Imagine a tiny creature, dressed in a fiery red armor, no bigger than a grain of rice, meet the fire ant! These fascinating little critters have a reddish-brown color, almost like a tiny spark of fire. They are known for their distinctive mound-shaped nests, which they build using soil. And they've got a sting that's as fiery as their color, which is how they got their name.

Now that we've seen their fiery exterior, let's peek into their homes. Fire ants live all over the world, but mostly in warm climates like the southern parts of the United States. They build large colonies in soil, with mounds that can be up to 18 inches high. Inside these mounds, they make a network of tunnels and chambers where they live and raise their young.



From their fiery houses, these little warriors venture out in search of food. They are omnivores, meaning they eat both plants and other small creatures. Their diet includes seeds, fruits, insects, and even small animals. In fact, they are known to attack in groups to take down larger prey.



Fire ants are not just interesting, they're also important players in the ecosystem. They help control pests by eating other insects and small animals. However, they can also be a nuisance to humans, as their stings are painful and can cause allergic reactions. So next time you see a mound in the ground, remember the fiery little warriors beneath, and keep a respectful distance.



Fire Ants

Solve each problem.

)	What choice is a color that fire ants may be?		
	A. yellow	В.	blue
	C. green	D.	brown
)	How do fire ants help control pests?		
	A. by releasing a natural pesticide		by building walls to keep pests out
	C. by scaring away pests	D.	by eating other insects and small animals
)	How do fire ants defend themselves?		
	A. by hiding in their nest		with their sting
	C. by making loud noises	D.	by flying away
)	What do fire ants eat?	_	
	A. only plants		only other small creatures
	C. they do not eat	D.	both plants and other small creatures
)	Do fire ant stings cause allergic reactions?	P	
	A. Only in some people		No
	C. Yes	D.	Only in animals
)	What do fire ants use to build their nests?	_	
	A. rocks		soil
	C. twigs	D.	leaves
)	Where do fire ants live mostly?		
	A. hot environments like deserts	B.	wet environments like marshes and swamps
	C. warm climates like the southern parts of the United States	D.	cold climates like the North Pole
)	How big can a fire ant mound be?		
	A. up to 10 feet	B.	up to 1 mile
	C. up to 3 inches	D.	up to 18 inches
)	What is the size of a fire ant?		
	A. Microscopic	B.	About the size of a cell phone
	C. About the size of a grain of rice	D.	About the size of a golf ball
)	Which choice best describes fire ants diets?		
	A. fire ants do not eat		animals only
	C. plants and animals	D.	plants only

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

11) "Plants and small creatures, we consume them all, we are true omnivores."

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	Fire Ants Name:
12)	"Fear our strength! Even large prey is vulnerable when we attack in groups."
13)	"Some people think our homes look like tiny volcanoes. They are mounds built from soil."
14)	"We pose no nuisance to humans."
15)	"Our homes beneath the mounds are interconnected by tunnels and chambers where we raise our young."
16)	"I just adore cold climates, the chillier the better."
17)	"I am a peaceful ant and not a warrior."
18)	"Our stings can be quite a bother to humans, they can cause painful allergic reactions."
19)	"By dining on other insects and small animals, we assist in pest control."
20)	"We're pretty small. Usually around the size of a rice grain."
21)	"I couldn't survive in warm climates."
22)	"The mounds we build can be up to 18 inches high. That's probably as tall as your desk."
23)	"I am a vegetarian."
24)	"We fire ants live all over the world, but we prefer warm places like the southern parts of the United States."
25)	"Our colonies are always small less than an inch tall."
26)	"Sting? No way, I'm a peaceful creature."
27)	"Beware of my sting, it burns like fire, hence my name - fire ant."
Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.
28)	Fire ants help to control pests by eating other insects and small animals.
29)	Fire ants stings, which are very painful, make them very scary to be around.
30)	Fire ants are omnivores, they eat both plants and other creatures.
31)	The mounds that fire ants build are fascinating to see.
32)	Fire ants build their homes in soil, forming mounds.
33)	Fire ants are more fun to learn about than regular ants.
34)	A fire ant sting can cause painful allergic reactions in humans.
35)	Fire ant colonies can be found in warm climates, like southern parts of the United States.
36)	The reddish-brown color of fire ants is quite beautiful.
37)	Fire ants are extraordinary because they can conquer larger prey.
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or false.
38)	Fire ants may eat fruits and seeds.
39)	Unlike other ants, fire ants build their homes in the trees.
40)	Fire ants build their nests using soil.
41)	Fire ants are typically dark brown, almost black.
42)	Fire ants build mounds that can reach up to 18 inches in height.
42)	

- **43**) Fire ant colonies are usually found in cold areas.
- **44)** Fire ants do not have stingers and defend by biting.

