

FASCINATING

FACTS



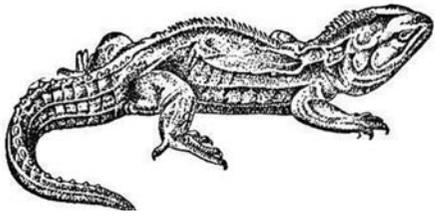
ABOUT

Lesson 10

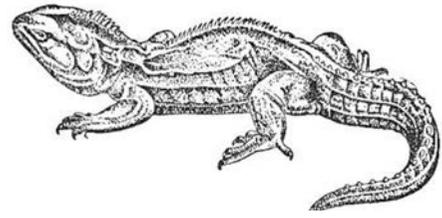
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FASCINATING



FACTS



ABOUT

Lesson 10

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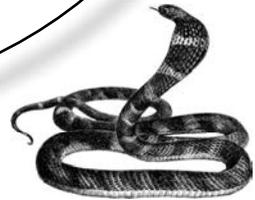
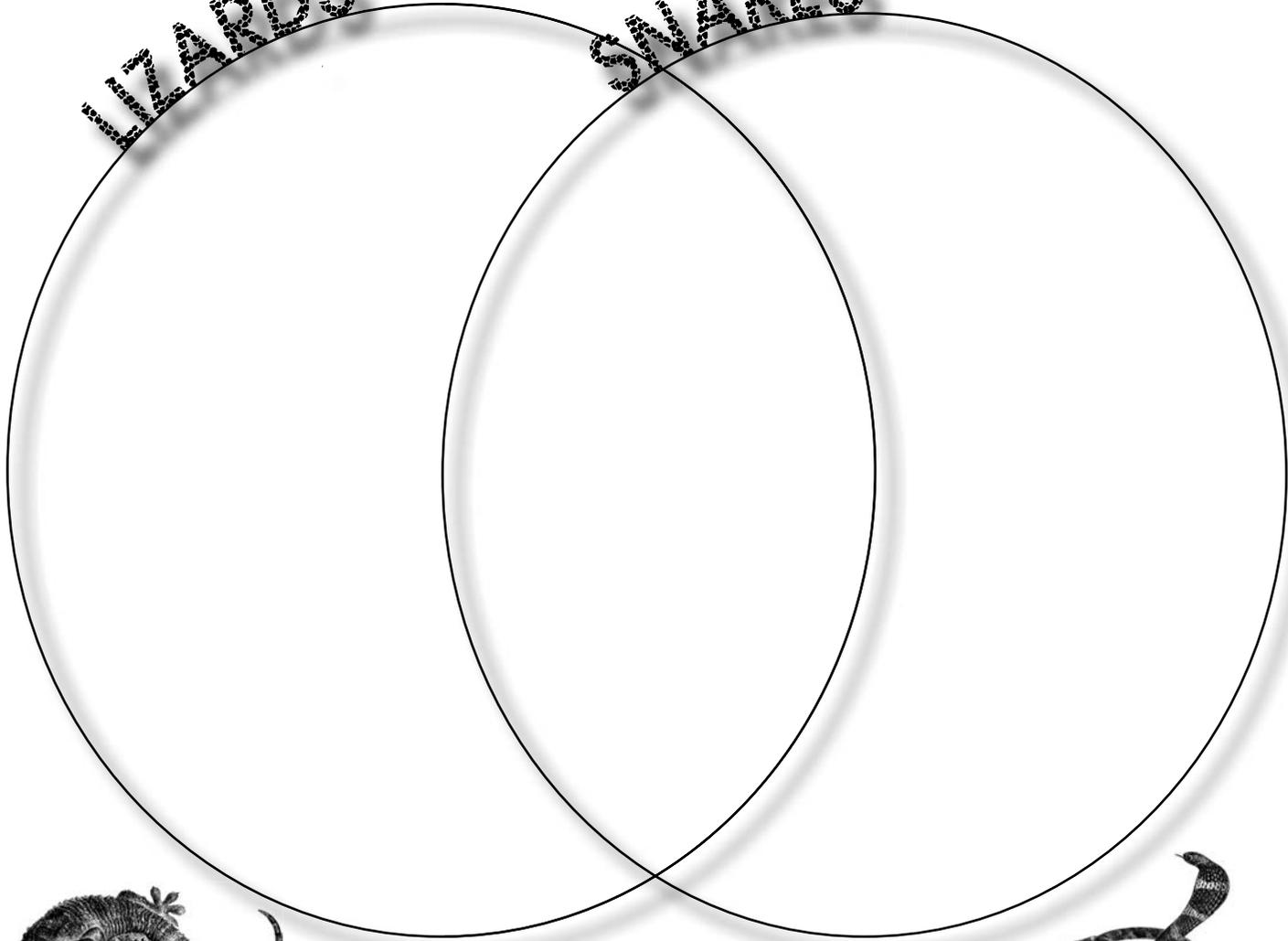
A large rectangular frame containing a central blank box, a set of horizontal lines on the right, and another set of horizontal lines at the bottom.

