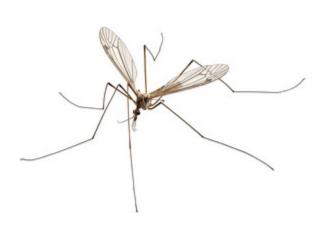
Name:

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

Reading

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| 1-10 | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 11-20 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 0 |

| | Crane Flies | Name: | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 11) What do adult crane flies eat? | | | | | | | |
| A. Adult crane flies eat other insect | B. Adult crane flies eat pl | lants | | | | | |
| C. Adult crane flies eat garbage | D. Adult crane flies don't | eat | | | | | |
| 12) "I start my life cycle by laying my e | the animal would say (N). 12) "I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high up in tree branches!" | | | | | | |
| • • • | eggs high up in tree branches!" | | | | | | |
| | 13) "Next time you see one of us, just remember, we are completely harmless." | | | | | | |
| 14) "As babies, we leatherjackets like to | o stay on the surface and hunt for foc | od." | | | | | |
| 15) "Only a few hundred of us crane flie | es exist in the world!" | | | | | | |
| 16) "We love to stay near water bodies. | 16) "We love to stay near water bodies. It helps our larvae grow well." | | | | | | |
| 17) "Our young ones, known as 'leather roots and decaying plants." | jackets', spend most of their time un | derground, eating | | | | | |

- **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.

| | Crane Fli | es | Name: |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 40) The f | emale crane fly lays her eggs in wet soil | or water. | |
| 41) Crane | e flies are cool to watch because they fly | fast and can even lose legs to | escape danger. |
| 42) Crane | e flies are awesome creatures because the | y can live almost anywhere in | the world. |
| Determine | if the statement is true or false. | | |
| 43) Caug | nt crane flies can shed their legs to escape | e danger. | |
| 44) The li | fe cycle of a crane fly starts with the fem | ale laying her eggs in dry soil | 1. |
| 45) Crane | fly larvae are called "leatherjackets". | | |
| 46) Crane | flies look like giant butterflies. | | |
| 47) Crane | flies can be food for birds, spiders, and | other predators. | |
| 48) Adult | crane flies eat a lot during their short liv | es. | |
| 49) There | are over 20,000 different species of cran | e flies. | |
| 50) Crane | e flies can only be found near water source | es. | |
| 51) Crane | flies live near water sources like rivers, | ponds, and marshes. | |
| 52) Crane | e flies are insects that can be found all over | er the world. | |
| Determine | which choice is the expanded form of | the underlined contraction. | |
| 53) Their | wings are so delicate, it's hard to believe | they can fly. | |
| A. it | | 3. it is | |
| C. th | ey are | D. it has | |
| 54) Crane | flies aren't dangerous to humans, so you | can observe them safely. | |
| A. ar | e not J | 3. will not | |
| C. ar | e able | D. can not | |
| 55) Crane | flies don't bite, so you shouldn't be scare | d of them. | |
| A. sh | ould have I | 3. would not | |
| C. sh | ould never I | D. should not | |
| 56) Crane | fly larvae can't survive without water. | | |
| A. ca | nnot J | 3. can always | |
| C. w | ould not I | D. will not | |
| 57) <u>They'</u> | e not called crane flies because they look | like cranes. | |
| A. th | ey is I | 3. they were | |
| C. th | ey are I | D. there are | |
| Determine | if the sentence is a declarative(d), excl | amatory(e), interrogative(i) | or |
| imperative | | | |
| 58) Amaz | ing, there are over 15,000 species of cran | ne flies! | |
| 59) Obser | we how crane fly larvae transform into p | upae 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? | oil 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? | ut 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 | | | | | |

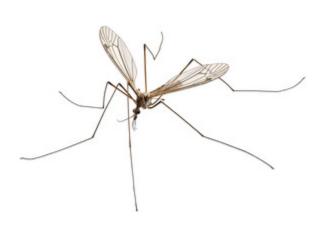
- A. Crane flies are harmless to humans. B. Crane flies can make people sick.
- C. Crane flies' mouths don't have teeth. D. Crane flies are dangerous to humans.

| | 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 | 50CommonCoreSheets.com | Page 6 of 6 | |

Name:

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!

