Imagine you're a tiny creature with a big, scary name like 'earwig'! These little fellows, often no more than an inch long, have a dark brown or black body that is long and slender. They have six legs and a pair of forceps-like pincers on their abdomen, which they use for defense and hunting. Despite their scary name, earwigs are quite harmless and their pincers aren't strong enough to harm a human.



Keeping their pincers busy, earwigs have a varied diet. They

munch on a wide range of stuff, from plant debris and ripe fruits to other insects and their eggs. Because of their eating habits, they can be both helpful and harmful to gardeners. They aid in breaking down organic matter, but can also damage crops and ornamental plants.

From munching on plants and insects, let's jump to where these creatures call home. Earwigs are found almost everywhere around the world, but they prefer damp, cool places. They often hide in small, tight crevices during the day and come out at night to feed. You might find them under pots, in mulch, or amidst leaf piles in your garden.



Now that we've visited their home, let's take a peek into their life cycle. Earwigs undergo incomplete metamorphosis, which means they pass through three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. Interestingly, they are one of the few non-social insect species that show maternal care. Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young until they are ready to fend for themselves, which is quite unique in the insect world!

Earwigs

Name:

Use the article to answer the question. I) What color might the body of an earwig be? A. green B. yellow C. red D. black 2) How big are earwigs? A. several feet long B. no more than an inch long C. half a foot in size D. tiny, like a grain of sand 3) Are earwigs deadly to humans? A. Sometimes B. Yes C. Only male earwigs D. No 4) What is part of the diet of an earwig? A. small rodents B. lumber wood C. plant debris D. walnuts 5) How is the maternal care of earwigs? A. Mama earwigs leave their eggs alone Mama earwigs build nests out of twigs for their young young C. Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young D. pollination 6) What are the pincers of an earwig used for? A. communication B. building nests A. freezing places B. damp places C. grassy plains D. hot deserts 8) When do earwigs come out to feed? A. At night B. In the morning C. All the time 9) What is unique about the way earwigs care for their young? A. The young earwigs take care of their young? B. Earwigs leave their young after they hach. 9) What is the life cycle of an earwig called? A. Adaptable metamorphosis <td< th=""><th>5010</th><th>e each problem.</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	5010	e each problem.		
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	,		B.	Flexible metamorphosis
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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).

1-10										
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

	Earwigs	Name:	
<u>11</u>)	"I am a very big creature almost the size of a ruler."	T (unite.	
12)	"My mom doesn't only lay the eggs, she guards them and takes care protect ourselves."	e of us until we can	
13)	"I abandon my eggs and young ones as soon as they are laid."		
14)	"The moment I'm born, I start fending for myself."		
15)	"Sometimes, I eat tiny insects or their eggs, a bit like a mini predate	or!"	
16)	"You can find my siblings and me in damp, cool spots, hiding in cro	evices during the day."	
17)	"I love hot, sunny places."		
18)	"I come out and feed during the day."		
19)	"Don't be fooled by my name, 'earwig', I'm not going to crawl into	your ear."	
20)	"I'm pretty hard to spot. Usually I'm only about an inch long."		
21)	"I use my pincers to harm humans."		
22)	"You may find me in your garden, I enjoy munching on your plant	debris and ripe fruits."	
23)	"I dislike damp places."		
24)	"I do a bit of both good and bad in gardens, I help breakdown stuff plants too."	but I can damage some	
25)	"I'm not helpful to gardeners at all."		
26)	"I only eat other insects."		
27)	"You're unlikely to find me in your garden."		
28)	"I have a pair of forceps-like pincers on my abdomen, but they are a hurt you."	not strong enough to	
29)	"I am most active at night-time, crawling out of my hiding place to	look for food."	
30)	"The interesting fact is, we earwigs are found almost everywhere or	n the planet."	
31)	"I start off as an egg, then turn into a nymph and finally into an adu	lt like you see now."	
Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the informat	ion in the article.	
32)	Earwigs can be found mostly in damp and cool places.		
33)	Earwigs are extremely scary because of their pincers.		
34)	Earwigs eat different things including plant debris, ripe fruits and o	ther insects.	
35)	The long, slender bodies of earwigs are cool because they set them	apart from other	

- **36**) Earwigs are small, usually not more than an inch long.
- 37) Earwigs are creepy since they come out at night to feed.
- **38)** Earwigs most often hide during the day and only come out at night to feed.
- **39**) Earwigs have a pair of pincers on their abdomen that they use for defense and hunting.
- 40) It's impressive to see such small creatures like earwigs showing maternal care.
- 41) The variety of food that earwigs eat is something really interesting.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

insects.