What Do You Remember?
Lesson 10 Review Questions

1. What do all reptiles have in common?
2. What kinds of animals are in order Squamata?
3. Why don't snakes blink?
4. How are their eyes protected?
5. How do snakes consume their prey?
6. What tooth does a reptile lose after its first molt?
7. Why don't you find molted lizard skins, even though you can find molted snake skins?
8. What is unique about gecko feet?
9. What is the difference between a tuatara and a lizard?
10. If a legless lizard looks like a worm, why isn't it considered a worm?
11. How do tuataras give us evidence for the Flood as described in the Bible?

LIZARDS

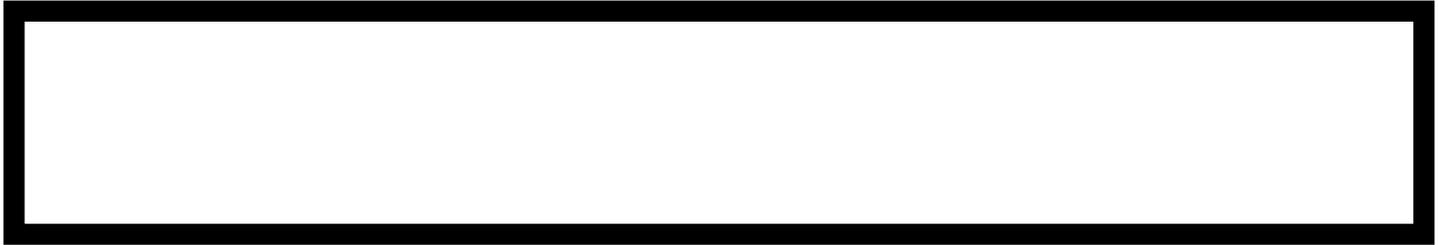
SNAKES



Special Snake Abilities

Venomous Snakes in My Area

Lesson 10





Just as Moses lifted up the snake
in the desert, so the Son of Man
must be lifted up, that everyone
who believes in him may have
eternal life.

