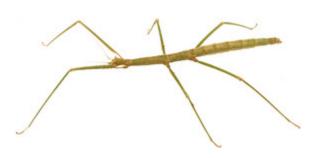
Imagine a creature that looks like a twig, but surprise, it's an insect! This fascinating creature, known as a walking stick, is so good at camouflage, it can easily trick you into thinking it's just a twig hanging from a tree. They have long, slender bodies and legs, with colors ranging from green to 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.

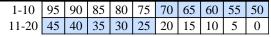


Walking Sticks

Solv	e each problem.		
	the article to answer the question.What do walking sticks eat?A. Honey and flower nectar.C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.		Small insects and bugs. Human blood and skin flakes.
2)	What color can walking sticks be?A. Yellow and purpleC. Red and blue		Black and white Green to brown
3)	What are baby walking sticks called?A. Pupae.C. Larvae.		Nymphs. Infants.
4)	Are walking stick insects harmful to humans?A. Yes, they are extremely poisonousC. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes	B.	No, they are completely harmless Yes, their bite can cause serious injury
5)	How do female walking sticks lay their eggs?A. By dropping them to the groundC. By burying them deep in the soil	B.	By laying them in a nest in the trees By hiding them in a leafy cocoon
6)	How can walking sticks escape from predatorA. They play dead.C. They run very fast.	B.	They fly away. They change their color.
7)	What kind of creatures could see walking sticA. Large mammals and birds.C. Elephants and giraffes.	B.	as a tasty snack? Monkeys and big cats. Birds and reptiles.
8)	Where do walking sticks live?A. In the oceanC. Underground in burrows		In trees In the desert
9)	What can walking sticks do to scare predatorsA. Make a loud screeching noiseC. Squirt a smelly spray	B.	ay? Puff up their body to 4 times its size Flash their bright underbelly
10)	What type of diet do walking stick insects haveA. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut treesC. Fruit-eaters, feeding on berries and other fruits	B.	Carnivores, hunting for smaller insects Seed-eaters, munching on a variety of seeds

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!"



	Walking Sticks Name:
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.

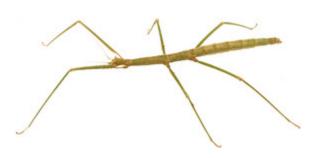
- **38)** Reptiles see walking sticks as a tasty snack.
- **39)** Walking sticks are all brown to blend in with tree twigs.
- **40)** Walking sticks prefer munching on leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
- **41**) Walking sticks are carnivores.
- **42)** Baby walking sticks are called nymphs.

		Walking Stic		Name:			
43)	Female walking sticks lay their eggs on tree leaves.						
44)	Baby walking sticks spin a coc	oon after only a y	ear of life.				
45)	Walking sticks do not have any	defenses.					
46)	Walking sticks may drop from	trees to escape fr	om predators.				
47)	Walking sticks have a smelly s	pray to scare prec	lators away.				
Det	ermine which choice is the exp	anded form of th	e underlined cont	raction.			
48)	Walking sticks don't cause any	harm to humans.					
	A. does not		do not				
	C. did not	D.	will not				
49)	They've been found living in fo	rests and grasslan	ds.				
	A. They have	B.	They were				
	C. They had	D.	They will				
50)	Walking sticks can't change the	ir size, but they c	an change colors.				
	A. can	B.	will				
	C. won't	D.	cannot				
51)	It's amazing how walking stick	s can grow their le	egs back if they los	e them.			
	A. It is	B.	It was				
	C. It am	D.	It has				
52)	They're found in warm climates	s like tropical and	subtropical region	S.			
	A. They am	B.	They is				
	C. They are	D.	They were				
	ermine if the sentence is a decl erative(m).	arative(d), excla	matory(e), interro	gative(i) or			
53)	Their life cycle includes eggs	nymphs and adul	ts				

- **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 Stick	S		Name:	
1.	26.		51.		-	
2.	27.					
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. <u>-</u>	41.					
17.	42.					
18.	43.					
19						
20.	45.					
21.	46.					
22	47.					
23.	48.					
24.	49.					
25.	50.					
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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.
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Use the article to answer the question.

