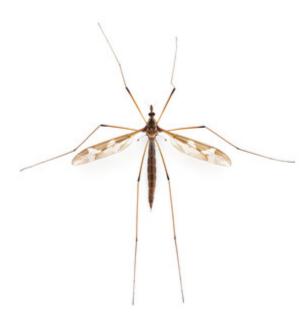
Crane flies are fascinating insects that you might have seen around your garden or near ponds. They look like giant mosquitoes, but don't worry, they don't bite! In fact, adult crane flies don't eat much at all, and some don't eat anything during their short lives. Their larvae, called 'leatherjackets,' 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** 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 shoot webs danger C. Their ability to camouflage 2) What do crane flies shed to escape danger? A. Their antennae C. Their exoskeleton 3) Where do crane flies lay their eggs? A. In moist soil or water C. In bird nests 4) What is the name for crane fly larvae? A. Beetles C. Caterpillars D. Pupae 5) Do crane flies bite? A. Yes C. No 6) Where do crane flies like to live? A. Crane flies like to live in trees C. Crane flies like to live in caves 7) What do crane fly larvae eat? A. Crane fly larvae eat other insects C. Crane fly larvae don't eat anything 8) What do crane flies look like? A. They look like dragonflies. C. They look like small flies.

- 9) Where can crane flies be found?
  - A. They can be found in deserts and glaciers.
  - C. They can only be found in gardens and lawns.
- **10)** Do crane flies cause damage to plants?
  - A. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to lawns and gardens.
  - C. They only eat decaying plant matter, so they don't cause any damage.

D.	Their ability	to sting
в	Their wings	

- D. Their legs
- B. In the air
- D. In trees
- B. Leatherjackets
- B. Only certain species of crane flies bite
- D. Only female crane flies bite
- B. Crane flies like to live near water sources
- D. Crane flies like to live in the desert
- B. Crane fly larvae eat meat
- D. Crane fly larvae eat roots and decaying plant matter
- B. They look like bees.
- D. They look like giant mosquitoes.
- B. They can be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts.
- D. They can only be found in tropical rainforests.
- B. They actually help plants grow by providing nutrients to the soil.
- D. No, crane flies don't cause any damage to plants.

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		Crane Flies	Name:		
11)	What do adult crane flies eat?		ivane.		
)	A. Adult crane flies eat garbage	B. Adult crane	flies eat other insects		
	C. Adult crane flies don't eat	D. Adult crane	flies eat plants		
	ermine if the statements is someth animal would say (N).	ing the animal would say	(W) or it it is not something		
12)	"I start my life cycle by laying my	eggs high up in tree branch	ies!"		
13)	"Next time you see one of us, just	remember, we are complet	ely harmless."		
14)	"As babies, we leatherjackets like	to stay on the surface and h	unt for food."		
15)	"Only a few hundred of us crane fl	ies exist in the world!"			
16)	"We love to stay near water bodies	. It helps our larvae grow	vell."		
17)	"Our young ones, known as 'leathe roots and decaying plants."	rjackets', spend most of the	eir time underground, eating		
18)	"I wouldn't be seen anywhere near snow."	a forest. We make our hor	nes in the cold Canadian		
<b>19</b> )	"Me and my larva buddies hate the	e 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 tr	vellers."		
24)	"We don't lay eggs. Unlike other in	nsects we give live birth!"			
25)	"Our life begins with our mom lay	ing her eggs in moist soil o	r water."		
26)	"We crane flies love being in super	r dry areas."			
27)	"I spend most of my adulthood eat	ing to build up energy for	ny long life."		
28)	"We are dangerous to humans and	our bites can spread diseas	e."		
29)	"Did you know we look like huge	mosquitoes? But, hey, we	lon't bite at all!"		
30)	"We look scary, like mosquitoes, b	out we never bite or spread	diseases."		
31)	"After spending few months under	ground, we come out as ad	ult crane flies."		
32)	"If we get caught, we have a specia them! Cool, isn't it?"	al trick up our sleeve - we	hed our legs and then regrow		
Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or	opinion based on the inf	ormation in the article.		
33)	Crane flies look like big mosquitoe	es, 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.