John 3:14-15



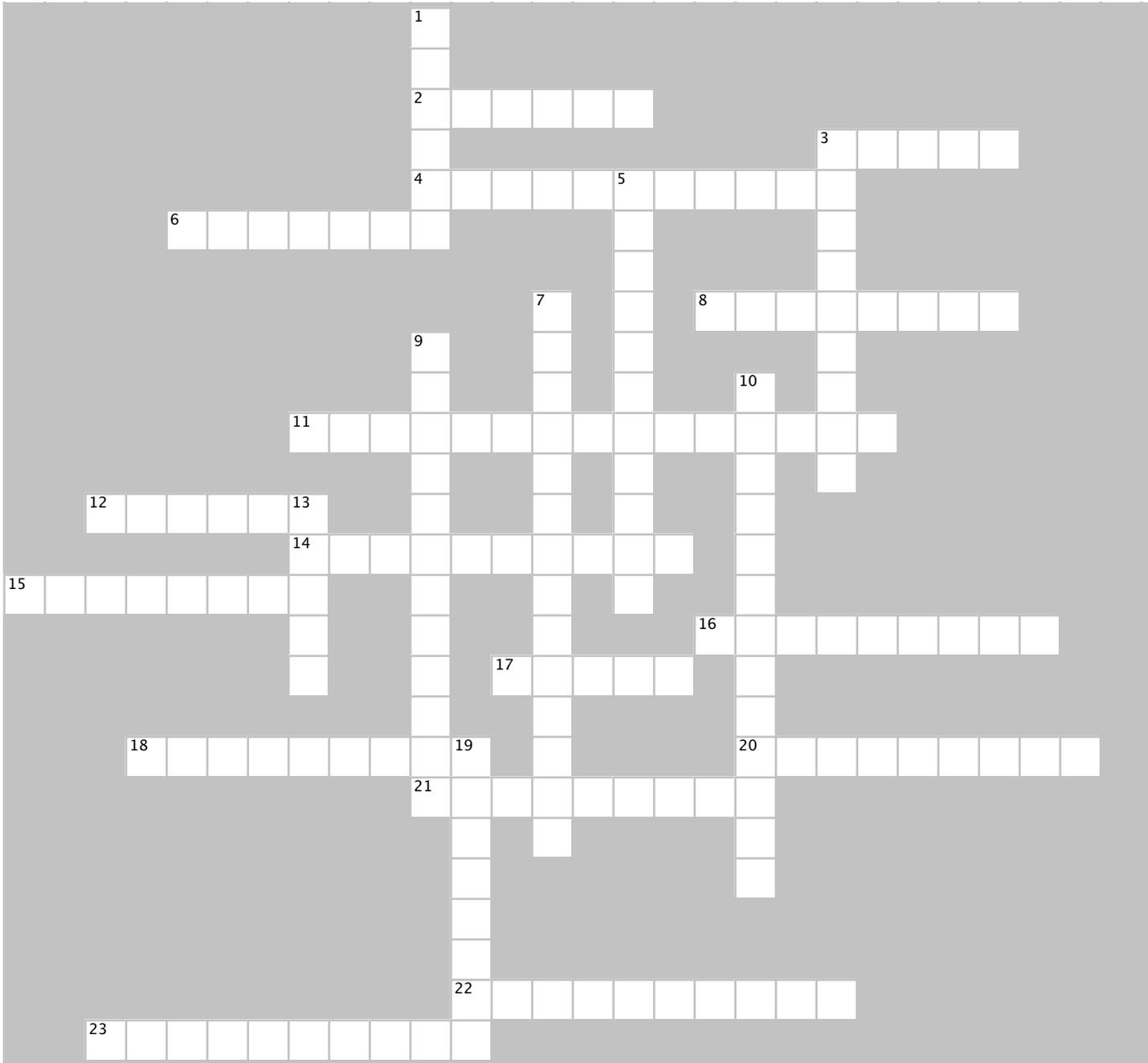
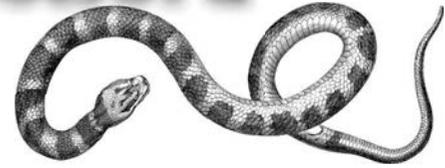


Just as Moses lifted up the snake in the desert, so the Son of Man must be lifted up, that everyone who believes in him may have eternal life.

John 3:14 - 15

Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 10



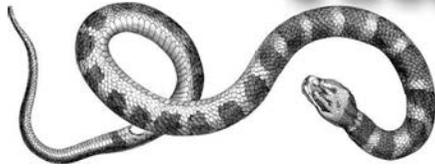
HERPS
 SQUAMATA
 RHYNCHOCEPHALIA
 HEMOTOXIN
 CONSTRICTORS
 SCUTES
 ANACONDAS
 ELAPIDS

