of it. At first it remained on the window sill drying its wings in the sun. They appeared wet and sticky. But after half an hour in the sun it worked its wings back and forth, as if it were to exercise them to fly, all at once it rose up in the air flying around the room. It was a beauty, about six inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. I wish I could paint it for you as it is almost impossible to describe its beautiful and dainty colors. The ground color of the wings is a dusky, grayish brown while the outer margins are clay colored. The wings are crossed by a white band which has a broad margin of red. There are also red spots and crescent shaped white spots bordered with red. This only gives you a very little idea of its beauty. To our great surprise it did not eat all for the short time it lived about 3 weeks. Then after laying its eggs which were of an orange color and as large as a turnip seed, it soon died. I never heard that this moth was harmful.

27. If this moth is not harmful I'll tell you about another which is; this is the cabbage moth. It sleeps all winter but when Spring comes it smells the cabbage leaf and lays its eggs upon it. These hatch into little green worms which feed on the leaves. They destroy other plants also. When the moths fly it is easily recognized for its wings are white with black spots on them. When the wings are opened they are about two inches from end to end. Its antennae, thread-like projections on the head, are black; these are used as feelers. I should like to know why we call these insects butterflies.

ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. The function of the flower is to produce seed. 2. The yellow powder contained in the stamens is called pollen. 3. The enlarged tip of the stamen is the anther. 4. The part of the flower enclosed by the stamens is the pistil. 5. The ovules are the beginnings of seed. 6. The ovules are found in the ovary. 7. The enlarged upper end of the pistil is the stigma. 8. The function of the corolla is to attract insects. 9. The more delicate parts of the flower are protected and supported by the strong calyx. 10. Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma is known as pollination. 11. The enlarged lower end of the pistil is the ovary. 12. The snapdragon is a flower that is pollinated by insects. 13. The stigma is sticky to retain the pollen. 14. Corn is an example of a plant pollinated by wind. 15. The union of sperm cell and egg cell is known as fertilization. 16. The parts of the flower that do not wither but continue to grow after fertilization finally develop into fruit. 17. New varieties of plants may be developed by artificial cross-pollination. 18. Desirable characteristics may be further developed in plants by careful selection. 19. The tiny speck of life at the tip of the pollen tube is the sperm cell.

20. Now I know about this butterfly. It has four wings and six legs. It is golden brown and some of them go South for the winter but return in the spring with the birds. If you look at a monarch butterfly's wings through a magnifying glass you will see that they are covered with tiny colored scales which overlap each other like shingles on a house. These scales are easily rubbed off; so do not touch the butterfly's wings.

21. How is it that we have such a hard time to catch a butterfly, can any one tell me? This must be the reason. Their eyes though small are composed of six-sided parts fitted closely together, so that a butterfly can see all around.

22. I suppose that every body knows the black swallow-tail butterfly. It has black wings three inches wide when spread. The front wings have two rows of yellow spots, the hind wings have bright blue spots between the yellow spots. It also has red eye-spots with tails half an inch long which look like swallow-tails. It lays its eggs on wild parsley. These hatch into caterpillar which are green with black stripes and yellow spots. The caterpillars climb the stems of the plant to turn to pupa and when they wake up they are butterflies.

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