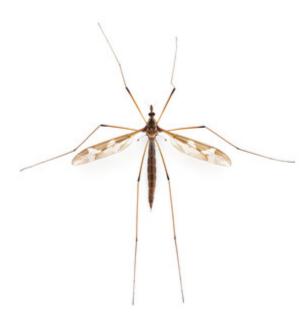
Crane flies are fascinating insects that you might have seen around your garden or near ponds. They look like giant mosquitoes, but don't worry, they don't bite! In fact, adult crane flies don't eat much at all, and some don't eat anything during their short lives. Their larvae, called 'leatherjackets,' feed on the roots of plants and can sometimes cause damage to lawns and gardens.



These interesting insects can be found all over the

world and in various habitats. Crane flies like to live near water sources like rivers, ponds, and marshes because their larvae need a moist environment to grow. Depending on the species, they can also be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts! With over 15,000 different species, crane flies are a diverse group of insects that have adapted to live in many different places.

The life cycle of a crane fly is pretty amazing! It all starts with the female laying her eggs in moist soil or water. Once the eggs hatch, the leatherjacket larvae spend most of their time underground, eating roots and decaying plant matter. After a few months, the larvae form a protective case called a pupa, and finally emerge as adult crane flies ready to start the cycle all over again.



Crane flies play an important role in their ecosystems and have some unique relationships with humans and other insects. While they don't provide any direct benefits to humans, they do help control the population of other insects by serving as food for birds, spiders, and other predators. Crane flies may look like mosquitoes, but they don't bite or transmit diseases, making them harmless to people. Their main defense is their ability to quickly fly away from danger, but if caught, they can also shed their legs to escape and then regrow them later! So, crane flies are not only fascinating insects with their unique appearances and life cycles, but they also play a valuable role in their ecosystems. Next time you see a crane fly, remember that they're harmless to humans and enjoy observing these interesting creatures!

Crane Flies Solve each problem. Use the article to answer the question. 1) What is the main defense mechanism of crane flies? A. Their ability to quickly fly away from B. Their ability to camouflage danger C. Their ability to sting D. Their ability to shoot webs 2) What do crane flies shed to escape danger? A. Their exoskeleton B. Their antennae C. Their wings D. Their legs 3) Where do crane flies lay their eggs? A. In the air B. In trees C. In bird nests D. In moist soil or water 4) What is the name for crane fly larvae? A. Pupae B. Beetles C. Leatherjackets **D.** Caterpillars 5) Do crane flies bite? A. Only certain species of crane flies bite B. Yes C. No D. Only female crane flies bite 6) Where do crane flies like to live? A. Crane flies like to live near water B. Crane flies like to live in trees sources C. Crane flies like to live in caves D. Crane flies like to live in the desert 7) What do crane fly larvae eat? A. Crane fly larvae eat other insects B. Crane fly larvae eat roots and decaying plant matter C. Crane fly larvae eat meat D. Crane fly larvae don't eat anything 8) What do crane flies look like? A. They look like small flies. B. They look like bees. C. They look like dragonflies. D. They look like giant mosquitoes. 9) Where can crane flies be found? A. They can only be found in gardens B. They can be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts. and lawns. C. They can only be found in tropical D. They can be found in deserts and rainforests. glaciers. **10)** Do crane flies cause damage to plants? A. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to B. No, crane flies don't cause any lawns and gardens. damage to plants. C. They only eat decaying plant matter, D. They actually help plants grow by so they don't cause any damage. providing nutrients to the soil.

