Name:

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From their unique looks, we hop to their fascinating homes and diets. Camel crickets are found all over the world, especially in cool,

damp places like caves, under stones, and in human basements. They are omnivorous scavengers, which means they'll munch on just about anything, from fungi, plant materials, to even other insects. Sometimes, they even eat each other when food is scarce!

Now that we've explored their homes and diets, let's leap into their life cycle and interactions. Camel crickets go through three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. They usually keep to themselves but can be a nuisance to humans when they invade homes, though they do not pose any serious threats. In the wild, they serve as a food source for other animals and help in breaking down decaying plant material.



From their role in the ecosystem, let's bounce to some unique facts and differences. Unlike their cricket cousins, camel crickets do not chirp because they don't have wings. Their 'humpback' design and long legs differentiate them from other cricket species and help them jump high when they are threatened. So, next time you spot a silent, jumping critter in your basement, remember it might just be a harmless camel cricket playing its part in the circle of life.

Camel Crickets

Solv	e each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the question.		
1)	<ul><li>What is the color of camel crickets?</li><li>A. They are transparent and can blend with any color.</li><li>C. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.</li></ul>		Their color ranges from light to dark brown. They are black and white, like a zebra.
2)	<ul><li>What do camel crickets get their name from?</li><li>A. They tend to hang around camels</li><li>C. Their ability to go a long time without water</li></ul>		Because they spit like a camel does Their humpbacked appearance
3)	What happens when food is scarce for camel	cric	kets?
	A. They may eat other camel crickets.	В.	They grow smaller and require less food.
	C. They hibernate until food is available again.	D.	They migrate to find new food sources.
4)	What do camel crickets do when they are three	eater	ned?
	A. They make a loud noise to scare off predators.	В.	They release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.
	C. They play dead when threatened.	D.	They jump high when they are threatened.
5)	How does a camel crickets chirp compare to o	othe	er crickets chirp?
	A. Camel crickets do not chirp.	B.	Camel crickets produce a low buzzing sound instead of chirping.
	C. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.	D.	Camel crickets chirps are much louder.
6)	Where can we commonly find camel crickets	?	
	A. They live in tall trees within dense rainforests.	B.	They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
	C. They are commonly found in vast, open grassland.	D.	They are found in cool, damp places.
7)	What do camel crickets eat?		
	A. They feed exclusively on blood of larger animals.	B.	They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
	C. They prey solely on other insects and small animals.	D.	They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
8)	Which is not a stage camel crickets go throug	h in	their life cycle?

- A. Nymph
- B. Egg C. Adult D. Pupa

	Camel Cr	ick	ets	Name:
9) What is the	e size of a fully grown camel crick	tet?		
A. They a	re microscopic	B.	About an inch and a half	
C. About	the size of an apple seed	D.	They are half a foot long	
<b>10</b> ) Do camel	crickets pose a serious threat to hu	mar	ıs?	
	ey do not pose any serious to humans.	B.	They have a poisonous bite harm humans.	that can
•	an spread dangerous diseases ans rapidly.	D.	Yes, they can be harmful to	) humans.

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

- 11) "I am only found in tropical areas."
- 12) "I love chirping all night long."

- 13) "I'm not just an American cricket. You can find me all over the world."
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- 16) "Yuck, I would never eat other insects!"
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- 18) "When you're as small as me, you have to eat almost anything and everything you find."
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- 20) "I only eat plant materials, I never eat insects."
- 21) "We camel crickets have beautiful wings!"
- 22) "I go through only two stages: egg, and adult."
- 23) "I'm actually pretty important. I help to break down decaying plants."
- 24) "I can grow up to 3 inches long."
- 25) "While my cricket cousins sing, I don't have wings so you won't hear me at night."
- 26) "Sometimes, when food is scarce, I might even nibble on another camel cricket."
- 27) "I really like cool, damp places so that's where you're most likely to run across me."
- 28) "I only eat fresh food, never scavenged."
- 29) "I am bigger than you think! I can even grow up to an inch and half long."
- **30**) "From a tiny egg to a big cricket, we go through three stages, laying eggs and then growing up!"

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

- **31)** Camel crickets are omnivorous and eat a variety of things, including plant materials and other insects.
- 32) The fact that camel crickets eat each other when they are hungry is really interesting.
- **33**) These crickets are often found in cool, damp places like caves and basements.
- 34) Camel crickets are the coolest type of cricket because they don't chirp like their cousins.
- **35**) Camel crickets are named so because of their humped backs.

