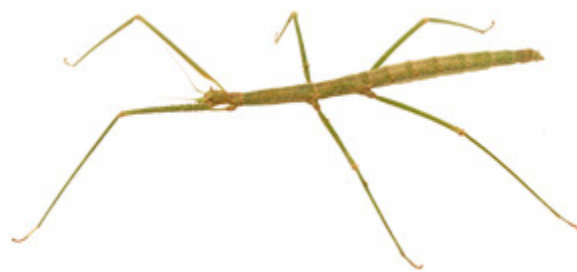




Imagine a creature that looks like a twig, but surprise, it's an insect! This fascinating creature, known as a walking stick, is so good at camouflage, it can easily trick you into thinking it's just a twig hanging from a tree. They have long, slender bodies and legs, with colors ranging from green to brown, perfectly blending with their surroundings. These curious critters are one of the most unique members of the insect world, and they're just waiting to amaze you with their cool tricks!



Speaking of tricks, let's explore some of their survival strategies. Walking sticks are herbivores, which means they munch on leaves, especially the yummy ones from oak and hazelnut trees. When a predator approaches, they play dead or drop from the trees to escape, and if that doesn't work, some can even squirt a smelly spray to scare the predator away! It's a bug-eat-bug world out there, and these guys are fully equipped for it.

From being a master of disguise to having a unique diet, walking sticks sure are interesting, but let's take a peek into their life cycle. The female lays her eggs by dropping them to the ground where they hide among the leaf litter until they hatch. Once they hatch, the baby walking sticks, called nymphs, will grow into adults, shedding their skin as they get bigger. The whole process is a fascinating cycle of growth and transformation.

Now that we know all about their lives, let's see how these little critters interact with us humans and other animals. While they do not have a direct impact on humans, their primary defense mechanism can be irritating if the liquid gets in our eyes. As for other animals, birds, reptiles, and small mammals might see them as a tasty snack, although their camouflage and defenses often keep them safe. These twig-like insects are not just unique in appearance, but they also hold a special place in the web of life, teaching us about the wonders of adaptation and survival.





Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What do walking sticks eat?

A. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.	B. Honey and flower nectar.
C. Small insects and bugs.	D. Human blood and skin flakes.

- 2) What color can walking sticks be?

A. Black and white	B. Red and blue
C. Green to brown	D. Yellow and purple

- 3) What are baby walking sticks called?

A. Pupae.	B. Infants.
C. Nymphs.	D. Larvae.

- 4) Are walking stick insects harmful to humans?

A. Yes, they are extremely poisonous	B. Yes, their bite can cause serious injury
C. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes	D. No, they are completely harmless

- 5) How do female walking sticks lay their eggs?

A. By hiding them in a leafy cocoon	B. By burying them deep in the soil
C. By dropping them to the ground	D. By laying them in a nest in the trees

- 6) How can walking sticks escape from predators?

A. They fly away.	B. They run very fast.
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A. Large mammals and birds.	B. Birds and reptiles.
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A. Flash their bright underbelly	B. Puff up their body to 4 times its size
C. Make a loud screeching noise	D. Squirt a smelly spray

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A. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut trees	B. Carnivores, hunting for smaller insects
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Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).



- 11) "If I see a predator I might squirt out a smelly spray to scare them away!"
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- 35) Walking sticks eat leaves, especially from oak and hazelnut trees.
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Determine if the statement is true or false.

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Walking Sticks

Name: _____

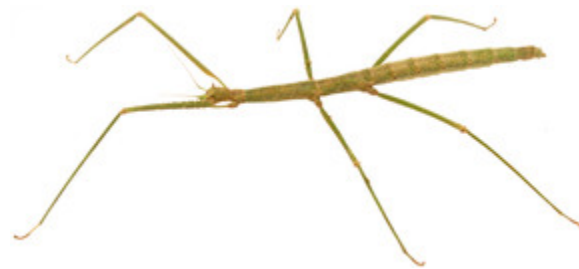
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- 42) Baby walking sticks are called nymphs.
- 43) Female walking sticks lay their eggs on tree leaves.
- 44) Baby walking sticks spin a cocoon after only a year of life.
- 45) Walking sticks do not have any defenses.
- 46) Walking sticks may drop from trees to escape from predators.
- 47) Walking sticks have a smelly spray to scare predators away.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 48) Walking sticks don't cause any harm to humans.
 - A. does not
 - B. do not
 - C. did not
 - D. will not
- 49) They've been found living in forests and grasslands.
 - A. They have
 - B. They were
 - C. They had
 - D. They will
- 50) Walking sticks can't change their size, but they can change colors.
 - A. can
 - B. will
 - C. won't
 - D. cannot
- 51) It's amazing how walking sticks can grow their legs back if they lose them.
 - A. It is
 - B. It was
 - C. It am
 - D. It has
- 52) They're found in warm climates like tropical and subtropical regions.
 - A. They am
 - B. They is
 - C. They are
 - D. They were

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 53) Their life cycle includes eggs, nymphs, and adults.
- 54) Some walking sticks live in trees their whole lives, that's amazing!
- 55) Some walking sticks have wings, while others do not.
- 56) Can walking sticks fly?
- 57) Do walking sticks eat leaves?
- 58) Walking sticks can play dead to fool predators, what an amazing trick!
- 59) Some walking sticks can squirt a smelly liquid to deter predators.
- 60) Can walking sticks change colors?
- 61) It's astonishing that a walking stick can grow as long as two feet!



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> A </u> | 26. <u> false </u> | 51. <u> A </u> |
| 2. <u> C </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> C </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> fact </u> | 53. <u> declarative </u> |
| 4. <u> C </u> | 29. <u> opinion </u> | 54. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 5. <u> C </u> | 30. <u> fact </u> | 55. <u> declarative </u> |
| 6. <u> D </u> | 31. <u> opinion </u> | 56. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 7. <u> B </u> | 32. <u> fact </u> | 57. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 8. <u> B </u> | 33. <u> opinion </u> | 58. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> fact </u> | 59. <u> declarative </u> |
| 10. <u> A </u> | 35. <u> fact </u> | 60. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 11. <u> true </u> | 36. <u> opinion </u> | 61. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 12. <u> true </u> | 37. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 13. <u> true </u> | 38. <u> true </u> | |
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| 15. <u> true </u> | 40. <u> true </u> | |
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| 19. <u> true </u> | 44. <u> false </u> | |
| 20. <u> true </u> | 45. <u> false </u> | |
| 21. <u> false </u> | 46. <u> true </u> | |
| 22. <u> true </u> | 47. <u> true </u> | |
| 23. <u> false </u> | 48. <u> B </u> | |
| 24. <u> true </u> | 49. <u> A </u> | |
| 25. <u> false </u> | 50. <u> D </u> | |



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Use the article to answer the question.

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C. D.
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