



Imagine an insect so cleverly disguised that you might mistake it for a twig. This is not a scene from a fantasy movie but a real-life creature known as the Australian walking stick. These fascinating creatures are long and slender, often brown or green, and perfectly blend into their surroundings. With their six legs, antennae and body that looks like a stick, they can fool even the keenest eyes.



Now, you might be wondering where these sneaky critters live. Australian walking sticks, as their name suggests, are found in Australia, in the wild outback, and lush rainforests. They love hanging out on leaves and branches, which is not surprising considering their diet. They are herbivores, feasting on a variety of leaves, especially eucalyptus.

From being a tiny egg to a full-grown adult, the life cycle of Australian walking sticks is quite remarkable. A female lays her eggs in the branches of trees, and when they hatch, out pops a mini walking stick, called a nymph. These nymphs grow by shedding their skin, a process called molting. After several molts, the nymphs mature into adults with fully developed wings.

While we've seen how they live and grow, their relationship with other creatures is equally fascinating. Humans might find them intriguing because of their unique look and harmless nature. In the animal world though, they have a neat trick to avoid becoming dinner for birds and lizards - they play dead! This, along with their stick-like appearance, makes them different from most other insects.



So next time you're exploring the outdoors, keep an eye out for these masters of disguise. Remember, they might be closer than you think, munching on leaves or pretending to be a twig. From their diet and habitat to their unique defenses and life cycle, Australian walking sticks are truly one-of-a-kind creatures. Who knew that nature's most incredible magic shows could be performed by a creature as simple as a stick insect?



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What color can an Australian walking stick be?
A. brown or green B. red or purple
C. black or white D. blue or yellow
- 2) What happens when a nymph of an Australian walking stick grows?
A. They grow feathers and learn to fly. B. They shed their skin, a process called molting.
C. They dig a hole and hibernate for a year. D. They split into two and become twins.
- 3) What do Australian walking sticks eat?
A. leaves B. nectar
C. insects D. blood
- 4) Where does a female Australian walking stick lay her eggs?
A. In the branches of trees. B. In nests made of leaves.
C. In water bodies like ponds. D. In holes in the ground.
- 5) What does the Australian walking stick look like?
A. Large and bulbous, often black or white. B. Long and slender, often brown or green.
C. Small and round, often pink or yellow. D. Short and stubby, often red or blue.
- 6) Where are Australian walking sticks found?
A. Australia B. Alaska
C. Antarctica D. Africa
- 7) Which word best describes Australian walking sticks?
A. insectivores B. carnivores
C. herbivores D. omnivores
- 8) What is a baby Australian walking stick called?
A. a pup B. a nymph
C. a larva D. a cub
- 9) What animals eat Australian walking sticks?
A. Bears and coyotes. B. Cows and goats.
C. Dogs and cats. D. Birds and lizards.
- 10) Do Australian walking stick have wings?
A. yes only adults B. yes only nymphs
C. yes only females D. yes only males

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

- 11) "To keep safe from birds and lizards, I pretend to be dead. And guess what? It works!"
- 12) "My favorite place to live is in the wild outback and the rainforests."



- 48) Their moms lay tiny eggs that'll hatch into little nymphs.
A. that will
B. that is
C. that can
D. that does
- 49) Australian Walking Sticks can't fly like some other stick insects.
A. can
B. could
C. will not
D. cannot
- 50) It's tough to spot them because of their amazing camouflage.
A. It is
B. It was
C. It could
D. It has
- 51) They're herbivores and love to eat eucalyptus leaves.
A. They do
B. They were
C. They are
D. They have

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 52) Australian walking sticks are not harmful to humans.
- 53) The way Australian walking sticks regenerate their lost limbs during molting is absolutely incredible!
- 54) Australian walking sticks have long, thin bodies that resemble sticks or twigs.
- 55) Are Australian walking sticks insects?
- 56) Do Australian walking sticks have wings?
- 57) It's unbelievable how perfectly Australian walking sticks can camouflage with their environment!
- 58) Australian walking sticks feed on leaves and plants.
- 59) What do Australian walking sticks eat?
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Australian Walking Stick

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. _____ | |
| 12. _____ | 37. _____ | |
| 13. _____ | 38. _____ | |
| 14. _____ | 39. _____ | |
| 15. _____ | 40. _____ | |
| 16. _____ | 41. _____ | |
| 17. _____ | 42. _____ | |
| 18. _____ | 43. _____ | |
| 19. _____ | 44. _____ | |
| 20. _____ | 45. _____ | |
| 21. _____ | 46. _____ | |
| 22. _____ | 47. _____ | |
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| 24. _____ | 49. _____ | |
| 25. _____ | 50. _____ | |



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



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