	Camel Crickets Name:	
36)	Camel crickets are the scariest type of cricket because of their humpbacked bodies.	
37)	Camel crickets do not chirp because they lack wings.	
38)	Camel crickets can grow up to almost 2 inches long.	
<b>39</b> )	Camel crickets ability to jump so high is the best thing about them.	
40)	Having camel crickets in your home isn't really a problem as they are just looking for a place to live, and they don't bite.	
Det	ermine if the statement is true or false.	
41)	Camel crickets serve as a food source for other animals.	
42)	Camel crickets are named so because they store water like camels.	

- **43**) Camel crickets help in breaking down decaying plant material.
- 44) Camel crickets can grow up to 6 inches long.
- **45**) When food is scarce, camel crickets might eat each other.
- **46)** Camel crickets are mostly found in deserts, like camels.
- 47) Many people keep camel crickets as pets and enjoy their chirping.
- **48)** Camel crickets are carnivores.
- **49)** Camel crickets are mostly harmless to humans.
- **50**) Camel crickets are named for their humpbacked appearance.

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

- **51**) They  $\underline{\operatorname{can't}}$  fly, but their jumping skills help them escape from predators.
  - A. will not B. cannot
  - C. are not D. do not
- 52) It's fun to learn about camel crickets and their unique behaviors.
  - A. It isB. It doesC. It hasD. It will
  - C. It has D. It wi
- 53) Camel crickets <u>don't</u> have wings like other crickets.
  - A. cannot B. are not
  - C. will not D. do not
- 54) Camel crickets <u>aren't</u> harmful to humans, but they can be a bit scary.
  - A. are not B. can not
  - C. are able D. will not
- **55)** <u>They're</u> great at jumping because of their long legs.
  - A. They willB. They haveC. They areD. They do
- Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or

#### imperative(m).

56) Camel crickets are omnivorous and feed on a variety of things like dead insects, plant matter, and even other camel crickets.

	Camel Crickets	Name:
57)	It's interesting to note that Camel crickets are not actually true crickets!	
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<b>59</b> )	How do camel crickets get their name?	
60)	What do camel crickets eat?	
61)	It's disgusting that camel crickets may eat each other if food is scarce!	

- 62) Camel crickets prefer dark and humid environments like basements and crawl spaces.
- 63) What are some predators of camel crickets?

\_ \_

64) Camel crickets can survive without food for weeks, that's amazing endurance!

	Camel	Crickets	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.			
16.	 41.			
17.	 42.			
18.	 43.			
19.	 44.			
20.	 45.			
21.	 46.			
22.	 47.			
23.	 48.			
24.	 49.			
25.	 50.			
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# Solve each problem.

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  - C. Their ability to go a long time without water

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- A. They may eat other camel crickets. C. They hibernate until food is available
- again.

# 4) What do camel crickets do when they are threatened?

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			Camel Cricket	8		Name:	Answer Key
1.	В	26.	true	51.	В	_	
2.	D	27	true	52.	A	_	
3.	A	28.	false	53.	D	_	
4.	D	29.	true	54.	Α	_	
5.	A	30.	true	55.	С	_	
6.	<b>D</b>	31	fact	56.	declarative	_	
7.	B	32.	opinion	57.	exclamatory	_	
8.	<b>D</b>	33.	fact	58.	declarative	_	
9.	В	34	opinion	59.	interrogative	_	
10.	Α	35	fact	60.	interrogative	_	
11.	false	36.	opinion	61.	exclamatory		
12.	false	37	fact	62.	declarative	_	
13.	true	38	fact	63.	interrogative	_	
14.	false	39	opinion	64.	exclamatory	_	
15.	false	40	opinion				
16.	false	41	true				
17.	true	42	false				
18.	true	43	true				
19.	true	44	false				
20.	false	45	true				
21.	false	46	false				
22.	false	47	false				
23.	true	48.	false				
24.	false	49.	true				
25.	true	50.	true				
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		Comol Cristo	
	a aaah muahlam	Camel Cricke	ts Name:
	e each problem.		
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	C.	D.	
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	А.		About an inch and a half
	C.	D.	
10)	Do camel crickets pose a serious	threat to human	S? (paragraph 3)
	A. No, they do not pose any series	ious B.	
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