Reading

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1-10 95 90 85 80 75 70 11-20 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5

	Crane	Flies	Name:		
11) What do adult crane	flies eat?				
A. Adult crane flies	eat plants	B. Adult cra	ne flies don't eat		
C. Adult crane flies	eat other insects	D. Adult cra	ne flies eat garbage		
the animal would say (N).12) "I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high up in tree branches!"					
• • •	·	gh up in tree bra	aches!"		
13) "Next time you see of	one of us, just rememb	ber. we are comp	letely harmless."		
14) "As babies, we leatherjackets like to stay on the surface and hunt for food."					
15) "Only a few hundred	l of us crane flies exis	t in the world!"			
10					

- **16**) "We love to stay near water bodies. It helps our larvae grow well."
- 17) "Our young ones, known as 'leatherjackets', spend most of their time underground, eating roots and decaying plants."
- **18)** "I wouldn't be seen anywhere near a forest. We make our homes in the cold Canadian snow."
- **19)** "Me and my larva buddies hate the dirt!"
- 20) "Our babies, which we call 'leatherjackets', munch on plant roots."
- 21) "We adults eat so little! In fact, some of us don't eat anything during our short life."
- 22) "If I get caught by a predator, it's game over! I can't escape at all."
- 23) "You can spot us anywhere in the world, we're pretty good travellers."
- 24) "We don't lay eggs. Unlike other insects we give live birth!"
- 25) "Our life begins with our mom laying her eggs in moist soil or water."
- **26**) "We crane flies love being in super dry areas."
- 27) "I spend most of my adulthood eating to build up energy for my long life."
- 28) "We are dangerous to humans and our bites can spread disease."
- **29**) "Did you know we look like huge mosquitoes? But, hey, we don't bite at all!"
- 30) "We look scary, like mosquitoes, but we never bite or spread diseases."
- 31) "After spending few months underground, we come out as adult crane flies."
- **32**) "If we get caught, we have a special trick up our sleeve we shed our legs and then regrow them! Cool, isn't it?"

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

- **33**) Crane flies look like big mosquitoes, but they cannot bite.
- **34)** It's creepy that crane fly larvae live underground and eat plant roots.
- **35)** If a crane fly is caught, it can lose its legs to escape danger and regrow them later.
- **36)** Crane flies, with their long legs and wings, look way more interesting than other flying insects.
- 37) Crane fly larvae are known as 'leatherjackets' and they feed on plant roots.
- **38)** Crane flies are scary because they look like giant mosquitoes.
- **39)** Crane flies serve as food for other creatures like birds and spiders.

		rane Flies	Name:
40)	The female crane fly lays her eggs in	wet soil or water.	
41)	Crane flies are cool to watch because	they fly fast and can e	ven lose legs to escape danger.
42)	Crane flies are awesome creatures be	cause they can live alm	ost anywhere in the world.
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or fal	se.	
43)	Caught crane flies can shed their legs	s to escape danger.	
44)	The life cycle of a crane fly starts wi	th the female laying her	eggs in dry soil.
45)	Crane fly larvae are called "leatherja	ckets".	
46)	Crane flies look like giant butterflies		
47)	Crane flies can be food for birds, spie	ders, and other predator	s.
48)	Adult crane flies eat a lot during their	r short lives.	
49)	There are over 20,000 different speci	es of crane flies.	
50)	Crane flies can only be found near w	ater sources.	
51)	Crane flies live near water sources li	ke rivers, ponds, and m	arshes.
52)	Crane flies are insects that can be for	and all over the world.	
Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded	form of the underline	ed contraction.
53)	Their wings are so delicate, it's hard t	o believe they can fly.	
	A. it was	B. it is	
	C. they are	D. it has	
54)	Crane flies aren't dangerous to human	ns, so you can observe t	hem safely.
	A. are not	B. will not	
	C. are able	D. can not	
55)	Crane flies don't bite, so you shouldn	<u>t</u> be scared of them.	
	A. should have	B. would not	
	C. should never	D. should not	
56)	Crane fly larvae can't survive without	water.	
	A. cannot	B. can always	3
	C. would not	D. will not	
57)	They're not called crane flies because	they look like cranes.	
	A. they is	B. they were	
	C. they are	D. there are	
Dete	ermine if the sentence is a declarativ	e(d). exclamatory(e).	interrogative(i) or
	erative(m).	-(-),	
58)	Amazing, there are over 15,000 spec	ies of crane flies!	
59)	Observe how crane fly larvae transfo	rm into pupae and then	adults.