		Earwigs	Name:
42)	Earwigs care for their young until	they can fend for themselve	28.
43)	Earwigs are usually found in dry	places, like deserts.	
44)	Earwigs prefer damp and cool pla	nces to hide during the day.	
45)	Earwigs are usually between 5 an	d 6 inches long.	
46)	Earwigs prefer to live in damp pla	aces.	
47)	Earwigs can harm humans with th	neir pincers.	
48)	Earwigs go through five stages in	their life cycle: egg, nymph	, cocoon, adult, and old age.
49)	Earwigs only eat other insects.		-
50)	Earwigs use their pincers for defe	ense and hunting.	
51)	Earwigs can be helpful to garden	ers.	
Date	ermine which choice is the expan		antraction
	-	ueu form of the undernned	contraction.
3	A. will	B. will not	
	C. would not	D. do not	
53)	Earwigs <u>don't</u> bite humans.		
55)	A. do not	B. won't	
	C. can't	D. aren't	
54)	They're called earwigs, but they w	yon't crawl into your ears	
04)	A. were not	B. do not	
	C. cannot	D. will not	
55)	Some earwigs have wings, but the	ev usually don't use them	
22)	A. do not	B. cannot	
	C. are not	D. will not	
56)	Earwigs can't hurt humans, so the	re's no need to be afraid of th	nem
20)	A. do not	B. are not	
	C. cannot	D. will not	
_			
	ermine if the sentence is a declars erative(m).	ative(d), exclamatory(e), in	terrogative(i) or
57)	Earwigs don't actually crawl into	people's ears, it's a common	misconception!
58)	Carefully observe the earwig's pin		r
59)	Why are they called earwigs?	<u> </u>	
60)	How incredible it is that earwigs	can produce a foul-smelling	liquid for defense!
61)	Earwigs can be found in damp, da	1 0	•
62)	Do earwigs like to live in moist a		ogo, or four priod.
-	Farwigs are harmless to humans		u from our plants

- 63) Earwigs are harmless to humans and can help keep pests away from our plants.
- 64) Are earwigs insects that have wings?
- 65) The name earwig comes from a myth that they crawl into people's ears while they sleep.

	Earwigs		Name:				
<u>66</u>)	If you find an earwig in your garden, gently pla	ce it back in its natural ha					
67)							
68)	Share some fun facts about earwigs with your f	riends.					
Dete	ermine which choice is the conclusion that can	be drawn from the state	ment.				
69)	Despite their name, earwigs do not crawl into p conclusion can be drawn about earwigs?	cople's ears. Based on this	statement, what				
	-	. The name 'earwig' is mi	sleading.				
	C. Earwigs are named because of their E ear-like pincers.	. Earwigs are afraid of hu	mans.				
70)	Earwigs have pincers on their backs which they Based on this statement, what conclusion can be	1	from predators.				
	A. Earwigs use their pincers as a self- defense mechanism.	. Earwigs use their pincer	s for climbing				
	C. Earwigs use their pincers to attack D other insects.	. Earwigs are predators of insects.	f many other				
71)	Earwigs can be found all over the world except statement, what conclusion can be drawn about		l on this				
	A. Earwigs inhabit only the polar E regions.	. Earwigs can live anywh extreme cold.	ere, even in				
	C. Earwigs can only be found in tropical I regions.	Earwigs have a wide ge distribution but cannot s cold environments.	•				
72)	Earwigs are nocturnal and often hide in small, r statement, what conclusion can be drawn about	•	ay. Based on this				
	A. Earwigs are afraid of the dark.	. Earwigs are diurnal and moist environments.	don't like				
	C. Earwigs can't survive in dry E environments.	. Earwigs are active at nig damp environments.	ght and prefer				
73)	statement, what conclusion can we draw about	-	ffspring?				
	C. Earwigs lay eggs and leave them to fend for themselves.	. Earwigs don't care abou offspring.	t their				