REPTILIA
 TESTUDINES
 SQUAMATES
 JACOBSON'S ORGAN
 COBRA
 RATTLESNAKE
 PYTHON
 COLUBRIDS

ECTOTHERMIC
 CROCODILIA
 NEUROTOXIN
 PIT VIPERS
 EGG TOOTH
 WATER MOCCASIN
 VIPERS
 SNAKE

Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 10



Across

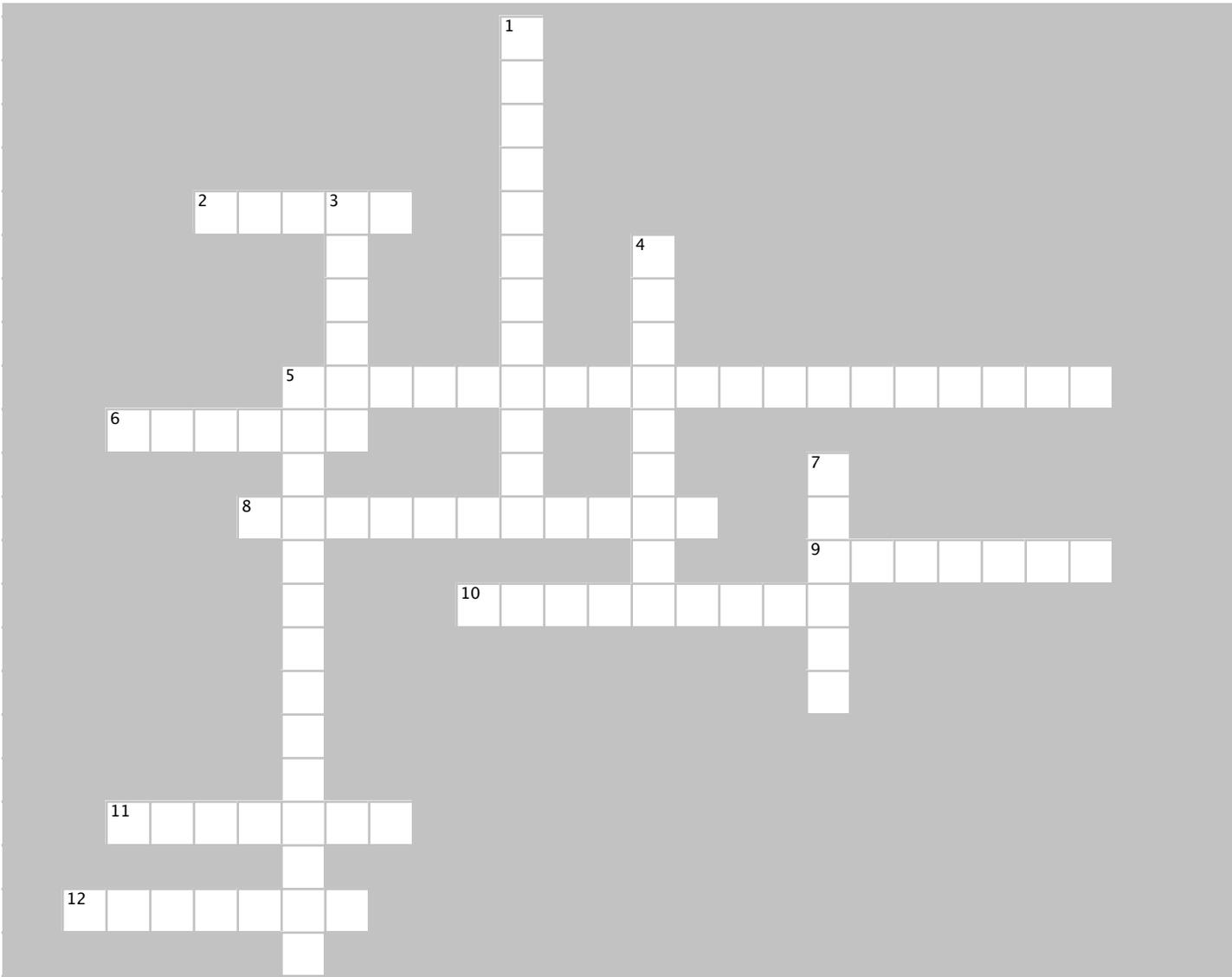
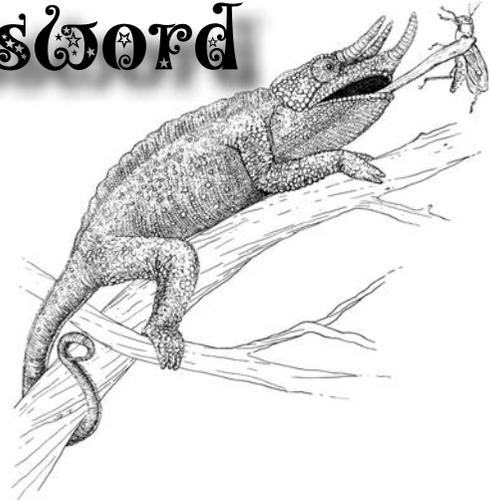
2. This species currently has the longest known snake in the world. It was found in Indonesia and was 33 feet long.
3. A term used to refer to both reptiles and amphibians.
4. A venomous snake that has modified scales on the end of its tail that bang against each other when it shakes its tail, making a rattling sound.
6. This group of snakes includes sea snakes. They are similar to vipers, but their venom is more powerful, and they are much more aggressive.
8. What a snake hatchling uses to tear open the shell so it can get out of the egg when ready. TWO WORDS
11. The tuatara is in this order.
12. Special scales on a snake's belly.
14. What we call snake venom that makes the muscles (including those that control breathing) stop working.
15. This class's name means "to creep." It contains lizards, turtles, snakes and the like.
16. These are sometimes called "typical snakes." They are generally venomless and many kill their prey by constriction.
17. When threatened, this type of snake tries to make itself look bigger by raising up and stretching out its hood.
18. These snakes have special sensory organs that enable them to sense heat. TWO WORDS
20. When length and weight are both considered, these snakes are the largest in the world.
21. A term used to refer to lizards and snakes.
22. This order contains turtles and tortoises.
23. Alligators and crocodiles are in this order.