- **59**) Observe how crane fly larvae transform into pupae and then adults.
- **60)** Do crane flies bite humans?
- 61) Wow, crane flies don't bite!
- 62) Crane flies resemble giant mosquitoes.

	Crane	Flies	Name:				
63)	What do crane flies look like?						
64)	Crane flies don't bite or transmit diseases to	humans.					
65)	Where can you find crane flies?						
66)	Crane fly eggs hatch into larvae called 'leat	herjackets'.					
67)	Remember to be gentle when handling crar	ne flies.					
68)	It's incredible how crane fly larvae can live	underground!					
69)	Tell your friends that crane flies don't bite.						
Det	ermine which choice is the conclusion that	can be drawn fro	om the statement.				
70)	Female crane flies lay their eggs in moist so locations?	il or water. Why d	o they choose these				
	A. Crane flies only lay eggs on dry land.	B. Crane fly la environmen	rvae need a moist t to grow.				
	C. Crane flies are attracted to bright sunlight.	D. Crane flies eggs.	don't need water to lay				
71)	Crane flies can be found in various habitats. What does this tell us about them?	including forests,	meadows, and even deserts.				
	A. Crane flies are adaptable and can live in different environments.	B. Crane flies conditions.	cannot survive in harsh				
	C. Crane flies can only survive near water.	D. Crane flies a habitat.	are limited to one type of				
72)	The crane fly's long legs break off easily, budeduced from this fact about crane flies?	at they can still fly	without them. What can be				
	A. Crane flies' legs never break.	B. Crane flies	can't fly at all.				
	C. Without their legs, crane flies cannot fly.	D. Crane flies of flight.	lo not need their legs for				
73)	Crane flies can shed their legs to escape from reveal about their defense mechanisms?	m danger and regr	ow them later. What does this				
	A. Crane flies use their legs to attack predators.	B. Crane flies a predators.	are defenseless against				
	C. Crane flies rely on their size to scare predators.		nave unique ways to nselves from predators.				
74)	Crane flies look like giant mosquitoes, but t mean for people?	hey don't bite or s	pread diseases. What does this				
	A Crane flies are harmless to humans	B Crane flies	can make people sick				

- A. Crane flies are harmless to humans. B. Crane flies can make people sick.
- C. Crane flies' mouths don't have teeth. D. Crane flies are dangerous to humans.

	Crane Flies		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.	74	
25. Reading	50 CommonCoreSheets.com	Page 6 of 6	

Crane flies are fascinating insects that you might have seen around your garden or near ponds. They look like giant mosquitoes, but don't worry, they don't bite! In fact, adult crane flies don't eat much at all, and some don't eat anything during their short lives. Their larvae, called 'leatherjackets,' feed on the roots of plants and can sometimes cause damage to lawns and gardens.



These interesting insects can be found all over the

world and in various habitats. Crane flies like to live near water sources like rivers, ponds, and marshes because their larvae need a moist environment to grow. Depending on the species, they can also be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts! With over 15,000 different species, crane flies are a diverse group of insects that have adapted to live in many different places.

The life cycle of a crane fly is pretty amazing! It all starts with the female laying her eggs in moist soil or water. Once the eggs hatch, the leatherjacket larvae spend most of their time underground, eating roots and decaying plant matter. After a few months, the larvae form a protective case called a pupa, and finally emerge as adult crane flies ready to start the cycle all over again.



Crane flies play an important role in their ecosystems and have some unique relationships with humans and other insects. While they don't provide any direct benefits to humans, they do help control the population of other insects by serving as food for birds, spiders, and other predators. Crane flies may look like mosquitoes, but they don't bite or transmit diseases, making them harmless to people. Their main defense is their ability to quickly fly away from danger, but if caught, they can also shed their legs to escape and then regrow them later! So, crane flies are not only fascinating insects with their unique appearances and life cycles, but they also play a valuable role in their ecosystems. Next time you see a crane fly, remember that they're harmless to humans and enjoy observing these interesting creatures!

