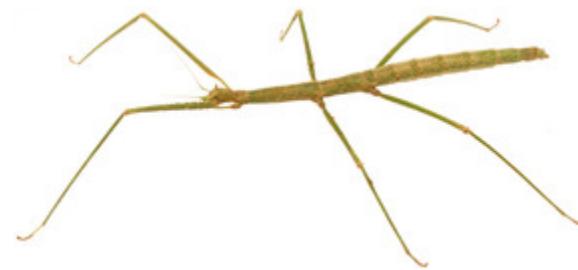


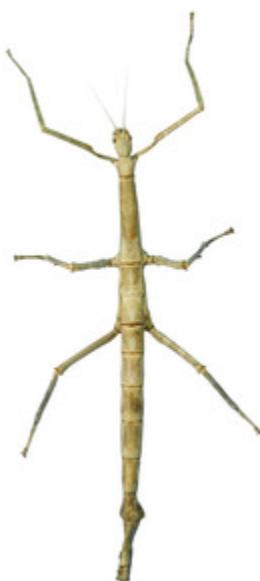


Imagine a creature that looks like a twig, but surprise, it's an insect! This fascinating creature, known as a walking stick, is so good at camouflage, it can easily trick you into thinking it's just a twig hanging from a tree. They have long, slender bodies and legs, with colors ranging from green to 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. Human blood and skin flakes.
B. Small insects and bugs.
C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
D. Honey and flower nectar.

- 2) What color can walking sticks be?
A. Red and blue
B. Black and white
C. Yellow and purple
D. Green to brown

- 3) What are baby walking sticks called?
A. Larvae.
B. Pupae.
C. Infants.
D. Nymphs.

- 4) Are walking stick insects harmful to humans?
A. Yes, their bite can cause serious injury
B. Yes, they are extremely poisonous
C. No, they are completely harmless
D. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes

- 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 play dead.
B. They run very fast.
C. They fly away.
D. They change their color.

- 7) What kind of creatures could see walking sticks as a tasty snack?
A. Birds and reptiles.
B. Large mammals and birds.
C. Elephants and giraffes.
D. Monkeys and big cats.

- 8) Where do walking sticks live?
A. In the desert
B. Underground in burrows
C. In the ocean
D. In trees

- 9) What can walking sticks do to scare predators away?
A. Make a loud screeching noise
B. Flash their bright underbelly
C. Puff up their body to 4 times its size
D. Squirt a smelly spray

- 10) What type of diet do walking stick insects have?
A. Seed-eaters, munching on a variety of seeds
B. Fruit-eaters, feeding on berries and other fruits
C. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut trees
D. Carnivores, hunting for smaller insects

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or 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!"
- 12) "My body is super skinny, in fact, I look like a stick!"
- 13) "I can match my color with greens to browns to stay hidden from threats."
- 14) "I have a carnivorous diet, I love eating insects."
- 15) "My defense spray can be irritating if it gets in your eyes."
- 16) "The way I lay eggs is by carefully placing them one by one."
- 17) "I don't have any defenses against predators."
- 18) "When a danger comes near, sometimes I will play dead or drop down from trees to hide."
- 19) "Did you know my body is super skinny? My shape helps me easily hide among twigs and leaves."
- 20) "Birds, reptiles, and small mammals might try to eat me, but my camouflage and defenses help me stay safe."
- 21) "I attract a lot of attention from predators due to my vibrant colors."
- 22) "As I grow and get larger, I will shed my skin."
- 23) "My spray does not affect humans."
- 24) "My mom drops my egg on the ground, where it stays hidden among the leaves."
- 25) "I lay my eggs in nests on trees."
- 26) "The only way I can defend myself is by playing dead."
- 27) "I love to eat leaves. My favorite leaf comes from the oak tree."

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

- 28) When a female walking stick lays her eggs, she drops them to the ground.
- 29) Seeing a walking stick in the wild is an exciting moment because of their excellent camouflage.
- 30) Walking sticks can use a smelly spray to scare predators away.
- 31) Walking sticks are the most gross insects because they squirt out a smelly liquid when threatened.
- 32) Walking sticks are insects that have a body and legs that are long and thin.
- 33) Walking sticks are not interesting because they are just bugs.
- 34) Baby walking sticks, known as nymphs, shed their skin as they grow bigger.
- 35) Walking sticks eat leaves, especially from oak and hazelnut trees.
- 36) The way walking sticks mimic twigs to hide from predators is amazing.
- 37) The ability of walking sticks to squirt a smelly spray when threatened is a cool defense mechanism.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 38) Reptiles see walking sticks as a tasty snack.
- 39) Walking sticks are all brown to blend in with tree twigs.
- 40) Walking sticks prefer munching on leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
- 41) Walking sticks are carnivores.
- 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.