Down

1. These snakes have long, hollow fangs used to inject venom into their prey. They fold their fangs away when they are not in use.
3. What we call snake venom that interferes with an animal's blood flow.
5. What we call animals that are cold-blooded.
7. An organ on the roof of the snake's mouth. It collects particles from the environment and tells the snake what's out there. TWO WORDS
9. These snakes coil their bodies around their prey, causing them to die from suffocation.
10. Another name for the cottonmouth. It is the only poisonous water snake. TWO WORDS
13. The most unlikeable kind of squamate.
19. The order of reptiles containing lizards and snakes.

Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 10



GILA MONSTER
 IGUANAS
 GECKOS
 MONITOR LIZARDS
 PINEAL EYE

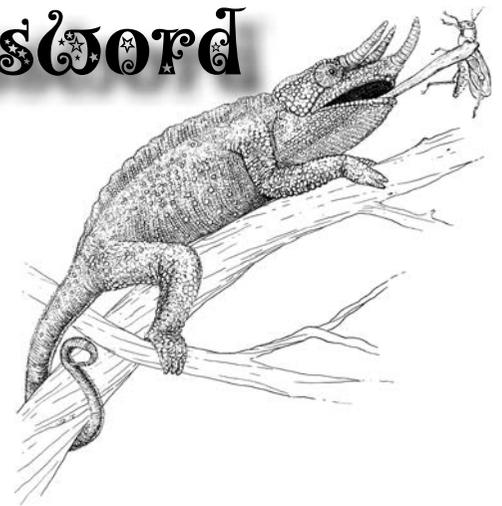
MEXICAN BEADED LIZARD
 CHAMELEON
 SETAE
 KOMODO DRAGON

LIZARDS
 ANOLES
 SKINKS
 TUATARA



Vocabulary Crossword

Lesson 10



Across

2. Hair-like projections on a gecko's toes that stick to molecules on surfaces, enabling the gecko to climb up incredibly smooth surfaces, like glass.
5. A venomous lizard found in Mexico. THREE WORDS
6. Known as "chit-chat lizards" these animals talk, using chirping sounds to interact with each other.
8. A venomous New World lizard that is found in the deserts and scrubs of the southwestern United States. It rarely uses its venom for hunting. TWO WORDS
9. These squamates are popular pets. They can be found in tropical areas, and many types can change colors.
10. This creature has four layers of skin that help it accomplish its color changes.
11. This reptile's fossils have been found alongside dinosaur fossils. Its name means "spine bearer," and it can live to be 100 years old. It has only been able to survive in New Zealand and is in danger of becoming extinct.
12. There are many different types of these squamates with legs. They have a wide variety of tongues and scales and many have tails that can break off and grow back.