		rane Flies	Name:
40)	The female crane fly lays her eggs in	wet soil or water.	
41)	Crane flies are cool to watch because	they fly fast and can e	ven lose legs to escape danger.
42)	Crane flies are awesome creatures be	cause they can live alm	ost anywhere in the world.
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or fal	se.	
43)	Caught crane flies can shed their legs	s to escape danger.	
44)	The life cycle of a crane fly starts wi	th the female laying her	eggs in dry soil.
45)	Crane fly larvae are called "leatherja	ckets".	
46)	Crane flies look like giant butterflies		
47)	Crane flies can be food for birds, spie	ders, and other predator	s.
<b>48</b> )	Adult crane flies eat a lot during their	r short lives.	
<b>49</b> )	There are over 20,000 different speci	es of crane flies.	
50)	Crane flies can only be found near w	ater sources.	
51)	Crane flies live near water sources li	ke rivers, ponds, and m	arshes.
52)	Crane flies are insects that can be for	and all over the world.	
Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded	form of the underline	ed contraction.
53)	Their wings are so delicate, it's hard t	o believe they can fly.	
	A. it was	B. it is	
	C. they are	D. it has	
54)	Crane flies aren't dangerous to human	ns, so you can observe t	hem safely.
	A. are not	B. will not	
	C. are able	D. can not	
55)	Crane flies don't bite, so you shouldn	<u>t</u> be scared of them.	
	A. should have	B. would not	
	C. should never	D. should not	
56)	Crane fly larvae can't survive without	water.	
	A. cannot	B. can always	3
	C. would not	D. will not	
57)	They're not called crane flies because	they look like cranes.	
	A. they is	B. they were	
	C. they are	D. there are	
Dete	ermine if the sentence is a declarativ	e(d). exclamatory(e).	interrogative(i) or
	erative(m).	-(-),	
58)	Amazing, there are over 15,000 spec	ies of crane flies!	
59)	Observe how crane fly larvae transfo	rm into pupae 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.					
<b>68</b> )	It's incredible how crane fly larvae can live	underground!					
<b>69</b> )	Tell your friends that crane flies don't bite.						
Det	ermine which choice is the conclusion that	can be drawn fro	om the statement.				
<b>70</b> )	Female crane flies lay their eggs in moist so locations?	il 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?	at 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	50 CommonCoreSheets.com	Page 6 of 6	

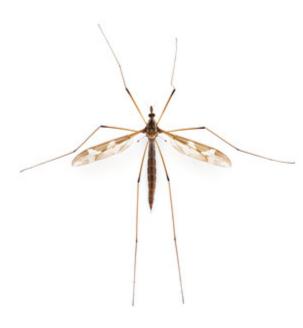
Crane flies are fascinating insects that you might have seen around your garden or near ponds. They look like giant mosquitoes, but don't worry, they don't bite! In fact, adult crane flies don't eat much at all, and some don't eat anything during their short lives. Their larvae, called 'leatherjackets,' 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!

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

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	Crane Flies	Name:	Answer Key			
11)		Tume.				
)	A. Adult crane flies eat garbage B. Adult crane flies eat	t other insects				
	C. Adult crane flies don't eat D. Adult crane flies eat	t plants				
_						
	ermine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or animal would say (N).	it it is not somet	hing			
12)	"I start my life cycle by laying my eggs high up in tree branches!"					
13)	"Next time you see one of us, just remember, we are completely harn	nless."				
14)	"As babies, we leatherjackets like to stay on the surface and hunt for					
15)	"Only a few hundred of us crane flies exist in the 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 roots and decaying plants."	underground, eat	ing			
18)		a cold Canadian				
10)	"I wouldn't be seen anywhere near a forest. We make our homes in the cold Canadian snow."					
<b>19</b> )	"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	5."				
31)	"After spending few months underground, we come out as adult cran	e flies."				
32)	"If we get caught, we have a special trick up our sleeve - we shed our them! Cool, isn't it?"	legs and then reg	grow			