Walking Sticks

Name: _____

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!



Walking Sticks

Name: _____

1. _____ 26. _____ 51. _____

2. _____ 27. _____ 52. _____

3. _____ 28. _____ 53. _____

4. _____ 29. _____ 54. _____

5. _____ 30. _____ 55. _____

6. _____ 31. _____ 56. _____

7. _____ 32. _____ 57. _____

8. _____ 33. _____ 58. _____

9. _____ 34. _____ 59. _____

10. _____ 35. _____ 60. _____

11. _____ 36. _____ 61. _____

12. _____ 37. _____

13. _____ 38. _____

14. _____ 39. _____

15. _____ 40. _____

16. _____ 41. _____

17. _____ 42. _____

18. _____ 43. _____

19. _____ 44. _____

20. _____ 45. _____

21. _____ 46. _____

22. _____ 47. _____

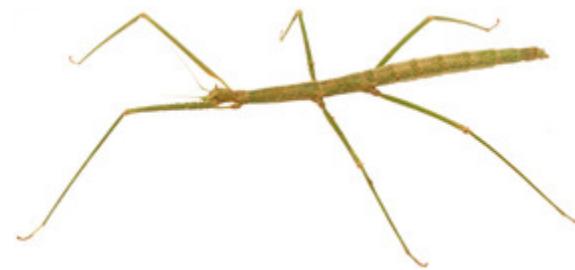
23. _____ 48. _____

24. _____ 49. _____

25. _____ 50. _____

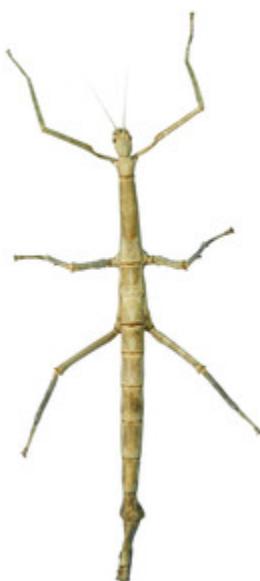


Imagine a creature that looks like a twig, but surprise, it's an insect! This fascinating creature, known as a walking stick, is so good at camouflage, it can easily trick you into thinking it's just a twig hanging from a tree. They have long, slender bodies and legs, with colors ranging from green to 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. Human blood and skin flakes.
B. Small insects and bugs.
C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
D. Honey and flower nectar.

- 2) What color can walking sticks be?
A. Red and blue
B. Black and white
C. Yellow and purple
D. Green to brown

- 3) What are baby walking sticks called?
A. Larvae.
B. Pupae.
C. Infants.
D. Nymphs.

- 4) Are walking stick insects harmful to humans?
A. Yes, their bite can cause serious injury
B. Yes, they are extremely poisonous
C. No, they are completely harmless
D. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes

- 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 play dead.
B. They run very fast.
C. They fly away.
D. They change their color.

- 7) What kind of creatures could see walking sticks as a tasty snack?
A. Birds and reptiles.
B. Large mammals and birds.
C. Elephants and giraffes.
D. Monkeys and big cats.

- 8) Where do walking sticks live?
A. In the desert
B. Underground in burrows
C. In the ocean
D. In trees

- 9) What can walking sticks do to scare predators away?
A. Make a loud screeching noise
B. Flash their bright underbelly
C. Puff up their body to 4 times its size
D. Squirt a smelly spray

- 10) What type of diet do walking stick insects have?
A. Seed-eaters, munching on a variety of seeds
B. Fruit-eaters, feeding on berries and other fruits
C. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut trees
D. Carnivores, hunting for smaller insects