Down

1. This Indonesian monitor can grow longer than 9 feet, making it the longest lizard in creation. TWO WORDS
3. These common New World lizards can be vocal, crying out with squeals when stressed. Most males have a brightly colored flap of skin under the throat.
4. The third eye on some reptiles. It is located on top of the head between the two normal eyes and is used by tuataras to distinguish light from dark. TWO WORDS
5. These large, creeping animals have long necks with a narrow head and a pointed snout. They have a forked tongue and tend to swallow their prey whole.
7. Snake-like squamates with long, flat bodies, a long tail and a small pointy head. They can be found all over the world, except Antarctica.

Squamates Minibooks

Lesson 10

Paste your Squamates Pop Up
Books onto this page.





Explore More

Lesson 10

Dissect a Snake

Although some might find it objectionable to dissect animals, dissection is a great way to learn animal anatomy and physiology. When you purchase a specimen to dissect, you will also need to get an instruction manual and the supplies for the dissection. You can purchase preserved specimens from the following science supply companies: www.hometrainingtools.com, www.nilesbio.com, www.carolina.com, www.wardsci.com.

Science Fair Fun

Develop a science fair project based on a question you might have about snakes. For example, you might choose something from the following or make one up of your own: Are people more afraid of snakes or mice? Are people more afraid of snakes or spiders?

Decide what you believe and formulate some ideas for testing your belief.

Here's a good resource to help you create a science fair project step by step: *Strategies for Winning Science Fair Projects* by Joyce Henderson and Heather Tomasello.

Shed Your Skin!

This little game will have you and your friends competing to see who can shed their "skin" the fastest. You'll need some panty hose and some friends to begin! Since snakes do not have arms or hands, they have to rub up against things in nature, such as rocks, to get the skin off themselves. You can try it too! Put your hand into a panty hose and pull it up your arm. The hose is your skin. Have your friends put on their skin too. Now, yell "Go!" and have everyone try to get the "skin" off their arm without using their other hand or teeth. Try rubbing the hose on things in order to help get the skin off. The first person to get their skin all the way off wins!

DVD and Book Suggestion

Nature: Reptiles, Snakes and Lizards (1982) distributed by PBS. Offers viewers a close and personal look at these fascinating and yet often deadly creatures.

Crinkleroot's Visit to Crinkle Cove by Jim Arnosky (ages 3-6). In this colorful picture book, Crinkleroot searches for his friend (a small orange snake) from the woods to the lake, examining the animals and plants he encounters along the way.

Snakes Are Hunters by Patricia Lauber (ages 3-6). A colorful and basic introduction for very young children to the world of snakes.

All About Lizards by Jim Arnosky (ages 4-8). A picture book that introduces young children to the world of lizards, answering questions about characteristics, habitats, and behaviors.

All About Rattlesnakes by Jim Arnosky (ages 4-8). Examines the different kinds of rattlesnakes and their unique characteristics, life cycles, habitats, behaviors, and more.

Chameleons by Jake Miller (ages 4-8). A picture book that describes the life cycle, habitat, and behavior of chameleons.

Komodo! by Peter Sis (ages 4-8). A young boy who loves dragons travels with his parents to the Indonesian island of Komodo in hopes of seeing a real dragon.

A Snake in the House by Faith McNulty (ages 4-8). An escaped snake finds many clever places to hide throughout a house, while the boy who brought him home searches for him.

Rikki-Tikki-Tavi, contained in The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling (ages 6+). A gripping adventure about a mongoose that kills a pair of cobras and saves a family.

Akimbo and the Snakes by Alexander McCall Smith (ages 6-9). On a trip to a snake park with his Uncle Peter, Akimbo has an adventure involving a deadly green mamba snake.

A Water Snake's Year by Doris Gove (ages 6-9). A picture book follows a year in the life of a female water snake.

Alice and the Boa Constrictor by Laurie Adams (ages 9-12). After learning in science class that boa constrictors make wonderful pets, Alice saves her money until she has enough to buy one of her very own.

Day of the Iguana by Henry Winkler (ages 9-12). Hank was never fond of his sister's pet iguana, and the relationship worsens when it lays its eggs inside his science project.

My Squamate Project

Lesson 10

What I did:

What I learned:



HERPS AND SQUAMATES POP UP BOOKS

When you complete Lesson 10, cut out the pop up books associated with that lesson from the next two pages. When you complete Lesson 11, cut out the pop up books associated with that lesson from the next two pages.

