



Imagine an insect so cleverly disguised that you might mistake it for a twig. This is not a scene from a fantasy movie but a real-life creature known as the Australian walking stick. These fascinating creatures are long and slender, often brown or green, and perfectly blend into their surroundings. With their six legs, antennae and body that looks like a stick, they can fool even the keenest eyes.



Now, you might be wondering where these sneaky critters live. Australian walking sticks, as their name suggests, are found in Australia, in the wild outback, and lush rainforests. They love hanging out on leaves and branches, which is not surprising considering their diet. They are herbivores, feasting on a variety of leaves, especially eucalyptus.

From being a tiny egg to a full-grown adult, the life cycle of Australian walking sticks is quite remarkable. A female lays her eggs in the branches of trees, and when they hatch, out pops a mini walking stick, called a nymph. These nymphs grow by shedding their skin, a process called molting. After several molts, the nymphs mature into adults with fully developed wings.

While we've seen how they live and grow, their relationship with other creatures is equally fascinating. Humans might find them intriguing because of their unique look and harmless nature. In the animal world though, they have a neat trick to avoid becoming dinner for birds and lizards - they play dead! This, along with their stick-like appearance, makes them different from most other insects.



So next time you're exploring the outdoors, keep an eye out for these masters of disguise. Remember, they might be closer than you think, munching on leaves or pretending to be a twig. From their diet and habitat to their unique defenses and life cycle, Australian walking sticks are truly one-of-a-kind creatures. Who knew that nature's most incredible magic shows could be performed by a creature as simple as a stick insect?



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What color can an Australian walking stick be?
 - A. blue or yellow
 - B. red or purple
 - C. brown or green
 - D. black or white

- 2) What happens when a nymph of an Australian walking stick grows?
 - A. They dig a hole and hibernate for a year.
 - B. They split into two and become twins.
 - C. They grow feathers and learn to fly.
 - D. They shed their skin, a process called molting.

- 3) What do Australian walking sticks eat?
 - A. nectar
 - B. leaves
 - C. blood
 - D. insects

- 4) Where does a female Australian walking stick lay her eggs?
 - A. In water bodies like ponds.
 - B. In nests made of leaves.
 - C. In holes in the ground.
 - D. In the branches of trees.

- 5) What does the Australian walking stick look like?
 - A. Long and slender, often brown or green.
 - B. Large and bulbous, often black or white.
 - C. Short and stubby, often red or blue.
 - D. Small and round, often pink or yellow.

- 6) Where are Australian walking sticks found?
 - A. Australia
 - B. Antarctica
 - C. Africa
 - D. Alaska

- 7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks?
 - A. herbivores
 - B. insectivores
 - C. omnivores
 - D. carnivores

- 8) What is a baby Australian walking stick called?
 - A. a pup
 - B. a cub
 - C. a larva
 - D. a nymph

- 9) What animals eat Australian walking sticks?
 - A. Bears and coyotes.
 - B. Dogs and cats.
 - C. Birds and lizards.
 - D. Cows and goats.

- 10) Do Australian walking stick have wings?
 - A. yes only adults
 - B. yes only males
 - C. yes only females
 - D. yes only nymphs

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

- 11) "To keep safe from birds and lizards, I pretend to be dead. And guess what? It works!"
- 12) "My favorite place to live is in the wild outback and the rainforests."
- 13) "Despite my name, I do not live in Australia."



Australian Walking Stick

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. _____
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 an insect so cleverly disguised that you might mistake it for a twig. This is not a scene from a fantasy movie but a real-life creature known as the Australian walking stick. These fascinating creatures are long and slender, often brown or green, and perfectly blend into their surroundings. With their six legs, antennae and body that looks like a stick, they can fool even the keenest eyes.



Now, you might be wondering where these sneaky critters live. Australian walking sticks, as their name suggests, are found in Australia, in the wild outback, and lush rainforests. They love hanging out on leaves and branches, which is not surprising considering their diet. They are herbivores, feasting on a variety of leaves, especially eucalyptus.

From being a tiny egg to a full-grown adult, the life cycle of Australian walking sticks is quite remarkable. A female lays her eggs in the branches of trees, and when they hatch, out pops a mini walking stick, called a nymph. These nymphs grow by shedding their skin, a process called molting. After several molts, the nymphs mature into adults with fully developed wings.

While we've seen how they live and grow, their relationship with other creatures is equally fascinating. Humans might find them intriguing because of their unique look and harmless nature. In the animal world though, they have a neat trick to avoid becoming dinner for birds and lizards - they play dead! This, along with their stick-like appearance, makes them different from most other insects.



So next time you're exploring the outdoors, keep an eye out for these masters of disguise. Remember, they might be closer than you think, munching on leaves or pretending to be a twig. From their diet and habitat to their unique defenses and life cycle, Australian walking sticks are truly one-of-a-kind creatures. Who knew that nature's most incredible magic shows could be performed by a creature as simple as a stick insect?