հե

Solv	e each problem.		
	the article to answer the question. What is the main defense mechanism of cran		
	 A. Their ability to quickly fly away from danger C. Their ability to sting 		
	C. Their ability to sting	D. Their ability to shoot webs	
2)	What do crane flies shed to escape danger?		
	A. Their exoskeleton	B. Their antennae	
	C. Their wings	D. Their legs	
3)	Where do crane flies lay their eggs?		
	A. In the air	B. In trees	
	C. In bird nests	D. In moist soil or water	
4)	What is the name for crane fly larvae?		
	A. Pupae	B. Beetles	
	C. Leatherjackets	D. Caterpillars	
5)	Do crane flies bite?		
	A. Only certain species of crane flies bite	B. Yes	
	C. No	D. Only female crane flies bite	
6)	Where do crane flies like to live?		
0)	A. Crane flies like to live near water sources	B. Crane flies like to live in trees	
	C. Crane flies like to live in caves	D. Crane flies like to live in the desert	
7)	What do crane fly larvae eat?		
.)	A. Crane fly larvae eat other insects	B. Crane fly larvae eat roots and	
		decaying plant matter	
	C. Crane fly larvae eat meat	D. Crane fly larvae don't eat anything	
8)	What do crane flies look like?		
,	A. They look like small flies.	B. They look like bees.	
	C. They look like dragonflies.	D. They look like giant mosquitoes.	
9)	Where can crane flies be found?		
-)	A. They can only be found in gardens	B. They can be found in forests,	
	and lawns.	meadows, and even deserts.	
	C. They can only be found in tropical rainforests.	D. They can be found in deserts and glaciers.	
10)	Do crane flies cause damage to plants?		
	A. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to	B. No, crane flies don't cause any	
	lawns and gardens.	damage to plants.	
	C. They only eat decaying plant matter, so they don't cause any damage.	D. They actually help plants grow by providing nutrients to the soil.	
_			

	Crane	e Flies	Name:	Answer Key			
11)	What do adult crane flies eat?						
	A. Adult crane flies eat plants	B. Adult crane flies don't eat					
	C. Adult crane flies eat other insects	D. Adult crane flies eat garba	age				
	 Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N). 12) "I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high up in tree branches!" 						
13)	"Next time you see one of us, just remem"	ber, we are completely harmless."					
14)	4) "As babies, we leather jackets like to stay on the surface and hunt for food."						
15)	15) "Only a few hundred of us crane flies exist in the world!"						
16)	16) "We love to stay near water bodies. It helps our larvae grow well."						
17)	"Our young ones, known as 'leatherjacket roots and decaying plants."	s', spend most of their time under	ground, eat	ing			
18)	"I wouldn't be seen anywhere near a fores	t We make our homes in the cold	l Canadian				

- **18**) "I wouldn't be seen anywhere near a forest. We make our homes in the cold Canadian snow."
- **19**) "Me and my larva buddies hate the dirt!"
- 20) "Our babies, which we call 'leatherjackets', munch on plant roots."
- 21) "We adults eat so little! In fact, some of us don't eat anything during our short life."
- 22) "If I get caught by a predator, it's game over! I can't escape at all."
- 23) "You can spot us anywhere in the world, we're pretty good travellers."
- 24) "We don't lay eggs. Unlike other insects we give live birth!"
- 25) "Our life begins with our mom laying her eggs in moist soil or water."
- 26) "We crane flies love being in super dry areas."
- 27) "I spend most of my adulthood eating to build up energy for my long life."
- 28) "We are dangerous to humans and our bites can spread disease."
- 29) "Did you know we look like huge mosquitoes? But, hey, we don't bite at all!"
- 30) "We look scary, like mosquitoes, but we never bite or spread diseases."
- 31) "After spending few months underground, we come out as adult crane flies."
- **32**) "If we get caught, we have a special trick up our sleeve we shed our legs and then regrow them! Cool, isn't it?"