	Earwigs	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	62.
13.	38	63
14	39	64
15.	40.	65
16.	41.	66
17	42.	67
18.	43.	68
19	44	69
20.	45.	70
21.	46.	71
22.	47	72
23.	48.	73.
24.	49.	
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Imagine you're a tiny creature with a big, scary name like 'earwig'! These little fellows, often no more than an inch long, have a dark brown or black body that is long and slender. They have six legs and a pair of forceps-like pincers on their abdomen, which they use for defense and hunting. Despite their scary name, earwigs are quite harmless and their pincers aren't strong enough to harm a human.



Keeping their pincers busy, earwigs have a varied diet. They

munch on a wide range of stuff, from plant debris and ripe fruits to other insects and their eggs. Because of their eating habits, they can be both helpful and harmful to gardeners. They aid in breaking down organic matter, but can also damage crops and ornamental plants.

From munching on plants and insects, let's jump to where these creatures call home. Earwigs are found almost everywhere around the world, but they prefer damp, cool places. They often hide in small, tight crevices during the day and come out at night to feed. You might find them under pots, in mulch, or amidst leaf piles in your garden.



Now that we've visited their home, let's take a peek into their life cycle. Earwigs undergo incomplete metamorphosis, which means they pass through three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. Interestingly, they are one of the few non-social insect species that show maternal care. Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young until they are ready to fend for themselves, which is quite unique in the insect world!

er Key

	Earwi	gs		Name:	Answe
Solv	e each problem.				
Use	the article to answer the question.				
1)	What color might the body of an earwig be?				
	A. green	В.	yellow		
	C. red	D.	black		
2)	How big are earwigs?				
	A. several feet long	B.	no more than an inch long		
	C. half a foot in size	D.	tiny, like a grain of sand		
3)	Are earwigs deadly to humans?				
	A. Sometimes	B.	Yes		
	C. Only male earwigs	D.	No		
4)	What is part of the diet of an earwig?				
í	A. small rodents	B.	lumber wood		
	C. plant debris	D.	walnuts		
5)	How is the maternal care of earwigs?				
í	A. Mama earwigs leave their eggs alone	B.	Mama earwigs build nests	out of	
			twigs for their young		
	C. Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young	D.	Mama earwigs eat their yo	oung	
5)	What are the pincers of an earwig used for?				
	A. communication	B.	building nests		
	C. defense and hunting	D.	pollination		
7)	Where do earwigs prefer to live?				
í	A. freezing places	B.	damp places		
	C. grassy plains	D.	hot deserts		
8)	When do earwigs come out to feed?				
í	A. At night	B.	In the morning		
	C. All the time	D.	In the afternoon		
))	What is unique about the way earwigs care f	or th	eir young?		
	A. The young earwigs take care of		Earwigs leave their young	after they	
	themselves.		hatch.	•	
	C. Earwigs don't have young.	D.	Mama earwigs guard their	eggs and	

- 10) What is the life cycle of an earwig called?
 - A. Adaptable metamorphosis
 - C. Complete metamorphosis
- B. Flexible metamorphosis

young.

D. Incomplete metamorphosis

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

	Earwigs	Name:	Answer Key				
11)	"I am a very big creature almost the size of a ruler."						
12)	12) "My mom doesn't only lay the eggs, she guards them and takes care of us until we can protect ourselves."						
13)	"I abandon my eggs and young ones as soon as they are laid."						
14)	"The moment I'm born, I start fending for myself."						
15)	"Sometimes, I eat tiny insects or their eggs, a bit like a mini predator!"						
16)	"You can find my siblings and me in damp, cool spots, hiding in crevices of	luring the da	iy."				
17)	"I love hot, sunny places."						
18)	"I come out and feed during the day."						
19)	"Don't be fooled by my name, 'earwig', I'm not going to crawl into your ear	. "					
20)	"I'm pretty hard to spot. Usually I'm only about an inch long."						
21)	"I use my pincers to harm humans."						
22)	"You may find me in your garden, I enjoy munching on your plant debris a	nd ripe frui	ts."				
23)	"I dislike damp places."						
24)	"I do a bit of both good and bad in gardens, I help breakdown stuff but I ca plants too."	n damage so	ome				
25)	"I'm not helpful to gardeners at all."						
26)	"I only eat other insects."						
27)	"You're unlikely to find me in your garden."						
28)	"I have a pair of forceps-like pincers on my abdomen, but they are not strop hurt you."	ng enough t	0				
29)	"I am most active at night-time, crawling out of my hiding place to look fo	r food."					
30)	"The interesting fact is, we earwigs are found almost everywhere on the pla	anet."					
31)	"I start off as an egg, then turn into a nymph and finally into an adult like y	ou see now					
Dete	rmine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in t	he article.					
32)	Earwigs can be found mostly in damp and cool places.						
33)							
34)	Earwigs eat different things including plant debris, ripe fruits and other ins	ects.					
35)	The long, slender bodies of earwigs are cool because they set them apart fr	om other					

