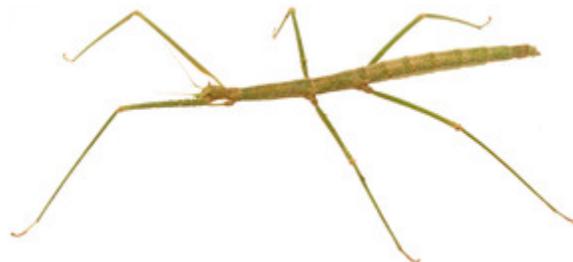




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Speaking of tricks, let's explore some of their survival strategies. Walking sticks are herbivores, which means they munch on leaves, especially the yummy ones from oak and hazelnut trees. When a predator approaches, they play dead or drop from the 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.

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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. _____
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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> C </u> | 26. | <u> Not </u> | 51. | <u> A </u> |
| 2. | <u> C </u> | 27. | <u> Would </u> | 52. | <u> C </u> |
| 3. | <u> D </u> | 28. | <u> fact </u> | 53. | <u> declarative </u> |
| 4. | <u> A </u> | 29. | <u> opinion </u> | 54. | <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 5. | <u> C </u> | 30. | <u> fact </u> | 55. | <u> declarative </u> |
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| 9. | <u> B </u> | 34. | <u> fact </u> | 59. | <u> declarative </u> |
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| 13. | <u> Would </u> | 38. | <u> true </u> | | |
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