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!"
- 12) "My body is super skinny, in fact, I look like a stick!"
- 13) "I can match my color with greens to browns to stay hidden from threats."
- 14) "I have a carnivorous diet, I love eating insects."
- 15) "My defense spray can be irritating if it gets in your eyes."
- 16) "The way I lay eggs is by carefully placing them one by one."
- 17) "I don't have any defenses against predators."
- 18) "When a danger comes near, sometimes I will play dead or drop down from trees to hide."
- 19) "Did you know my body is super skinny? My shape helps me easily hide among twigs and leaves."
- 20) "Birds, reptiles, and small mammals might try to eat me, but my camouflage and defenses help me stay safe."
- 21) "I attract a lot of attention from predators due to my vibrant colors."
- 22) "As I grow and get larger, I will shed my skin."
- 23) "My spray does not affect humans."
- 24) "My mom drops my egg on the ground, where it stays hidden among the leaves."
- 25) "I lay my eggs in nests on trees."
- 26) "The only way I can defend myself is by playing dead."
- 27) "I love to eat leaves. My favorite leaf comes from the oak tree."

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

- 28) When a female walking stick lays her eggs, she drops them to the ground.
- 29) Seeing a walking stick in the wild is an exciting moment because of their excellent camouflage.
- 30) Walking sticks can use a smelly spray to scare predators away.
- 31) Walking sticks are the most gross insects because they squirt out a smelly liquid when threatened.
- 32) Walking sticks are insects that have a body and legs that are long and thin.
- 33) Walking sticks are not interesting because they are just bugs.
- 34) Baby walking sticks, known as nymphs, shed their skin as they grow bigger.
- 35) Walking sticks eat leaves, especially from oak and hazelnut trees.
- 36) The way walking sticks mimic twigs to hide from predators is amazing.
- 37) The ability of walking sticks to squirt a smelly spray when threatened is a cool defense mechanism.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 38) Reptiles see walking sticks as a tasty snack.
- 39) Walking sticks are all brown to blend in with tree twigs.
- 40) Walking sticks prefer munching on leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
- 41) Walking sticks are carnivores.
- 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.	C	26.	Not	51.	A
2.	D	27.	Would	52.	C
3.	D	28.	fact	53.	declarative
4.	D	29.	opinion	54.	exclamatory
5.	C	30.	fact	55.	declarative
6.	A	31.	opinion	56.	interrogative
7.	A	32.	fact	57.	interrogative
8.	D	33.	opinion	58.	exclamatory
9.	D	34.	fact	59.	declarative
10.	C	35.	fact	60.	interrogative
11.	Would	36.	opinion	61.	exclamatory
12.	Would	37.	opinion		
13.	Would	38.	true		
14.	Not	39.	false		
15.	Would	40.	true		
16.	Not	41.	false		
17.	Not	42.	true		
18.	Would	43.	false		
19.	Would	44.	false		
20.	Would	45.	false		
21.	Not	46.	true		
22.	Would	47.	true		
23.	Not	48.	B		
24.	Would	49.	A		
25.	Not	50.	D		



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What do walking sticks eat? (paragraph 2)
A. Human blood and skin flakes. B.
C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees. D.

- 2) What color can walking sticks be? (paragraph 1)
A. Red and blue B.
C. D. Green to brown

- 3) What are baby walking sticks called? (paragraph 3)
A. Larvae. B.
C. D. Nymphs.

- 4) Are walking stick insects harmful to humans? (paragraph 4)
A. Yes, their bite can cause serious injury B.
C. D. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes

- 5) How do female walking sticks lay their eggs? (paragraph 3)
A. B. By burying them deep in the soil
C. By dropping them to the ground D.

- 6) How can walking sticks escape from predators? (paragraph 2)
A. They play dead. B.
C. D.

- 7) What kind of creatures could see walking sticks as a tasty snack? (paragraph 4)
A. Birds and reptiles. B. Large mammals and birds.
C. D.

- 8) Where do walking sticks live? (paragraph 1)
A. B. Underground in burrows
C. D. In trees

- 9) What can walking sticks do to scare predators away? (paragraph 2)
A. B. Flash their bright underbelly
C. D. Squirt a smelly spray

- 10) What type of diet do walking stick insects have? (paragraph 2)
A. B. Fruit-eaters, feeding on berries and other fruits
C. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut trees D.

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!" (paragraph 2)



Walking Sticks

Name: _____

12) "My body is super skinny, in fact, I look like a stick!" (paragraph 1)