## 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		Vor				
<b>40</b> )	Crane Flies		Name:	Answer	Key				
,									
41) 42)		0	1	0					
42)	2) Crane flies are awesome creatures because they can live almost anywhere in the world.								
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or false.								
<b>43</b> )	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.								
<b>45</b> )	Crane fly larvae are called "leatherjackets".								
<b>46</b> )	Crane flies look like giant butterflies.								
47)	Crane flies can be food for birds, spiders, and ot	her predators.							
<b>48</b> )	Adult crane flies eat a lot during their short lives	3.							
<b>49</b> )	There are over 20,000 different species of crane	flies.							
<b>50</b> )									
51)									
52)	Crane flies are insects that can be found all over	the world.							
Deta	ermine which choice is the expanded form of th	e underlined contraction							
53)	Their wings are so delicate, <u>it's</u> hard to believe th								
		it is							
	C. they are D.	it has							
54)	Crane flies aren't dangerous to humans, so you ca	an observe them safely.							
)		will not							
	C. are able D.	can not							
55)	Crane flies don't bite, so you shouldn't be scared	of them							
00)	-	would not							
	C. should never D.	should not							
56)	Crane fly larvae can't survive without water.								
50)	-	can always							
		will not							
<b>57</b> )	They're not called arong fling because they look l	ika aranga							
57)	<u>They're</u> not called crane flies because they look l A. they is B.	they were							
	-	there are							
	ermine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclarative	matory(e), interrogative(i)	or						
	erative(m).	flical							
	Amazing, there are over 15,000 species of crane								
<b>59</b> )	Observe how crane fly larvae transform into pup	bae 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> )									
<b>64</b> )									
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								
<b>68</b> )	It's incredible how crane fly larvae can live								
<b>69</b> )	Tell your friends that crane flies don't bite.		0						
Det	ermine which choice is the conclusion that (	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	<b>XX</b> 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 the 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	C	4 - 1					

- C. Crane flies' mouths don't have teeth.
- D. Crane flies are dangerous to humans.

			Crane Flies			Name:	Answer I	Key
1.	Α	26.	false	51.	true			
2.	D	27.	false	52.	true			
3.	A	28.	false	53.	В	_		
4.	В	29	true	54.	A	_		
5.	С	30.	true	55.	D	_		
6.	В	31.	true	56.	Α	_		
7.	D	32.	true	57.	С	_		
8.	<b>D</b>	33	fact	58.	exclamatory	_		
9.	<u> </u>	34	opinion	59.	imperative	_		
10.	A	35	fact	60.	interrogative	_		
11.	<u> </u>	36	opinion	61.	exclamatory			
12.	false	37	fact	62.	declarative			
13.	true	38	opinion	63.	interrogative			
14.	false	39.	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.	Α	_		
25.	true	50	false					
		ww.Commor	CoreSheets.com	Page 5	of 5			

	Crane F	lies	Name:
Solv	e each problem.		
	the article to answer the question.	а.	
1)	What is the main defense mechanism of crane		
	A. Their ability to quickly fly away from danger	D.	Their ability to shoot webs
	С.	D.	
2)	What do crane flies shed to escape danger? (pa	aragra	aph 4)
,	A. Their antennae		Their wings
	C.	D.	Their legs
3)	Where do crane flies lay their eggs? (paragraph 3)	)	
	A. In moist soil or water	B.	In the air
	С.	D.	
4)	What is the name for crane fly larvae? (paragraph	h 3)	
	A. Beetles	B.	Leatherjackets
	С.	D.	
5)	Do crane flies bite? (paragraph 4)		
	A. Yes	B.	Only certain species of crane flies bite
	C. No	D.	
6)	Where do crane flies like to live? (paragraph 2)		
	A. Crane flies like to live in trees	B.	Crane flies like to live near water
	С.	Л	sources
	С.	D.	
7)	What do crane fly larvae eat? (paragraph 3)	Б	
	A. Crane fly larvae eat other insects	B.	Crone fly leaves set rests and
	С.	D.	Crane fly larvae eat roots and decaying plant matter
0)	What do even a fling look like?		
ð)	What do crane flies look like? (paragraph 1) A. They look like dragonflies.	B.	
	C.		They look like giant mosquitoes.
0)			
9)	<ul><li>Where can crane flies be found? (paragraph 2)</li><li>A. They can be found in deserts and</li></ul>	R	They can be found in forests,
	glaciers.	D.	meadows, and even deserts.
	C.	D.	
10)	Do crane flies cause damage to plants? (paragraphic plants)	oh 1)	
- )	A. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to		They actually help plants grow by
	lawns and gardens.		providing nutrients to the soil.
	С.	D.	

		Crane Flies	Name:
11)	What do adult crane flies eat? (parage	aph 1)	
	А.	В.	Adult crane flies eat other insects
	C. Adult crane flies don't eat	D.	

# 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)

\_ \_