Name:

Let's jump into the world of an extraordinary critter, the camel cricket! These amazing insects get their name from their humpbacked appearance, similar to a camel. They have long, spider-like legs and bodies that can grow up to 1.5 inches long. Their color ranges from light to dark brown, allowing them to blend in with their surroundings.



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

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

D. Pupa C. Egg

	Ca	mel Crickets	Name:	
9)	What is the size of a fully grown car	nel cricket?		
	A. They are half a foot long	B. They are mic	roscopic	
	C. About an inch and a half	D. About the siz	e of an apple seed	
10)	Do camel crickets pose a serious thrA. They have a poisonous bite that harm humans.C. They can spread dangerous diserto humans rapidly.	can B. Yes, they can	be harmful to humans. Not pose any serious nans.	

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."
- 14) "I just love the scorching heat of the desert."
- **15**) "I prefer living in hot, dry places."
- 16) "Yuck, I would never eat other insects!"
- 17) "I love munching on plant materials and fungi."
- 18) "When you're as small as me, you have to eat almost anything and everything you find."
- 19) "I can easily hide from predators with my brown body that blends in with nature."
- 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.	
39)	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!	
58)	Camel crickets are generally harmless and do not bite humans.	
59)	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 Cri	ckets	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.	Reading	50			
	w	ww.CommonCoreSheets.co	Page 6 of 6		

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|--|

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

- 1) What is the color of camel crickets?
 - A. They are transparent and can blend with any color.
 - C. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.
- 2) What do camel crickets get their name from?
 - A. They tend to hang around camels
 - C. Their humpbacked appearance
- brown.

D. Their color ranges from light to dark

B. They are black and white, like a

zebra.

sources.

again.

- B. Because they spit like a camel does
- D. Their ability to go a long time without water

D. They hibernate until food is available

B. They migrate to find new food

- 3) What happens when food is scarce for camel crickets?
 - A. They grow smaller and require less food.
 - C. They may eat other camel crickets.

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

- A. They make a loud noise to scare off predators.B. They jump high when they are threatened.
- C. They release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.

5) How does a camel crickets chirp compare to other crickets chirp?

- A. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.
- C. Camel crickets chirps are much louder.

6) Where can we commonly find camel crickets?

- A. They live in tall trees within dense rainforests.
- C. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.

7) What do camel crickets eat?

- A. They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
- C. They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
- 8) Which is not a stage camel crickets go through in their life cycle?
 - A. Adult
 - C. Egg D. Pupa

- B. Camel crickets produce a low buzzing sound instead of chirping.
- D. Camel crickets do not chirp.

D. They play dead when threatened.

- B. They are commonly found in vast, open grassland.
- D. They are found in cool, damp places.
- B. They prey solely on other insects and small animals.
- D. They feed exclusively on blood of larger animals.

B. Nymph

	Camel C	rickets	Name:	Answer Key
9)	What is the size of a fully grown camel cric	ket?		
	A. They are half a foot long	B. They are microscopic		
	C. About an inch and a half	D. About the size of an a	pple seed	
10)	Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to h	umans?		
	A. They have a poisonous bite that can harm humans.	B. Yes, they can be harm	ful to humans.	
	C. They can spread dangerous diseases to humans rapidly.	D. No, they do not pose a threats to humans.	any serious	

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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51)	They <u>can't</u> fly, but their jumping skills help them esca	ape from predators.			
	A. will not B. car				
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	C. It has D. It v	W111			
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	A. cannotB. areC. will notD. do				
	C. will not D. do	not			
54)	Camel crickets <u>aren't</u> harmful to humans, but they ca	•			
	A. are notB. carC. are ableD. will				
	C. are able D. with	II IIOt			
55)	They're great at jumping because of their long legs.	1			
	A. They willB. ThC. They areD. Th	ey have			
	C. They are D. Th				
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			Camel Crickets	5		Name:	Answer Key
1.	D	26.	true	51.	В		
2.	C	27.	true	52.	A	_	
3.	С	28.	false	53.	D	_	
4.	В	29.	true	54.	Α	_	
5.	D	30.	true	55.	С	_	
6.	D	31.	fact	56.	declarative	_	
7.	С	32.	opinion	57.	exclamatory	_	
8.	D	33	fact	58.	declarative	_	
9.	С	34	opinion	59.	interrogative	_	
10.	D	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				
		www.Commor	CoreSheets.com	Page 5	5 of 5		

		Camel Cricke	ts Name:
Solv	e each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the questio	on.	
	What is the color of camel cricke		
	A. They are transparent and can with any color.	blend B.	They are black and white, like a zebra.
	С.	D.	Their color ranges from light to dark brown.
2)	What do camel crickets get their	name from? (parag	raph 1)
	A. They tend to hang around car		
	C. Their humpbacked appearance	ce D.	
3)	What happens when food is scare	ce for camel crick	Kets? (paragraph 2)
	A. They grow smaller and requir food.	re less B.	
	C. They may eat other camel cri	ickets. D.	
4)	What do camel crickets do when	they are threaten	ed? (paragraph 4)
,	A. They make a loud noise to sc predators.	•	They jump high when they are threatened.
	C.	D.	
5)	How does a camel crickets chirpA. Camel crickets chirps are mu quieter.	-	crickets chirp? (paragraph 4)
	C.	D.	Camel crickets do not chirp.
6)	Where can we commonly find ca	mel crickets? (par	agraph 2)
	A. They live in tall trees within rainforests.	dense B.	
	С.	D.	They are found in cool, damp places.
7)	What do camel crickets eat? (parag	(raph 2)	
,	A.		They prey solely on other insects and small animals.
	C. They eat just about anything, fungi to other insects.	from D.	
8)	Which is not a stage camel cricke	ets go through in	their life cycle? (paragraph 3)
,	A. Adult	В.	
	С.	D.	Pupa
9)	What is the size of a fully grown	camel cricket? (p	aragraph 1)
~ /	A.		They are microscopic
	C. About an inch and a half	D.	

	Camel Crickets		s Name:
10)	10) Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to humans? (paragraph 3)		
	A. They have a poisonous bite that can harm humans.	В.	
	C.		No, they do not pose any serious threats 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." (paragraph 2)
- 12) "I love chirping all night long." (paragraph 4)