

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?

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**6)** Where are Australian walking sticks found?

A. Africa

B. Alaska

C. Australia

D. Antarctica

7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks?

A. carnivores

B. herbivores

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8) What is a baby Australian walking stick called?

A. a cub

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9) What animals eat Australian walking sticks?

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C. Bears and coyotes.

D. Cows and goats.

**10)** Do Australian walking stick have wings?

A. yes only nymphs

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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) "To keep safe from birds and lizards, I pretend to be dead. And guess what? It works!"
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- 13) "Despite my name, I do not live in Australia."
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- 15) "Mmm... I savour the taste of eucalyptus leaves. They're my favourite!"
- **16**) "I'm born as a nymph, a tiny walking stick."
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- **20**) "I love to play in snow."
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- **26)** "While I may look scary, don't worry, I'm mostly harmless to humans."

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

- 27) The life cycle of Australian walking sticks starts from an egg.
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- **30)** Australian walking sticks are the most unique looking insects.
- **31)** Australian walking sticks are native to Australia.
- 32) It takes a long time for a walking stick to become an adult.
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- **34)** Australian walking sticks usually live on leaves and branches.
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- **39)** Australian walking sticks are herbivores.
- **40**) Australian walking sticks are only found in Asia.
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- 42) Australian walking sticks mostly eat small insects.
- **43**) Australian walking sticks only have four legs.



#### Australian Walking Stick

Name:

- **44)** Australian walking sticks will eat lizards and small birds.
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#### Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- **47**) They <u>don't</u> bite or sting, so they're safe to have around.
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- 50) It's tough to spot them because of their amazing camouflage.
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- 51) They're herbivores and love to eat eucalyptus leaves.
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# Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- **52)** Australian walking sticks are not harmful to humans.
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	Australian Walking Stick		Name:		
1.	26.	51.			
2.		52.			
3.		53.			
4.		54			
5.		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.					
22.					
23.	48.				
24.	49.				
25.	50.				
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Name: Answer Key

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**Answer Kev** 

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## Australian Walking Stick

Name:

**Answer Key** 

		Aus	stralian Walking
1.	D	26	true
2.	<u> </u>	27	fact
3.	<u> </u>	28	opinion
4.	<u> </u>	29	fact
5.	<b>D</b>	30	opinion
6.	<u>C</u>	31	fact
7.	<u> </u>	32.	opinion
8.	В	33	fact
9.	A	34	fact
10.	<u> </u>	35	opinion
11.	true	36	opinion
12.	true	37	true
13.	false	38	false
14.	true	39	true
15.	true	40.	false
16.	true	41	true
17.	false	42	false
18.	true	43	false
19.	true	44	false
20.	false	45	true
21.	false	46.	true
22.	true	47	В
23.	true	48	A
24.	false	49	D

Stick	
51.	C
52.	declarative
53.	exclamatory
54.	declarative
55.	interrogative
56.	interrogative
57.	exclamatory
58.	declarative
59.	interrogative
60.	exclamatory

false

50.

Name:

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Use	the	article	to	answer	the	question.
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	A.	В.	black or white
	C.	D.	brown or green
2)	What happens when a nymph of an Australia	n w	alking stick grows? (paragraph 3)
	A.	B.	They split into two and become twins.
	C. They shed their skin, a process called molting.	D.	
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	A. blood	В.	leaves
	C.	D.	
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green.

**6)** Where are Australian walking sticks found? (paragraph 2)

A. B. Alaska

C. Australia D.

7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks? (paragraph 2)

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C. D.

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A. a cub B. a nymph

C. D.

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A. Birds and lizards.

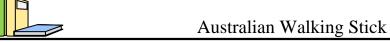
B. Dogs and cats.

C. D

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Reading