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Remember those long antennae we talked about? They, along with the stone flies' six legs, are very important for helping them live in their favorite places - fast-moving streams and rivers! Stone flies are even happy spending some of their life under water, just like a fish! But don't worry, they also have a terrestrial stage where they get to explore the land too.

Now, just like you and me, these little adventurers need to eat. In their aquatic stage, they munch on things like algae and tiny bits of plants, but when they're all grown up, they switch to a diet of other small insects. This means they help to control the population of other bugs, making them great little helpers for humans. But it's not all about eating - stone flies have been known to play dead to avoid becoming a meal themselves!



Let's circle back to the human helper part, because stone flies are more important to us than you might think. Not only do they control other pest populations, but they also act as indicators for scientists to tell if a river or stream is clean and healthy. If there are lots of stone flies, it's a good sign that the water is clean. So, it turns out that these tiny critters play a big role in our world by helping to maintain balance in nature and keep our waters clean.

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

- 1) What do stone flies do to avoid becoming a meal?
  - A. Play dead
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  - D. Hide
  
- 2) Why are stone flies important for scientists studying rivers and streams?
  - A. They help scientists measure the speed of the water
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- 3) Where do stone flies like to live?
  - A. Mountains and rocks
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- 4) What do stone flies eat when they are adults?
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  - D. Dead leaves
  
- 5) What role do stone flies play for humans?
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  - C. They help distribute seeds
  - D. They purify water
  
- 6) What are stone flies covered in?
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  - B. scales
  - C. stripes
  - D. hairs
  
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- 8) If there are lots of stone flies in a river or stream, what might that indicate?
  - A. The water is shallow
  - B. The water is clean
  - C. The water is dirty
  - D. The water is warm
  
- 9) How many legs do stone flies have?
  - A. Six legs
  - B. Four legs
  - C. Ten legs
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- 10) How many sets of wings do stone flies have?
  - A. Two sets of wings
  - B. No wings
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- 11) What color are most stone flies?
  - A. Green or yellow
  - B. Purple or orange
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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).**

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- 24) "Unlike many other insects, I am very comfortable in fast-moving streams and rivers."
- 25) "I am a carnivore and I don't eat plants."
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- 27) "Sometimes I pretend to be dead to avoid getting eaten by predators."
- 28) "I help control the population of other insects by eating them."
- 29) "I love to live in quiet, slow-moving waters."
- 30) "I am covered in tiny hair and have very long, thin antennae that I use to navigate."
- 31) "If you see a lot of me around, that means the water is clean."

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

- 32) Stone flies change their diet from algae and tiny plants to smaller insects as they grow up.
- 33) The fact that stone flies play dead to avoid predators is really cool.
- 34) Stone flies spend a part of their life under water.
- 35) It's really cool how stone flies change their diet as they grow.
- 36) Stone flies have long, thin antennae and two sets of wings.
- 37) Stone flies are even cooler than butterflies because they can live in fast-moving streams.
- 38) Stone flies sometimes play dead to escape being eaten.
- 39) Stone flies have a preference for living in fast-moving streams and rivers.
- 40) Stone flies are cute with their long, thin antennae.
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**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 42) Stone flies have two sets of wings.
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68) Look for stone flies when you're near rivers or streams!



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**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 42) Stone flies have two sets of wings.
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- 45) Stone flies like to live in slow-moving creeks.
- 46) Stone flies can play dead to avoid predators.
- 47) In their aquatic stage, stone flies eat only small insects.
- 48) Stone flies are considered pests by humans.
- 49) If there are no stone flies in a river, it means the water is clean.
- 50) Stoneflies live in fast-moving streams and rivers.
- 51) Stone flies can live underwater.

**Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.**

- 52) Stoneflies aren't pests.  
A. can not  
B. are not  
C. will not  
D. are able
- 53) They don't harm humans or plants.  
A. do not  
B. did not  
C. does not  
D. will not
- 54) Stoneflies can't live in polluted water.  
A. can live  
B. should live  
C. will live  
D. cannot
- 55) It's important to protect their habitats.  
A. It is  
B. It was  
C. It am  
D. It has
- 56) They're found in rivers and streams.  
A. They am  
B. They were  
C. They are  
D. They is

**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 57) Stoneflies are a beloved food source for a variety of birds and fish, it's amazing how nature works!
- 58) Describe what stone flies eat.
- 59) How do stoneflies help the environment?
- 60) These insects have been around since the Paleozoic era, that's simply astonishing!
- 61) Stoneflies help keep the water clean by feeding on dead leaves and other plant materials.
- 62) Where do stoneflies live?
- 63) Stoneflies are not harmful to humans as they do not bite or sting.
- 64) Are stoneflies harmful to humans?
- 65) Stoneflies live near rivers, streams, and other bodies of water.
- 66) Observe the behavior of stone flies in their natural habitat.
- 67) It's great to know that stoneflies are not harmful to us!



68) Look for stone flies when you're near rivers or streams!

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



- |                                 |                                   |   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 26. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 51. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 2. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 27. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 52. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>             |
| 3. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>      | 28. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 53. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>             |
| 4. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 29. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 54. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>             |
| 5. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 30. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 55. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>             |
| 6. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>      | 31. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 56. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>             |
| 7. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>      | 32. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 57. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
| 8. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>      | 33. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> | 58. <u>    <b>imperative</b>    </u>    |
| 9. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>      | 34. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 59. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 10. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>     | 35. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> | 60. <u>    <b>exclamatory</b>    </u>   |
| 11. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>     | 36. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 61. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 12. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 37. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> | 62. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
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| 14. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 39. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 64. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
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| 18. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 43. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 68. <u>    <b>imperative</b>    </u>    |
| 19. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 44. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    |   |
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| 23. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 48. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   |   |
| 24. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>  | 49. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   |   |
| 25. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u> | 50. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    |   |



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B. Run away  
C.  
D.
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A.  
B. They indicate if a river or stream is clean and healthy  
C.  
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B.  
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C.  
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C.  
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