



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.



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 with any color.
 - B. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.
 - C. They are black and white, like a zebra.
 - D. Their color ranges from light to dark brown.

- 2) What do camel crickets get their name from?
 - A. Their humpbacked appearance
 - B. Their ability to go a long time without water
 - C. They tend to hang around camels
 - D. Because they spit like a camel does

- 3) What happens when food is scarce for camel crickets?
 - A. They migrate to find new food sources.
 - B. They grow smaller and require less food.
 - 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 release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.
 - B. They jump high when they are threatened.
 - C. They make a loud noise to scare off predators.
 - D. They play dead when threatened.

- 5) How does a camel crickets chirp compare to other crickets chirp?
 - A. Camel crickets chirps are much louder.
 - B. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.
 - C. Camel crickets do not chirp.
 - D. Camel crickets produce a low buzzing sound instead of chirping.

- 6) Where can we commonly find camel crickets?
 - A. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
 - B. They are found in cool, damp places.
 - C. They are commonly found in vast, open grassland.
 - D. They live in tall trees within dense rainforests.

- 7) What do camel crickets eat?
 - A. They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
 - B. They feed exclusively on blood of larger animals.
 - C. They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
 - D. They prey solely on other insects and small animals.

- 8) Which is not a stage camel crickets go through in their life cycle?
 - A. Nymph
 - B. Adult
 - C. Pupa
 - D. Egg



Camel Crickets

Name: _____

9) What is the size of a fully grown camel cricket?

- A. They are microscopic
- B. About the size of an apple seed
- C. They are half a foot long
- D. About an inch and a half

10) Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to humans?

- A. No, they do not pose any serious threats to humans.
- B. Yes, they can be harmful to humans.
- C. They can spread dangerous diseases to humans rapidly.
- D. They have a poisonous bite that can harm humans.

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or 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.
- 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.



Camel Crickets

Name: _____

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.

Determine 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.

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.
- 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 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. _____



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.



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 with any color.
 - B. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.
 - C. They are black and white, like a zebra.
 - D. Their color ranges from light to dark brown.

- 2) What do camel crickets get their name from?
 - A. Their humpbacked appearance
 - B. Their ability to go a long time without water
 - C. They tend to hang around camels
 - D. Because they spit like a camel does

- 3) What happens when food is scarce for camel crickets?
 - A. They migrate to find new food sources.
 - B. They grow smaller and require less food.
 - 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 release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.
 - B. They jump high when they are threatened.
 - C. They make a loud noise to scare off predators.
 - D. They play dead when threatened.

- 5) How does a camel crickets chirp compare to other crickets chirp?
 - A. Camel crickets chirps are much louder.
 - B. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.
 - C. Camel crickets do not chirp.
 - D. Camel crickets produce a low buzzing sound instead of chirping.

- 6) Where can we commonly find camel crickets?
 - A. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
 - B. They are found in cool, damp places.
 - C. They are commonly found in vast, open grassland.
 - D. They live in tall trees within dense rainforests.

- 7) What do camel crickets eat?
 - A. They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
 - B. They feed exclusively on blood of larger animals.
 - C. They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
 - D. They prey solely on other insects and small animals.

- 8) Which is not a stage camel crickets go through in their life cycle?
 - A. Nymph
 - B. Adult
 - C. Pupa
 - D. Egg



9) What is the size of a fully grown camel cricket?

- A. They are microscopic
- B. About the size of an apple seed
- C. They are half a foot long
- D. About an inch and a half

10) Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to humans?

- A. No, they do not pose any serious threats to humans.
- B. Yes, they can be harmful to humans.
- C. They can spread dangerous diseases to humans rapidly.
- D. They have a poisonous bite that can harm 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."
- 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.
- 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.

Determine 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.

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.
- 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 Crickets

Name: **Answer Key**

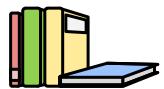
1. D	26. Would	51. B
2. A	27. Would	52. A
3. C	28. Not	53. D
4. B	29. Would	54. A
5. C	30. Would	55. C
6. B	31. fact	56. declarative
7. C	32. opinion	57. exclamatory
8. C	33. fact	58. declarative
9. D	34. opinion	59. interrogative
10. A	35. fact	60. interrogative
11. Not	36. opinion	61. exclamatory
12. Not	37. fact	62. declarative
13. Would	38. fact	63. interrogative
14. Not	39. opinion	64. exclamatory
15. Not	40. opinion	
16. Not	41. true	
17. Would	42. false	
18. Would	43. true	
19. Would	44. false	
20. Not	45. true	
21. Not	46. false	
22. Not	47. false	
23. Would	48. false	
24. Not	49. true	
25. Would	50. true	



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What is the color of camel crickets? (paragraph 1)
A. They are colorful with vibrant red and yellow patterns.
B. Their color ranges from light to dark brown.
C. Their humpbacked appearance
D. Their ability to go a long time without water
- 2) What happens when food is scarce for camel crickets? (paragraph 2)
A. They grow smaller and require less food.
B. They may eat other camel crickets.
C. They release a foul-smelling odor to deter predators.
D. They jump high when they are threatened.
- 3) How does a camel crickets chirp compare to other crickets chirp? (paragraph 4)
A. Camel crickets chirps are much louder.
B. Camel crickets chirps are much quieter.
C. Camel crickets do not chirp.
D. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
- 4) Where can we commonly find camel crickets? (paragraph 2)
A. They feed only on nectar and pollen from flowers.
B. They are found in cool, damp places.
C. They eat just about anything, from fungi to other insects.
D. They are found in hot, dry desert environments.
- 5) What do camel crickets eat? (paragraph 2)
A. They are microscropic
B. About the size of an apple seed
C. About an inch and a half
- 6) Which is not a stage camel crickets go through in their life cycle? (paragraph 3)
A. Nymph
B. Adult
C. Pupa
- 7) What is the size of a fully grown camel cricket? (paragraph 1)
A. They are microscropic
B. About the size of an apple seed
C. About an inch and a half



Camel Crickets

Name: _____

10) Do camel crickets pose a serious threat to humans? (paragraph 3)

- A. No, they do not pose any serious threats to humans.
- B. Yes, they can be harmful to humans.
- C.
- D.

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)