		Fire Ants	Name:							
<u>45</u>)	Fire ants are predators and only eat									
46)	Fire ants are known to attack in large groups.									
47)	Fire ants got their name because of their painful sting.									
	C		Ū							
	ermine which choice is the expande		e underlined contraction. pulations by laying eggs inside them.							
40)	A. There are		There is							
	C. They are		There was							
49)	Fire ants' stings feel like they're bur	ning which i	s why they're called fire ante							
49)	A. they are	-	they have							
	C. they were		there are							
50)	Fire ants <u>don't</u> just sting, they also b	ital								
30)	A. does not		cannot							
	C. did not	D.	do not							
51)	Fire ants aren't found just in the Uni	ited States th	ev're also in Australia and Asia							
01)	A. are not		have not							
	C. will not	D.	were not							
52)	When it floods, fire ants <u>can't</u> swim	but they can	make a living raft.							
- /	A. could not	•	can							
	C. cannot	D.	will not							
	ermine if the sentence is a declarat erative(m).	ive(d), exclaı	matory(e), interrogative(i) or							
53)	Wow, fire ants can lift 20 times the	ir body weigł	ht!							
54)	Be cautious around fire ant mounds	5.								
55)	What do fire ants eat?									
56)	Wow, fire ants live in large colonie	s!								
57)	Fire ants eat plants, seeds, insects, a	and even sma	Il animals.							
58)	What color are fire ants?									
59)	The life cycle of fire ants starts with	h the queen la	aying eggs.							
60)	Where do fire ants build their home	es?								
61)	Fire ants can cause painful stings an	nd allergic rea	actions in humans.							

- **62**) Clean up your food to avoid attracting fire ants.
- **63**) Ouch, fire ant stings can be really painful!
- 64) Stay away from fire ants to avoid getting stung.

Determine which choice is the conclusion that can be drawn from the statement.

	Fire A	nts Nar	ne:						
65)	5) Fire ants build their nests in mounds of soil outdoors or in decayed logs and around trees and stumps. Based on this statement, what conclusion can be drawn about fire ants?								
	A. Fire ants are a type of marine ant.	B. Fire ants can adapt to both open forested environments.	and						
	C. Fire ants can't survive in outdoor environments.	D. Fire ants only live in trees and stumps.							
66)	Fire ants are omnivores, meaning they eat b statement, what conclusion can we draw ab		this						
	A. Being omnivores allows fire ants to have a wider variety of food sources.	B. Being omnivores has no benefit fire ants.	for						
	C. Being omnivores makes fire ants pickier eaters.	D. Being omnivores means fire ant only eat one type of food.	s can						
57)	Fire ants are known to prey on small animal statement, what conclusion can be drawn at	• •	on this						
	A. Fire ants solely feed on crops.	B. Fire ants do not interact with any other organisms.	у						
	C. Fire ants are typically harmless to crops and small animals.	D. Fire ants can pose a serious thre biodiversity and farming.	at to						
58)	When a fire ant mound is disturbed, the ante colony. Based on this statement, what concl		neir						
	A. Fire ants have venomous stingers, but they prefer running away to using them.	B. Fire ants are naturally friendly a calm insects.	nd						
	C. Fire ants can't defend their colony.	D. Fire ants are fiercely protective their colony.	of						
69)	Fire ants have a painful sting and are more a statement, what conclusion can we draw ab humans?	-							
	A. Fire ants can be harmful to humans.	B. Fire ants make great pets for hum	mans.						
	C. Fire ants are defenseless against	D. Fire ants are friendly to humans							

- C. Fire ants are defenseless against humans.
- D. Fire ants are friendly to humans.

		Fire Ants	5	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	_		
21.		46	_		
22.		47	_		
23.		48	_		
24.		49	_		
25.		50	_		
	Reading	www.CommonCoreSheets.com	Page 6 of 6		

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Fire ants are not just interesting, they're also important players in the ecosystem. They help control pests by eating other insects and small animals. However, they can also be a nuisance to humans, as their stings are painful and can cause allergic reactions. So next time you see a mound in the ground, remember the fiery little warriors beneath, and keep a respectful distance.