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What color can an Australian walking stick be?
A. blue or yellow B. red or purple
C. brown or green D. black or white
- 2) What happens when a nymph of an Australian walking stick grows?
A. They dig a hole and hibernate for a year.
B. They split into two and become twins.
C. They grow feathers and learn to fly.
D. They shed their skin, a process called molting.
- 3) What do Australian walking sticks eat?
A. nectar B. leaves C. blood D. insects
- 4) Where does a female Australian walking stick lay her eggs?
A. In water bodies like ponds. B. In nests made of leaves.
C. In holes in the ground. D. In the branches of trees.
- 5) What does the Australian walking stick look like?
A. Long and slender, often brown or green.
B. Large and bulbous, often black or white.
C. Short and stubby, often red or blue.
D. Small and round, often pink or yellow.
- 6) Where are Australian walking sticks found?
A. Australia B. Antarctica C. Africa D. Alaska
- 7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks?
A. herbivores B. insectivores C. omnivores D. carnivores
- 8) What is a baby Australian walking stick called?
A. a pup B. a cub C. a larva D. a nymph
- 9) What animals eat Australian walking sticks?
A. Bears and coyotes. B. Dogs and cats.
C. Birds and lizards. D. Cows and goats.
- 10) Do Australian walking stick have wings?
A. yes only adults B. yes only males
C. yes only females D. yes only nymphs

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

- 11) "To keep safe from birds and lizards, I pretend to be dead. And guess what? It works!"
- 12) "My favorite place to live is in the wild outback and the rainforests."
- 13) "Despite my name, I do not live in Australia."



- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | <u> C </u> | 26. | <u> Would </u> | 51. | <u> C </u> |
| 2. | <u> D </u> | 27. | <u> fact </u> | 52. | <u> declarative </u> |
| 3. | <u> B </u> | 28. | <u> opinion </u> | 53. | <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 4. | <u> D </u> | 29. | <u> fact </u> | 54. | <u> declarative </u> |
| 5. | <u> A </u> | 30. | <u> opinion </u> | 55. | <u> interrogative </u> |
| 6. | <u> A </u> | 31. | <u> fact </u> | 56. | <u> interrogative </u> |
| 7. | <u> A </u> | 32. | <u> opinion </u> | 57. | <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 8. | <u> D </u> | 33. | <u> fact </u> | 58. | <u> declarative </u> |
| 9. | <u> C </u> | 34. | <u> fact </u> | 59. | <u> interrogative </u> |
| 10. | <u> A </u> | 35. | <u> opinion </u> | 60. | <u> exclamatory </u> |
| 11. | <u> Would </u> | 36. | <u> opinion </u> | | |
| 12. | <u> Would </u> | 37. | <u> true </u> | | |
| 13. | <u> Not </u> | 38. | <u> false </u> | | |
| 14. | <u> Would </u> | 39. | <u> true </u> | | |
| 15. | <u> Would </u> | 40. | <u> false </u> | | |
| 16. | <u> Would </u> | 41. | <u> true </u> | | |
| 17. | <u> Not </u> | 42. | <u> false </u> | | |
| 18. | <u> Would </u> | 43. | <u> false </u> | | |
| 19. | <u> Would </u> | 44. | <u> false </u> | | |
| 20. | <u> Not </u> | 45. | <u> true </u> | | |
| 21. | <u> Not </u> | 46. | <u> true </u> | | |
| 22. | <u> Would </u> | 47. | <u> B </u> | | |
| 23. | <u> Would </u> | 48. | <u> A </u> | | |
| 24. | <u> Not </u> | 49. | <u> D </u> | | |
| 25. | <u> Not </u> | 50. | <u> A </u> | | |

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

- 1) What color can an Australian walking stick be? (paragraph 1)
A. blue or yellow B. red or purple
C. brown or green D. black or white
- 2) What happens when a nymph of an Australian walking stick grows? (paragraph 3)
A. They dig a hole and hibernate for a year.
B. They split into two and become twins.
C. They grow feathers and learn to fly.
D. They shed their skin, a process called molting.
- 3) What do Australian walking sticks eat? (paragraph 2)
A. nectar B. leaves C. blood D. insects
- 4) Where does a female Australian walking stick lay her eggs? (paragraph 3)
A. In water bodies like ponds. B. In nests made of leaves.
C. In holes in the ground. D. In the branches of trees.
- 5) What does the Australian walking stick look like? (paragraph 1)
A. Long and slender, often brown or green.
B. Large and bulbous, often black or white.
C. Short and stubby, often red or blue.
D. Small and round, often pink or yellow.
- 6) Where are Australian walking sticks found? (paragraph 2)
A. Australia B. Antarctica C. Africa D. Alaska
- 7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks? (paragraph 2)
A. herbivores B. insectivores C. omnivores D. carnivores
- 8) What is a baby Australian walking stick called? (paragraph 3)
A. a pup B. a cub C. a larva D. a nymph
- 9) What animals eat Australian walking sticks? (paragraph 4)
A. Bears and coyotes. B. Dogs and cats.
C. Birds and lizards. D. Cows and goats.
- 10) Do Australian walking stick have wings? (paragraph 3)
A. yes only adults B. yes only males
C. yes only females D. yes only nymphs

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

- 11) "To keep safe from birds and lizards, I pretend to be dead. And guess what? It works!" (paragraph 4)



12) "My favorite place to live is in the wild outback and the rainforests." (paragraph 2)