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!

### Solve each problem.

#### Use the article to answer the question. 1) What is the main defense mechanism of crane flies? A. Their ability to shoot webs B. Their ability to sting C. Their ability to quickly fly away from D. Their ability to camouflage danger 2) What do crane flies shed to escape danger? A. Their antennae B. Their exoskeleton C. Their wings D. Their legs 3) Where do crane flies lay their eggs? A. In bird nests B. In moist soil or water C. In trees D. In the air 4) What is the name for crane fly larvae? A. Pupae B. Leatherjackets C. Beetles D. Caterpillars 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 in the desert B. Crane flies like to live in trees C. Crane flies like to live in caves D. Crane flies like to live near water sources 7) What do crane fly larvae eat? A. Crane fly larvae eat meat B. Crane fly larvae eat other insects C. Crane fly larvae eat roots and D. Crane fly larvae don't eat anything decaying plant matter 8) What do crane flies look like? A. They look like small flies. B. They look like bees. C. They look like dragonflies. D. They look like giant mosquitoes. 9) Where can crane flies be found? A. They can only be found in tropical B. They can only be found in gardens rainforests. and lawns. C. They can be found in forests, D. They can be found in deserts and meadows, and even deserts. glaciers. **10)** Do crane flies cause damage to plants? A. No, crane flies don't cause any B. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to

C. They actually help plants grow by

Reading

damage to plants.

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providing nutrients to the soil.

lawns and gardens.

D. They only eat decaying plant matter,

so they don't cause any damage.

		Crane Flies	Name:	
11)	What do adult crane flies eat?			
	A. Adult crane flies don't eat	B.	Adult crane flies eat other insects	
	C. Adult crane flies eat garbage	D.	Adult crane flies eat plants	
	ermine if the statements is sometl animal would say (N).	ning the anima	l would say (W) or it it is not something	
12)	"I start my life cycle by laying my	v eggs high up i	n tree branches!"	
13)	"Next time you see one of us, just	remember, we	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 f	flies exist in the	e world!"	
16)	"We love to stay near water bodie	s. It helps our l	arvae 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 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, so	ome of us don't	eat anything during our short life."	
22)	"If I get caught by a predator, it's	game over! I ca	un'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:
<b>40</b> ) 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.
<b>42</b> ) Crane	e flies are awesome creatures because the	y can live almost anywhere in	the world.
Determine	if the statement is true or false.		
<b>43</b> ) Caug	nt crane flies can shed their legs to escape	e danger.	
<b>44</b> ) 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".		
<b>46</b> ) Crane	flies look like giant butterflies.		
47) Crane	flies can be food for birds, spiders, and	other predators.	
<b>48</b> ) 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.		
<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?	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	

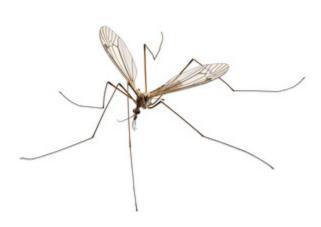
- A. Crane flies are harmless to humans. B. Crane flies can make people sick.
- C. Crane flies' mouths don't have teeth. D. Crane flies are dangerous to humans.

	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!

**Answer Key** Name:

	Crane	Flies		Name:	Answer
Solv	e each problem.				
Use	the article to answer the question.				
1)	What is the main defense mechanism of cra	ane fli	es?		
	A. Their ability to shoot webs	В.	Their ability to sting		
	C. Their ability to quickly fly away from danger	D.	Their ability to camouflage		
2)	What do crane flies shed to escape danger?				
	A. Their antennae	B.	Their exoskeleton		
	C. Their wings	D.	Their legs		
3)	Where do crane flies lay their eggs?				
	A. In bird nests	B.	In moist soil or water		
	C. In trees	D.	In the air		
4)	What is the name for crane fly larvae?				
	A. Pupae	B.	Leatherjackets		
	C. Beetles	D.	Caterpillars		
5)	Do crane flies bite?				
	A. No	B.	Yes		
	C. Only certain species of crane flies bite	D.	Only female crane flies bite	e	
6)	Where do crane flies like to live?				
	A. Crane flies like to live in the desert	B.	Crane flies like to live in tr	rees	
	C. Crane flies like to live in caves	D.	Crane flies like to live near sources	water	
7)	What do crane fly larvae eat?				
	A. Crane fly larvae eat meat	B.	Crane fly larvae eat other is	nsects	
	C. Crane fly larvae eat roots and decaying plant matter	D.	Crane fly larvae don't eat a	nything	
8)	What do crane flies look like?				
	A. They look like small flies.	B.	They look like bees.		
	C. They look like dragonflies.	D.	They look like giant mosqu	uitoes.	
9)	Where can crane flies be found?				
	A. They can only be found in tropical rainforests.	В.	They can only be found in and lawns.	gardens	
	C. They can be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts.	D.	They can be found in deser glaciers.	rts and	
10)	Do crane flies cause damage to plants?				