Fire Ants

Name: Answer Key

Solve each problem.

	e each problem.	
	the article to answer the question.What choice is a color that fire ants may be?A. yellowC. green	blue brown
2)	How do fire ants help control pests?A. by releasing a natural pesticideC. by scaring away pests	by building walls to keep pests out by eating other insects and small animals
3)	How do fire ants defend themselves?A. by hiding in their nestC. by making loud noises	with their sting by flying away
4)	What do fire ants eat?A. only plantsC. they do not eat	only other small creatures both plants and other small creatures
5)	Do fire ant stings cause allergic reactions? A. Only in some people C. Yes	No Only in animals
6)	What do fire ants use to build their nests? A. rocks C. twigs	soil leaves
7)	Where do fire ants live mostly?A. hot environments like desertsC. warm climates like the southern parts	wet environments like marshes and swamps cold climates like the North Pole
8)	of the United States How big can a fire ant mound be? A. up to 10 feet C. up to 3 inches	up to 1 mile up to 18 inches
9)	What is the size of a fire ant?A. MicroscopicC. About the size of a grain of rice	About the size of a cell phone About the size of a golf ball
10)	Which choice best describes fire ants diets?A. fire ants do not eatC. plants and animals	animals only plants only

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

11) "Plants and small creatures, we consume them all, we are true omnivores."

	Fire Ants	Name:	Answer	Kov					
<u>12</u>)	"Fear our strength! Even large prey is vulnerable when we attack in groups."	Inallie.	Answei	Ксу					
13)	"Some people think our homes look like tiny volcanoes. They are mounds bu	uilt from s	oil "						
14)	"We pose no nuisance to humans."	int nom s	011.						
15)	"Our homes beneath the mounds are interconnected by tunnels and chambers where we raise our young."								
16)	"I just adore cold climates, the chillier the better."								
17)	"I am a peaceful ant and not a warrior."								
18)	"Our stings can be quite a bother to humans, they can cause painful allergic r	eactions."	,						
19)	"By dining on other insects and small animals, we assist in pest control."								
20)	"We're pretty small. Usually around the size of a rice grain."								
21)	"I couldn't survive in warm climates."								
22)	"The mounds we build can be up to 18 inches high. That's probably as tall as	your desl	ς."						
23)	"I am a vegetarian."								
24)	"We fire ants live all over the world, but we prefer warm places like the south the United States."	hern parts	of						
25)	"Our colonies are always small less than an inch tall."								
26)	"Sting? No way, I'm a peaceful creature."								
27)	"Beware of my sting, it burns like fire, hence my name - fire ant."								
Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the	e article.							
28)	Fire ants help to control pests by eating other insects and small animals.								
29)	Fire ants stings, which are very painful, make them very scary to be around.								
30)	Fire ants are omnivores, they eat both plants and other creatures.								
31)	The mounds that fire ants build are fascinating to see.								
32)	Fire ants build their homes in soil, forming mounds.								
33)	Fire ants are more fun to learn about than regular ants.								
34)	A fire ant sting can cause painful allergic reactions in humans.								
35)	Fire ant colonies can be found in warm climates, like southern parts of the U	nited State	es.						
36)	The reddish-brown color of fire ants is quite beautiful.								
37)	Fire ants are extraordinary because they can conquer larger prey.								
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or false.								
38)	Fire ants may eat fruits and seeds.								
39)	Unlike other ants, fire ants build their homes in the trees.								
40)	Fire ants build their nests using soil.								
41)	Fire ants are typically dark brown, almost black.								
42)	Fire ants build mounds that can reach up to 18 inches in height.								
13)	Fine ant colonies are very live found in cold areas								

- **43**) Fire ant colonies are usually found in cold areas.
- **44**) Fire ants do not have stingers and defend by biting.

	Fire Ar	nts		Name:	Answer Key						
45)	Fire ants are predators and only eat other insects.										
46)	Fire ants are known to attack in large groups.										
47)	Fire ants got their name because of their pair	nful	sting.								
Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded form o	of th	e underlined contraction	l .							
48)	There's a special fly that helps control fire an	t po	pulations by laying eggs in	nside them.							
	A. There are	B.	There is								
	C. They are	D.	There was								
49)	Fire ants' stings feel like they're burning, whi	ch i	s why <u>they're</u> called fire a	nts.							
	A. they are	B.	they have								
	C. they were	D.	there are								
50)	Fire ants don't just sting, they also bite!										
	A. does not	В.	cannot								
	C. did not	D.	do not								
51)	Fire ants aren't found just in the United State	s, th	ey're also in Australia and	Asia.							
	A. are not		have not								
	C. will not	D.	were not								
52)	When it floods, fire ants <u>can't</u> swim but they	can	make a living raft.								
	A. could not	B.	can								
	C. cannot	D.	will not								
Deta	ermine if the sentence is a declarative(d), ex	rela	matory(e) interrogative	(i) or							
	erative(m).	icia.	matory(c), merrogative	(1) 01							
53)	Wow, fire ants can lift 20 times their body w	veig	ht!								
54)	Be cautious around fire ant mounds.										
55)	What do fire ants eat?										
56)	Wow, fire ants live in large colonies!										
57)	Fire ants eat plants, seeds, insects, and even	sma	ll animals.								
58)	What color are fire ants?										
59)	The life cycle of fire ants starts with the que	en la	aying eggs.								
60)	Where do fire ants build their homes?										