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

- **33**) Crane flies look like big mosquitoes, but they cannot bite.
- 34) It's creepy that crane fly larvae live underground and eat plant roots.
- 35) If a crane fly is caught, it can lose its legs to escape danger and regrow them later.
- **36)** Crane flies, with their long legs and wings, look way more interesting than other flying insects.
- 37) Crane fly larvae are known as 'leatherjackets' and they feed on plant roots.
- **38**) Crane flies are scary because they look like giant mosquitoes.
- **39**) Crane flies serve as food for other creatures like birds and spiders.

			N		Vor		
40)	Crane Flies		Name:	Answer	Key		
,	The female crane fly lays her eggs in wet soil or						
41) 42)	Crane flies are cool to watch because they fly fa	0	1	0			
42)	Crane flies are awesome creatures because they	can live almost anywhere in	the world.				
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or false.						
43)	Caught crane flies can shed their legs to escape	danger.					
44)) The life cycle of a crane fly starts with the female laying her eggs in dry soil.						
45)	Crane fly larvae are called "leatherjackets".						
46)) Crane flies look like giant butterflies.						
47)	Crane flies can be food for birds, spiders, and ot	her predators.					
48)	Adult crane flies eat a lot during their short lives	3.					
49)	There are over 20,000 different species of crane	flies.					
50)							
51)							
52)	Crane flies are insects that can be found all over the world.						
Deta	ermine which choice is the expanded form of th	e underlined contraction					
53)	Their wings are so delicate, <u>it's</u> hard to believe th						
		it is					
	C. they are D.	it has					
54)	Crane flies aren't dangerous to humans, so you ca	an observe them safely.					
)		will not					
	C. are able D.	can not					
55)	Crane flies don't bite, so you shouldn't be scared	of them					
00)	-	would not					
	C. should never D.	should not					
56)	Crane fly larvae can't survive without water.						
50)	-	can always					
		will not					
57)	They're not called arong fling because they look l	ika aranga					
57)	<u>They're</u> not called crane flies because they look l A. they is B.	they were					
	-	there are					
	ermine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclarative	matory(e), interrogative(i)	or				
	erative(m).	flical					
	Amazing, there are over 15,000 species of crane						
59)	Observe how crane fly larvae transform into pup	bae and then adults.					

- **59**) Observe how crane fly larvae transform into pupae and then adults.
- **60**) Do crane flies bite humans?
- 61) Wow, crane flies don't bite!
- **62**) Crane flies resemble giant mosquitoes.

	Crane F	lies		Name:	Answer Key			
<u>63</u>)	What do crane flies look like?	nes		Ivanic.				
64)	Crane flies don't bite or transmit diseases to humans.							
65)								
66)								
67)	Remember to be gentle when handling crane							
68)	It's incredible how crane fly larvae can live							
69)	Tell your friends that crane flies don't bite.		0					
Det	ermine which choice is the conclusion that (on l	he drawn from the staten	nent				
	Female crane flies lay their eggs in moist soi							
,	locations?		5 5					
	A. Crane flies only lay eggs on dry land.	В.	Crane fly larvae need a n environment to grow.	noist				
	C. Crane flies are attracted to bright	D	Crane flies don't need wa	ter to lav				
	sunlight.	2.	eggs.	lier to rug				
71)	Crane flies can be found in various habitats,	inclu	iding forests, meadows, ar	nd even dese	rts.			
,	What does this tell us about them?		-					
	A. Crane flies are adaptable and can live in different environments.	В.	Crane flies cannot surviv conditions.	e in harsh				
	C. Crane flies can only survive near	D.	Crane flies are limited to	one type of				
	water.		habitat.	51				
72)	The crane fly's long legs break off easily, but	t the	y can still fly without them	n. What can	be			
	deduced from this fact about crane flies?							
	A. Crane flies' legs never break.		Crane flies can't fly at all					
	C. Without their legs, crane flies cannot fly.	D.	Crane flies do not need th flight.	heir legs for				
		1	C	XX 71 / 1				
73)	Crane flies can shed their legs to escape from reveal about their defense mechanisms?	n dar	iger and regrow them later	. What does	this			
	A. Crane flies use their legs to attack	B.	Crane flies are defenseles	ss against				
	predators.		predators.					
	C. Crane flies rely on their size to scare predators.	D.	Crane flies have unique v protect themselves from	-				
	-		-					
74)	Crane flies look like giant mosquitoes, but the mean for people?	iey d	on't bite or spread disease	s. What does	s this			
	A. Crane flies are harmless to humans.	B.	Crane flies can make peo	ple sick.				
	C Crosse flight as south a dealth have to ath	р		4 - 1				