- A. No, crane flies don't cause any damage to plants.
- C. They actually help plants grow by providing nutrients to the soil.
- D. They only eat decaying plant matter, so they don't cause any damage.

B. Yes, their larvae can cause damage to

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lawns and gardens.

	Crane	Flice	Nama	Answer Key		
	What do adult crane flies eat?	I'lles	Name:	Answei Key		
11)	A. Adult crane flies don't eat	B. Adult crane flies eat other	insects			
	C. Adult crane flies eat garbage	D. Adult crane flies eat plants				
	ermine if the statements is something the a animal would say (N).	animal would say (W) or it it is	not somet	hing		
12)	"I start my life cycle by laying my eggs hig	h up in tree branches!"				
13)	"Next time you see one of us, just remember	er, we 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 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 underground, eating roots and decaying plants."					
18)	"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, w	e're pretty good travellers."				
24)	"We don't lay eggs. Unlike other insects we	e give live birth!"				
25)	"Our life basing with our man laying her ages in maist soil or water "					

- 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."
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- **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		
<b>40</b> )	Crane Flies	votor	Name:	Answer	Key		
,	The female crane fly lays her eggs in wet soil or w						
41) 42)	Crane flies are cool to watch because they fly fast	0	1	ger.			
42)	Crane flies are awesome creatures because they ca	in live almost anywhere in	the world.				
Dete	etermine 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 other	er predators.					
<b>48</b> )	Adult crane flies eat a lot during their short lives.						
<b>49</b> )	There are over 20,000 different species of crane fl	ies.					
<b>50</b> )							
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					
<b>57</b> )	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					
	c. mey are D. mere 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						
<b>59</b> )	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?
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	Crane F	lies		Name:	Answer Key
<u>63</u> )	What do crane flies look like?	nes		Ivanic.	
<b>64</b> )	Crane flies don't bite or transmit diseases to	hum	ans.		
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 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	<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 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 1	Key
1.	С	26.	false	51.	true			
2.	D	27.	false	52.	true			
3.	B	28.	false	53.	В			
4.	В	29	true	54.	A	_		
5.	A	30.	true	55.	D	_		
6.	D	31.	true	56.	Α	_		
7.	<u> </u>	32.	true	57.	С	_		
8.	<b>D</b>	33	fact	58.	exclamatory	_		
9.	<u> </u>	34	opinion	59.	imperative	_		
10.	<u> </u>	35	fact	60.	interrogative			
11.	A	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					
		www.Commor	CoreSheets.com	Page 5	5 of 5			

		•
Solve	each	problem.

Solv	e each problem.		
	<ul><li>the article to answer the question.</li><li>What is the main defense mechanism of crane</li><li>A. Their ability to shoot webs</li><li>C. Their ability to quickly fly away from danger</li></ul>		es? (paragraph 4) Their ability to sting
2)	What do crane flies shed to escape danger? (pa A. Their antennae C.	B.	<sup>ph 4)</sup> Their legs
3)	Where do crane flies lay their eggs? (paragraph 3) A. In bird nests C.		In moist soil or water
4)	What is the name for crane fly larvae? (paragraph A. Pupae C.		Leatherjackets
5)	Do crane flies bite? (paragraph 4) A. No C.	B. D.	
6)	Where do crane flies like to live? (paragraph 2) A. Crane flies like to live in the desert C.		Crane flies like to live in trees Crane flies like to live near water sources
7)	<ul><li>What do crane fly larvae eat? (paragraph 3)</li><li>A. Crane fly larvae eat meat</li><li>C. Crane fly larvae eat roots and decaying plant matter</li></ul>	B. D.	Crane fly larvae eat other insects
8)	What do crane flies look like? (paragraph 1) A. They look like small flies. C.	B. D.	They look like giant mosquitoes.
9)	<ul> <li>Where can crane flies be found? (paragraph 2)</li> <li>A. They can only be found in tropical rainforests.</li> <li>C. They can be found in forests, meadows, and even deserts.</li> </ul>	B. D.	They can only be found in gardens and lawns.
10)	<ul><li>Do crane flies cause damage to plants? (paragrap</li><li>A. No, crane flies don't cause any damage to plants.</li><li>C.</li></ul>		Yes, their larvae can cause damage to lawns and gardens.

	Crane Flies	Name:	
11) What do adult cr	ane flies eat? (paragraph 1)		
A. Adult crane	flies don't eat B.		
C.	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)

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