Name: Answer Key

ы

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

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| | Crane F | Flies | 5 | Name: | Answer Key | |
|-------------|--|-------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|--|
| 11) | What do adult crane flies eat? | | | | | |
| | A. Adult crane flies eat other insects | B. | Adult crane flies eat plants | | | |
| | C. Adult crane flies eat garbage | D. | Adult crane flies don't eat | | | |
| the | ermine if the statements is something the ar animal would say (N). | | • • • | not somet | hing | |
| 12) | "I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high | n up | in tree branches!" | | | |
| 13) | "Next time you see one of us, just remember | r, we | e are completely harmless." | | | |
| 14) | "As babies, we leatherjackets like to stay on | the | surface and hunt for food." | | | |
| 15) | "Only a few hundred of us crane flies exist in | n th | e world!" | | | |
| 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 snow." | We | make our homes in the cold | Canadian | | |
| 19) | "Me and my larva huddies hate the dirt!" | | | | | |

- **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 | Angreen | Vor | | | | |
|-------------|--|------------------------------|-------|---------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 40) | Crane Flies | votor | Name: | Answer | Key | | | | |
| , | | | | | | | | | |
| 41) 42) | | 0 | 1 | ger. | | | | | |
| 42) | 2) Crane flies are awesome creatures because they can live almost anywhere in the world. | | | | | | | | |
| Dete | etermine 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 other | er predators. | | | | | | | |
| 48) | Adult crane flies eat a lot during their short lives. | | | | | | | | |
| 49) | There are over 20,000 different species of crane fl | ies. | | | | | | | |
| 50) | Crane flies can only be found near water sources. | | | | | | | | |
| 51) | Crane flies live near water sources like rivers, pon | ds, and marshes. | | | | | | | |
| 52) | Crane flies are insects that can be found all over the | ne world. | | | | | | | |
| Deta | ermine which choice is the expanded form of the | underlined contraction | | | | | | | |
| 53) | Their wings are so delicate, it's hard to believe the | | | | | | | | |
| | A. it was B. i | • | | | | | | | |
| | C. they are D. i | t has | | | | | | | |
| 54) | Crane flies aren't dangerous to humans, so you can | observe them safely. | | | | | | | |
|) | | will not | | | | | | | |
| | C. are able D. o | can not | | | | | | | |
| 55) | Crane flies don't bite, so you shouldn't be scared of | them | | | | | | | |
| 00) | - | would not | | | | | | | |
| | C. should never D. s | should not | | | | | | | |
| 56) | Crane fly larvae <u>can't</u> survive without water. | | | | | | | | |
| 50) | - | can always | | | | | | | |
| | | will not | | | | | | | |
| 57) | They're not called arong fling because they look lik | 0.00000 | | | | | | | |
| 57) | <u>They're</u> not called crane flies because they look lik A. they is B. t | hey were | | | | | | | |
| | - | here are | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | ermine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclam | atory(e), interrogative(i) | or | | | | | | |
| | erative(m). | lingt | | | | | | | |
| | Amazing, there are over 15,000 species of crane f | | | | | | | | |
| 59) | Observe how crane fly larvae transform into pupa | e 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) | | | | | | | | |
| 65) | Where can you find crane flies? | | | | | | | |
| 66) | Crane fly eggs hatch into larvae called 'leath | erja | ckets'. | | | | | |
| 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 c | 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 th 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 F | Key |
|-----|-------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-----|
| 1. | Α | 26. | false | 51. | true | _ | | |
| 2. | С | 27 | false | 52. | true | _ | | |
| 3. | С | 28. | false | 53. | В | _ | | |
| 4. | D | 29. | true | 54. | A | _ | | |
| 5. | A | 30. | true | 55. | D | _ | | |
| 6. | A | 31 | true | 56. | Α | _ | | |
| 7. | A | 32 | true | 57. | С | | | |
| 8. | В | 33. | fact | 58. | exclamatory | | | |
| 9. | В | 34 | opinion | 59. | imperative | | | |
| 10. | C | 35. | fact | 60. | interrogative | | | |
| 11. | D | 36. | opinion | 61. | exclamatory | _ | | |
| 12. | false | 37. | fact | 62. | declarative | _ | | |
| 13. | true | 38 | opinion | 63. | interrogative | _ | | |
| 14. | false | <u> </u> | 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. | A | _ | | |
| 22. | false | 47 | true | 72. | D | _ | | |
| 23. | true | 48. | false | 73. | D | _ | | |
| 24. | false | 49. | false | 74. | A | _ | | |
| 25. | true | 50. | false | | | | | |
| | | ww.Commor | CoreSheets.com | Page 5 | 5 of 5 | | | |