Instructions:

1. Cut out the rectangles on pages A43 and A45. **Do not cut the blue fold lines!**
2. Write down what you learned about the creatures listed on the lines provided. Fold the rectangles on page A43 along the center blue fold lines and then make four small cuts along the dashed lines in the center of each rectangle.
3. Open the paper up and gently pull each pop-up tab forward.
4. Crease the pop-up tabs with your fingers. Close the books to crease the pop-up tabs along the center line so that they are creased outward.
5. Fold the tabbed book in the opposite direction so that it closes inward, allowing the tab and lines to be on the inside of the book.
6. The covers for your books are the textured rectangles with the titles.
7. Fold the covers inward so that the titles are on the outside. Glue them to the outside of your lined rectangles to form the book covers.
8. Cut out the animals below. Match them to the correct books by the titles on the outsides of the books.
9. Glue your animal pictures to the front of the pop-up tabs inside each book (try to cover the words on the tab - or you can color over the words if you wish).
10. Glue your Squamate pop up books to your "Squamates Minibooks" paste page (*NJ p. 174*) and glue your Herps pop up books to your "Herps Minibooks" paste page (*NJ p. 190*).
11. Open your books to see the pictures pop up, and enjoy reading all about the creatures!



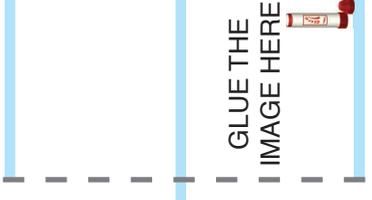
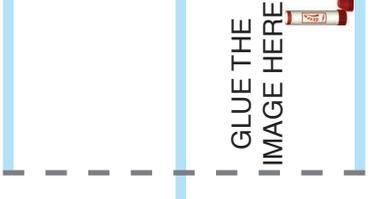
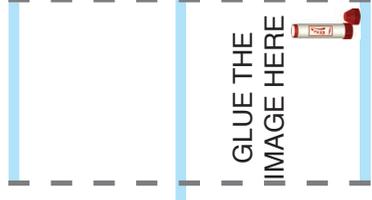
Lizards

Snakes

Amphibians

Turtles

Crocodiles





Snakes



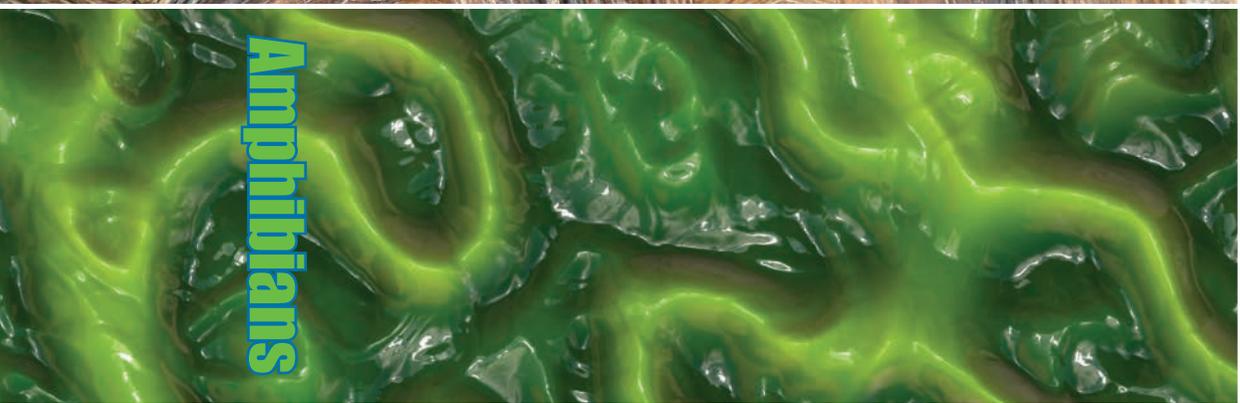
Lizards



Crocodiles



Turtles



Amphibians

Here are the covers for your pop up books. Fold the cover inward and glue it to the outside of your pop up page.