- 61) Fire ants can cause painful stings and allergic reactions in humans.
- 62) Clean up your food to avoid attracting fire ants.
- **63**) Ouch, fire ant stings can be really painful!
- 64) Stay away from fire ants to avoid getting stung.

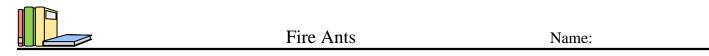
Determine which choice is the conclusion that can be drawn from the statement.

	Fire A			Name:	Answer Key				
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	A. Fire ants are a type of marine ant.	B.	Fire ants can adapt to both forested environments.	open and					
	C. Fire ants can't survive in outdoor environments.	D.	Fire ants only live in trees a stumps.	and					
66)	Fire ants are omnivores, meaning they eat bo statement, what conclusion can we draw abo	-							
	A. Being omnivores allows fire ants to have a wider variety of food sources.	B.	Being omnivores has no be fire ants.	nefit for					
	C. Being omnivores makes fire ants pickier eaters.	D.	Being omnivores means fir only eat one type of food.	e ants can					
67)	Fire ants are known to prey on small animals statement, what conclusion can be drawn abo		• 1	sed on this					
	A. Fire ants solely feed on crops.	B.	Fire ants do not interact wire other organisms.	th any					
	C. Fire ants are typically harmless to crops and small animals.	D.	Fire ants can pose a serious biodiversity and farming.	threat to					
68)	When a fire ant mound is disturbed, the ants colony. Based on this statement, what conclu	-							
	A. Fire ants have venomous stingers, but they prefer running away to using them.	B.	Fire ants are naturally frien calm insects.	dly and					
	C. Fire ants can't defend their colony.	D.	Fire ants are fiercely protect their colony.	ctive of					
69)	Fire ants have a painful sting and are more as statement, what conclusion can we draw abor humans?		1		nis				
	A. Fire ants can be harmful to humans.	В.	Fire ants make great pets for	or humans.					
	C. Fire ants are defenseless against humans.	D.	Fire ants are friendly to hun	nans.					

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

		ire Ants	Name:
Solv	e each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the question.		
1)	What choice is a color that fire ants ma		raph 1)
	A. yellow	B.	_
	С.	D.	brown
2)	How do fire ants help control pests? (pa	ragraph 4)	
	А.	В.	by building walls to keep pests out
	С.	D.	by eating other insects and small
			animals
3)	How do fire ants defend themselves? (p	oaragraph 1)	
	A. by hiding in their nest	В.	with their sting
	С.	D.	
4)	What do fire ants eat? (paragraph 3)		
	A. only plants	В.	
	С.	D.	both plants and other small creatures
5)	Do fire ant stings cause allergic reactio	ns? (paragrap	h 4)
0)	A. Only in some people		No
	C. Yes	D.	
0	What do fire onto use to build their neg	to 9 / 1	
6)	What do fire ants use to build their nes A.		soil
	C.	D.	501
_`			
7)	Where do fire ants live mostly? (paragraph A. hot environments like deserts		wet environments like marshes and
	A. not environments like deserts	D.	swamps
	C. warm climates like the southern pa	arts D.	
	of the United States		
8)	How big can a fire ant mound be? (parag	(raph 2)	
- /	A.		up to 1 mile
	С.	D.	up to 18 inches
9)	What is the size of a fire ant? (paragraph 1)		
)	A. Microscopic	B.	
	C. About the size of a grain of rice	D.	
10)	-	liato	
10)	Which choice best describes fire ants d A.		aph 3) animals only
	C. plants and animals	D.	
	r	21	

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



11) "Plants and small creatures, we consume them all, we are true omnivores." (paragraph 3)

12) "Fear our strength! Even large prey is vulnerable when we attack in groups." (paragraph 3)

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