- C. Crane flies' mouths don't have teeth.
- D. Crane flies are dangerous to humans.

			Crane Flies			Name:	Answer 1	Key
1.	Α	26.	false	51.	true			
2.	D	27.	false	52.	true			
3.	D	28.	false	53.	В	_		
4.	С	29	true	54.	A	_		
5.	С	30.	true	55.	D	_		
6.	Α	31.	true	56.	Α	_		
7.	<u> </u>	32.	true	57.	С	_		
8.	D	33	fact	58.	exclamatory	_		
9.	<u> </u>	34	opinion	59.	imperative	_		
10.	A	35	fact	60.	interrogative	_		
11.	<u> </u>	36	opinion	61.	exclamatory			
12.	false	37	fact	62.	declarative			
13.	true	38	opinion	63.	interrogative			
14.	false	39.	fact	64.	declarative			
15.	false	40.	fact	65.	interrogative			
16.	true	41.	opinion	66.	declarative	_		
17.	true	42.	opinion	67.	imperative			
18.	false	43.	true	68.	exclamatory			
19.	false	44	false	69.	imperative	_		
20.	true	45	true	70.	В			
21.	true	46.	false	71.	Α	_		
22.	false	47	true	72.	D	_		
23.	true	48.	false	73.	D	_		
24.	false	49	false	74.	Α	_		
25.	true	50	false					
		ww.Commor	CoreSheets.com	Page 5	5 of 5			

	Crane F	lies	Name:					
Solv	e each problem.							
Use	Use the article to answer the question.							
1)	What is the main defense mechanism of crane	e fli	es? (paragraph 4)					
	A. Their ability to quickly fly away from danger	B.						
	С.	D.						
2)	What do crane flies shed to escape danger? (p	aragra	uph 4)					
	A. Their exoskeleton	В.						
	С.	D.	Their legs					
3)	Where do crane flies lay their eggs? (paragraph 3)						
	A. In the air	В.	In trees					
	С.	D.	In moist soil or water					
4)	What is the name for crane fly larvae? (paragrap	h 3)						
	А.	В.	Beetles					
	C. Leatherjackets	D.						
5)	Do crane flies bite? (paragraph 4)							
,	A. Only certain species of crane flies bite	B.	Yes					
	C. No	D.						
6)	Where do crane flies like to live? (paragraph 2)							
0)	A. Crane flies like to live near water sources	B.	Crane flies like to live in trees					
	С.	D.						
7)	What do crane fly larvae eat? (paragraph 3)							
,,	A. Crane fly larvae eat other insects	B.	Crane fly larvae eat roots and					
			decaying plant matter					
	С.	D.						
8)	What do crane flies look like? (paragraph 1)							
	A. They look like small flies.	В.	They look like bees.					
	C.	D.	They look like giant mosquitoes.					
9)	Where can crane flies be found? (paragraph 2)							
,	А.	B.	They can be found in forests,					
			meadows, and even deserts.					
	С.	D.						
10)	Do crane flies cause damage to plants? (paragra	ph 1)						
	A. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to	B.	No, crane flies don't cause any					
	lawns and gardens. C.	D.	damage to plants.					
	C.	D.						

		Crane Flies	Name:	
11)	What do adult crane flies eat? (parage	aph 1)		
	A. Adult crane flies eat plants	B. Adult crane flie	es don't eat	
	C.	D.		

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

12) "I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high up in tree branches!" (paragraph 3)