- **36**) Earwigs are small, usually not more than an inch long.
- 37) Earwigs are creepy since they come out at night to feed.
- **38)** Earwigs most often hide during the day and only come out at night to feed.
- **39)** Earwigs have a pair of pincers on their abdomen that they use for defense and hunting.
- 40) It's impressive to see such small creatures like earwigs showing maternal care.
- 41) The variety of food that earwigs eat is something really interesting.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

insects.

	Earwi	gs	Name:	Answer	Key			
42)	Earwigs care for their young until they can fend for themselves.							
43)	Earwigs are usually found in dry places, like deserts.							
44)	Earwigs prefer damp and cool places to hide	e during the day.						
45)	Earwigs are usually between 5 and 6 inches	long.						
46)	Earwigs prefer to live in damp places.							
47)	Earwigs can harm humans with their pincers	8.						
48)	Earwigs go through five stages in their life c	cycle: egg, nymph, cocoon, adult	, and old a	lge.				
49)	Earwigs only eat other insects.							
50)	Earwigs use their pincers for defense and hu	nting.						
51)	Earwigs can be helpful to gardeners.	-						
Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded form (of the underlined contraction.						
	Earwigs <u>won't</u> hurt your garden.							
	A. will	B. will not						
	C. would not	D. do not						
53)	Earwigs don't bite humans.							
,	A. do not	B. won't						
	C. can't	D. aren't						
54)	They're called earwigs, but they won't crawl into your ears.							
	A. were not	B. do not						
	C. cannot	D. will not						
55)	Some earwigs have wings, but they usually of	lon't use them.						
,	A. do not	B. cannot						
	C. are not	D. will not						
56)	Earwigs can't hurt humans, so there's no need	d to be afraid of them.						
	A. do not	B. are not						
	C. cannot	D. will not						
	ermine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exertive(m).	xclamatory(e), interrogative(i)	or					
57)	Earwigs don't actually crawl into people's ea	urs, it's a common misconception	!					
58)	Carefully observe the earwig's pincers when	you see one.						
59)	Why are they called earwigs?							
60)	How incredible it is that earwigs can produc	e a foul-smelling liquid for defer	nse!					
61)	Earwigs can be found in damp, dark places	ike under rocks, logs, or leaf pile	es.					
62)	Do earwigs like to live in moist and warm en	nvironments?						
	-							

- 63) Earwigs are harmless to humans and can help keep pests away from our plants.
- 64) Are earwigs insects that have wings?
- 65) The name earwig comes from a myth that they crawl into people's ears while they sleep.