- **1**) What do walking sticks eat?
 - A. Honey and flower nectar.
 - C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.
- 2) What color can walking sticks be?
 - A. Yellow and purple
 - C. Red and blue
- 3) What are baby walking sticks called?
 - A. Pupae.
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 - A. Yes, they are extremely poisonous
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 - A. By dropping them to the ground
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 - A. They play dead.
 - C. They run very fast.
- 7) What kind of creatures could see walking sticks as a tasty snack?
 - A. Large mammals and birds. B. Monkeys and big cats.
 - C. Elephants and giraffes.
- 8) Where do walking sticks live?
 - A. In the ocean
 - C. Underground in burrows D. In the desert
- 9) What can walking sticks do to scare predators away?
 - A. Make a loud screeching noise B. Puff up their body to 4 times its size
 - C. Squirt a smelly spray D. Flash their bright underbelly
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 - A. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak and hazelnut trees
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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!"

- B. Small insects and bugs.
- D. Human blood and skin flakes.

B. No, they are completely harmless

D. Yes, their bite can cause serious

B. By laying them in a nest in the trees

D. By hiding them in a leafy cocoon

- B. Black and white
- D. Green to brown
- B. Nymphs.
- D. Infants.

injury

B. They fly away.

D. Birds and reptiles.

B. In trees

D. They change their color.

	Walking Sticks	Name:	Answer Key
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19)	"Did you know my body is super skinny? My shape helps me easily hide an leaves."	nong twigs	and
20)	"Birds, reptiles, and small mammals might try to eat me, but my camouflage help me stay safe."	e and defer	ises
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,								
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	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						
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	A. It is	B. It was						
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52)	They're found in warm climates like	tropical and subtropical regions.						
	A. They am	B. They is						
	C. They are	D. They were						
Dete	ermine if the sentence is a declarativ	ve(d), exclamatory(e), interrogativ	ve(i) or					
	erative(m).	······································	(-) -					
-	Their life cycle includes eggs, nymp	hs, and adults.						

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			Walking Stic	ks		Name:	Answer Key
1.	С	26.	false	51.	Α		
2.	D	27.	true	52.	С		
3.	В	28	fact	53.	declarative		
4.	С	29.	opinion	54.	exclamatory	_	
5.	A	30.	fact	55.	declarative	_	
6.	A	31	opinion	56.	interrogative	_	
7.	D	32.	fact	57.	interrogative		
8.	B	33.	opinion	58.	exclamatory		
9.	C	34.	fact	59.	declarative		
10.	A	35	fact	60.	interrogative		
11.	true	36	opinion	61.	exclamatory		
12.	true	37	opinion				
13.	true	38.	true				
14.	false	39.	false				
15.	true	40.	true				
16.	false	41.	false				
17.	false	42.	true				
18.	true	43.	false				
19.	true	44	false				
20.	true	45.	false				
21.	false	46.	true				
22.	true	47	true				
23.	false	48.	В				
24.	true	49	Α				
25.	false	50	D				
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	Walking S	Sticks	Name:
Solv	e each problem.		Tume.
Use	the article to answer the question. What do walking sticks eat? (paragraph 2)		
1)	A. Honey and flower nectar.C. Leaves from oak and hazelnut trees.	B. Small insects and bugs.D.	
2)	What color can walking sticks be? (paragraph 1)		
	A. C.	B. Black and whiteD. Green to brown	
3)	What are baby walking sticks called? (paragraph A. Pupae.	³⁾ B. Nymphs.	
	C.	D.	
4)	Are walking stick insects harmful to humans		ormloss
	A. Yes, they are extremely poisonousC. Only if their defense liquid gets in our eyes	B. No, they are completely hD.	anness
5)	How do female walking sticks lay their eggs A. By dropping them to the ground C.	[?] (paragraph 3) B. By laying them in a nest i D.	n the trees
6)	How can walking sticks escape from predato	rs? (paragraph 2)	
,	A. They play dead. C.	B. D.	
7)	What kind of creatures could see walking stic	cks as a tasty snack? (paragraph 4)	
	A. Large mammals and birds.C.	B. Monkeys and big cats.D. Birds and reptiles.	
8)	Where do walking sticks live? (paragraph 1)	-	
·	A. C.	B. In trees D.	
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	A.	B. Puff up their body to 4 tin	nes its size
	C. Squirt a smelly spray	D.	
10)	What type of diet do walking stick insects ha A. Herbivores, eating leaves from oak	ve? (paragraph 2) B. Carnivores, hunting for sr	naller
	and hazelnut trees C.	insects 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)
- 12) "My body is super skinny, in fact, I look like a stick!" (paragraph 1)