



Let's jump into the world of an extraordinary critter, the camel cricket! These amazing insects get their name from their humpbacked appearance, similar to a camel. They have long, spider-like legs and bodies that can grow up to 1.5 inches long. Their color ranges from light to dark brown, allowing them to blend in with their surroundings.



From their unique looks, we hop to their fascinating homes and diets. Camel crickets are found all over the world, especially in cool, damp places like caves, under stones, and in human basements. They are omnivorous scavengers, which means they'll munch on just about anything, from fungi, plant materials, to even other insects. Sometimes, they even eat each other when food is scarce!

Now that we've explored their homes and diets, let's leap into their life cycle and interactions. Camel crickets go through three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. They usually keep to themselves but can be a nuisance to humans when they invade homes, though they do not pose any serious threats. In the wild, they serve as a food source for other animals and help in breaking down decaying plant material.



From their role in the ecosystem, let's bounce to some unique facts and differences. Unlike their cricket cousins, camel crickets do not chirp because they don't have wings. Their 'humpback' design and long legs differentiate them from other cricket species and help them jump high when they are threatened. So, next time you spot a silent, jumping critter in your basement, remember it might just be a harmless camel cricket playing its part in the circle of life.

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) What is the color of camel crickets?
 - A. Their color ranges from light to dark brown.
 - B. They are black and white, like a zebra.
 - C. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.
 - D. They are transparent and can blend with any color.

- 2) What do camel crickets get their name from?
 - A. They tend to hang around camels
 - B. Because they spit like a camel does
 - C. Their humpbacked appearance
 - D. Their ability to go a long time without water

- 3) What happens when food is scarce for camel crickets?
 - A. They migrate to find new food sources.
 - B. They grow smaller and require less food.
 - C. They may eat other camel crickets.
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- 4) What do camel crickets do when they are threatened?
 - A. They release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.
 - B. They jump high when they are threatened.
 - C. They make a loud noise to scare off predators.
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- 5) How does a camel crickets chirp compare to other crickets chirp?
 - A. Camel crickets chirps are much louder.
 - B. Camel crickets produce a low buzzing sound instead of chirping.
 - C. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.
 - D. Camel crickets do not chirp.

- 6) Where can we commonly find camel crickets?
 - A. They are commonly found in vast, open grassland.
 - B. They are found in cool, damp places.
 - C. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
 - D. They live in tall trees within dense rainforests.

- 7) What do camel crickets eat?
 - A. They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
 - B. They feed exclusively on blood of larger animals.
 - C. They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
 - D. They prey solely on other insects and small animals.

- 8) Which is not a stage camel crickets go through in their life cycle?
 - A. Pupa
 - B. Nymph
 - C. Egg
 - D. Adult



- 9) What is the size of a fully grown camel cricket?
A. They are half a foot long B. They are microscopic
C. About the size of an apple seed D. About an inch and a half
- 10) Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to humans?
A. They can spread dangerous diseases to humans rapidly. B. Yes, they can be harmful to humans.
C. No, they do not pose any serious threats to humans. D. They have a poisonous bite that can harm humans.

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

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Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

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- 57) It's interesting to note that Camel crickets are not actually true crickets!
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1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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| 2. <u> C </u> | 27. <u> true </u> | 52. <u> A </u> |
| 3. <u> C </u> | 28. <u> false </u> | 53. <u> D </u> |
| 4. <u> B </u> | 29. <u> true </u> | 54. <u> A </u> |
| 5. <u> D </u> | 30. <u> true </u> | 55. <u> C </u> |
| 6. <u> B </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | 56. <u> declarative </u> |
| 7. <u> A </u> | 32. <u> opinion </u> | 57. <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 8. <u> A </u> | 33. <u> fact </u> | 58. <u> declarative </u> |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> opinion </u> | 59. <u> interrogative </u> |
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| 16. <u> false </u> | 41. <u> true </u> | |
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| 24. <u> false </u> | 49. <u> true </u> | |
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