	Earv	vigs	Name:	Answer Key				
<u>66</u>)	If you find an earwig in your garden, gentl	0	habitat.	v				
67)	It's amazing how earwigs help to keep our gardens healthy by eating other insects and plants!							
68)	Share some fun facts about earwigs with y	our friends.						
Dete	ermine which choice is the conclusion that	t can be drawn from the sta	atement.					
69)	Despite their name, earwigs do not crawl in conclusion can be drawn about earwigs?	nto people's ears. Based on th	his statement, wh	nat				
	A. All earwigs live in human ears.	B. The name 'earwig' is	misleading.					
	C. Earwigs are named because of their ear-like pincers.	D. Earwigs are afraid of	humans.					
70)	Earwigs have pincers on their backs which Based on this statement, what conclusion c		es from predator	·S.				
	A. Earwigs use their pincers as a self- defense mechanism.	B. Earwigs use their pin	cers for climbing	5				
	C. Earwigs use their pincers to attack other insects.	D. Earwigs are predators insects.	s of many other					
71)	Earwigs can be found all over the world ex statement, what conclusion can be drawn a		sed on this					
	A. Earwigs inhabit only the polar regions.	B. Earwigs can live any extreme cold.	where, even in					
	C. Earwigs can only be found in tropical regions.	D. Earwigs have a wide distribution but cannot cold environments.		<i>y</i>				
72)	Earwigs are nocturnal and often hide in sm statement, what conclusion can be drawn a		e day. Based on t	this				
	A. Earwigs are afraid of the dark.	B. Earwigs are diurnal a moist environments.	nd don't like					
	C. Earwigs can't survive in dry environments.	 D. Earwigs are active at damp environments. 	night and prefer					
73)	Mom earwigs protect their eggs and stay w statement, what conclusion can we draw at A. Earwigs display parental care.	-	ir offspring?					
		time.	·					
	C. Earwigs lay eggs and leave them to fend for themselves.	D. Earwigs don't care ab offspring.	oout their					

 1-10
 95
 90
 85
 80
 75
 70
 65
 60
 55
 50

 11-20
 45
 40
 35
 30
 25
 20
 15
 10
 5
 0

			Earwigs			Name:	Answer	Key
1.	D	26.	false	51.	true	_		
2.	В	27.	false	52.	В			
3.	D	28.	true	53.	Α			
4.	С	29.	true	54.	D	_		
5.	С		true	55.	Α	_		
6.	С	31.	true	56.	С	_		
7.	В	32.	fact	57.	exclamatory			
8.	Α	33.	opinion	58.	imperative			
9.	D	34.	fact	59.	interrogative			
10.	D	35.	opinion	60.	exclamatory			
11.	false	36.	fact	61.	declarative			
12.	true	37.	opinion	62.	interrogative			
13.	false	38.	fact	63.	declarative			
14.	false	39.	fact	64.	interrogative			
15.	true	40.	opinion	65.	declarative			
16.	true	41.	opinion	66.	imperative			
17.	false	42.	true	67.	exclamatory			
18.	false	43.	false	68.	imperative			
19.	true	44.	true	69.	В			
20.	true	45.	false	70.	Α			
21.	false	46.	true	71.	D			
22.	true	47.	false	72.	D			
23.	false	48.	false	73.	Α	_		
24.	true	49.	false					
25.	false	50.	true					
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Earwigs

Solve each problem.

3010	e each problem.							
Use the article to answer the question.1) What color might the body of an earwig be? (paragraph 1)								
_,	A. green C.	B.	black					
2)	How big are earwigs? (paragraph 1) A. several feet long C.	B. D.	no more than an inch long					
3)	Are earwigs deadly to humans? (paragraph 1) A. Sometimes C.		Yes No					
4)	What is part of the diet of an earwig? (paragraphA. small rodentsC. plant debris	²⁾ B. D.						
5)	How is the maternal care of earwigs? (paragraph A.		Mama earwigs build nests out of twigs for their young					
	C. Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young	D.						
6)	What are the pincers of an earwig used for? (paragraph 1)							
,	A. communication		building nests					
	C. defense and hunting	D.						
7)	Where do earwigs prefer to live? (paragraph 3) A. freezing places C.	B. D.	damp places					
8)	When do earwigs come out to feed? (paragraph 3)							
0)	A. At night	, В.						
	C.	D.						
		.1						
9)	What is unique about the way earwigs care forA. The young earwigs take care of themselves.	eir young? (paragraph 4)						
	С.	D.	Mama earwigs guard their eggs and young.					
10)	What is the life cycle of an earwig called? (par	What is the life cycle of an earwig called? (paragraph 4)						
	А.		Flexible metamorphosis					
	С.	D.	Incomplete metamorphosis					

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



11) "I am a very big creature almost the size of a ruler." (paragraph 1)

12) "My mom doesn't only lay the eggs, she guards them and takes care of us until we can protect ourselves." (paragraph 4)