| | Crane F | lias | Name: | | | | | |
|------|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Solv | e each problem. | nes | Name. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | the article to answer the question. What is the main defense mechanism of crane | e fli | es? (paragraph 4) | | | | | |
| 1) | | | Their ability to camouflage | | | | | |
| | danger | | | | | | | |
| | С. | D. | | | | | | |
| 2) | What do crane flies shed to escape danger? (pa | aragra | aph 4) | | | | | |
| | A. Their exoskeleton | | Their antennae | | | | | |
| | C. Their legs | D. | | | | | | |
| 3) | Where do crane flies lay their eggs? (paragraph 3) | , | | | | | | |
| 0) | A. In bird nests | | In the air | | | | | |
| | C. In moist soil or water | D. | | | | | | |
| Δ | What is the name for crane fly larvae? (paragrap | | | | | | | |
| 4) | A. | | Beetles | | | | | |
| | C. | | Leatherjackets | | | | | |
| - | | | | | | | | |
| 5) | Do crane flies bite? (paragraph 4) A. No | D | Yes | | | | | |
| | C. | D. | 1 55 | | | | | |
| | | υ. | | | | | | |
| 6) | Where do crane flies like to live? (paragraph 2) | р | | | | | | |
| | A. Crane flies like to live near water sources | В. | Crane flies like to live in trees | | | | | |
| | С. | D. | | | | | | |
| 7) | What do groups fly larges set? | | | | | | | |
| 7) | What do crane fly larvae eat? (paragraph 3)A. Crane fly larvae eat roots and | R | Crane fly larvae don't eat anything | | | | | |
| | decaying plant matter | р. | | | | | | |
| | С. | D. | | | | | | |
| 8) | What do crane flies look like? (paragraph 1) | | | | | | | |
| 0) | A. They look like dragonflies. | B. | They look like giant mosquitoes. | | | | | |
| | C. | D. | | | | | | |
| 9) | Where can crane flies be found? (paragraph 2) | | | | | | | |
|) | A. They can be found in deserts and | B. | They can be found in forests, | | | | | |
| | glaciers. | | meadows, and even deserts. | | | | | |
| | С. | D. | | | | | | |
| 10) | Do crane flies cause damage to plants? (paragraphic plants) | oh 1) | | | | | | |
| | A. | | They actually help plants grow by | | | | | |
| | | | providing nutrients to the soil. | | | | | |
| | C. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to | D. | | | | | | |
| | lawns and gardens. | | | | | | | |

| | | Crane Flies | | Name: |
|-----|---|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 11) | What do adult crane flies eat? (paragraph | n 1) | | |
| | A. Adult crane flies eat other insects | B. B. | | |
| | С. | D. | Adult crane flies don't eat | |
| | | | | |

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)

| 1-10 | 92 | 83 | 75 | 67 | 58 | 50 | 42 | 33 | 25 | 17 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11-12 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | |