

Animal classification: Teacher's topic guide

God is Creator (Creation Day 6) Year 5

Spiritual Awareness

God created each animal according to its own kind. This meant that there were animal families (i.e. kinds), such as the dog family, the cat family, the horse family etc. Each of the animal families/kinds created in the Garden of Eden had a large genetic pool, giving rise to a great variety of animals within the particular animal family. For example, horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, zebras, are all of the same kind or family. However, there was no interbreeding between kinds. This meant that one species, (e.g. a horse), could not develop into another, (e.g. a dog). The genetic information for each kind was unique.

Values: Our response to 'God is Creator'

- **Thankfulness** to God for His supernatural ability to create and provide the things we need to live; thankfulness for His provision of animals.
- **Stewardship**: Care for the universe He has created; care for animals
- **Trust** in God's greatness and recognize that He is in control of all He has made.

Outcomes: Students will

- understand that living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves
- classify animals within the major groups, understanding that animals were created after their own kind
- understand that the variety of animals we see today developed from a large gene pool present in the animals aboard Noah's Ark

Bible stories and passages

- Genesis 1 The Creation story
- Genesis 1:29 In the perfect creation there was no killing. Animals ate plants. Permission to eat animals for food was only given after the Great Flood.
- Genesis 6-8 The animals were saved through Noah
- Romans 8:19-22 Creation waits to be freed from the curse.
- Isaiah 11:6-8 In the New Jerusalem the lion will lay down with the calf. Revelation 21:4 No more death or sorrow, crying or pain. Creation restored to perfection.

Bible verses

- Genesis 1:31 "God looked over all that He had made and He saw that it was very good."
- Luke 12:6 "Are not five sparrows sold for two cents? And yet not one of them is forgotten by God. Do not fear; you are of more value than many sparrows."
- Luke 12:24 "Consider the ravens, for they neither sow nor reap; and they have no store room or barn, and yet God feeds them. How much more valuable are you than the birds!"

Key questions

About God:

Why does God say that humans are different to animals?

What do we mean by 'body, soul and spirit'?

Do animals have a personality?

Who spoiled God's perfect creation?

What is God's rescue plan?

What was the world like before the fall?

Were all animals once vegetarian? How do you know?

What has God told us to do about caring for animals?
How can we be God's caretakers?
What can people do today to help preserve endangered species of animals?
How could we explain to someone that God did not create the world through evolution?
Could God create the universe in six 24-hour days? Why do some people think He couldn't?
Did dinosaurs and humans live at the same time on the earth?
What happened to the dinosaurs?
How can we convince someone that man did not evolve from apes?

About animals:

What are the main groups of animals?
What makes an animal different to a plant?
What colours are animals?
How do animals move?
Which animals lay eggs?
Which animals do not have teeth?
Which animals do not have legs?
Does every animal have a mouth?
Which animals have warm blood and which animals have cold blood?

Activities

- Classify animals: reptiles, mammals, marsupials, fish, birds, amphibians.
- Classify according to: domestic animals and wild animals; pets and farm animals; pets and wild animals.
- Classify animals within their families e.g. different types of cats, dogs.
- Compare structural characteristics - eyes, ears, wings, limbs, teeth, beaks.
- Make collections of animal hair, fur, feathers, skin.
- Classify animals according to locomotion structures.
- Estimate speeds of various animals and compare these speeds using graphs.
- Give examples of where man has copied God's strategies and designs for locomotion in His creation.
- Collect photographs and drawings of animals.
- Observe wildlife videos.
- Discuss the reasons for animal extinction.
- Find out what is being done to protect endangered species.
- Discuss importance of animals to man.
- Discuss the value of pets and responsibilities in caring for them.

Assessment

1. Make a fact sheet about your favourite animal. Include a picture.
2. What have I learned from the study of animals about God and the Bible and about doing what God wants me to do?

Beacon Media Research cards: Living Things; Living- nonliving; Reptiles; Insects; Fish

Thinking skills: Animals

Biography: A Bible that traveled

Values education Year 5

God is Creator

Environmental sustainability

God tells us that we are to care for His creation and the resources He has given us.

Environmental sustainability is ...

- looking after the plants, animals, soil and water in the environment
- thinking about the future and doing things that will keep the environment safe from destruction in the future
- acting responsibly when we use plants, animals, soil and water in our environment
- showing wisdom in using and preserving our nation's resources
- being wise stewards
- making wise use of the resources that God has provided
- recycling

What does the Bible say about environmental sustainability?

Genesis 1:28-31 God said, "Be fruitful, fill the earth and subdue it."

Genesis 1:29 "God said, Look I have given you all the plants that have grain for seeds in them. They will be food for you."

Genesis 2:15 God put man in charge of the creation

1 Cor 4:2 Stewards should be trustworthy

Proverbs 4:7 The beginning of wisdom is this: Get wisdom, and whatever you get, get insight.

Psalms 96:11-12 Let the heavens be glad and the earth rejoice, the sea and all that is in it...

Art year 5

God is Creator

Animal classification

Bible theme and Wall display: Then God said, “Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind: cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind”; and it was so.

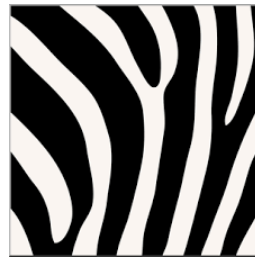
Drawing / Painting / Collage

Make a large mural of the creation. Students can create and add individual pieces, e.g. plants or animals.



Drawing: Patterns in nature

Students can draw animals, thinking about visual patterns. Once the shape of the animal is drawn, the shape can be filled with patterns. These patterns can be abstract.



Thinking Skills Creator Yr 5

<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 1</p> <p>List as many different 'kinds' of animals as You can.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 2</p> <p>Invent a mythical animal that could survive in the desert. List it's food, habitat and defense mechanisms.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 3</p> <p>Imagine that you are in an animal's body for one day. Make a list of your activities and adventures, from morning to night.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 4</p> <p>Make a list of animals from A-Z. Write one fact about each one.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 5</p> <p>Make a plan for saving an endangered species.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Animals 6</p> <p>Think of 3 ways to help homeless dogs and cats.</p>

A Bible that traveled

There was great excitement amongst the Fijian people in a small coastal village on one of the main islands of the Fiji group. A boat had arrived and a large pile of wooden packing cases had been left on the wharf. These boxes were the centre of attention for they displayed marks and labels that indicated they had been sent from England.

Husky, well-built Fijian youths volunteered to carry the boxes up the hill to the missionary's house which over-looked the sea. Soon the air was split with the sounds of a hammer and the creak of the wooden lids being prized off the cases.

This was early in the 1870s; the Christian gospel had been taught in the Fiji Islands for about 20 years. Faithful men had learned the language, translated the Bible, and now it had been printed in the Fijian language.

The village people recognised the new Bibles and there was a great chorus, "Please let me have one!" There were so few Bibles and so many people who wanted one for themselves. The missionary gave one of the precious few to a teacher who had walked down to the coast from the little mountain village where he lived. This man was a teacher because he had become a Christian and had taught those in his village about Jesus, too. He cared for a small community of Christians, surrounded by many in nearby villages who still served evil gods.

The teacher walked the two days' journey to his home, carrying the precious Bible wrapped in a piece of cloth and then tied up in a woven grass mat. It was late at night when he reached his village. The news soon spread that the teacher had returned with his new Bible. All the people of the village crowded into the teacher's house and sat cross-legged on the floor, waiting for him to finish his meal. Then he washed his hands in the earthenware basin which was brought to him by his little daughter. He opened the bundle of mats and the cloth that contained the precious book. All the people, young and old, crept nearer to view the new Bible which had come all the way from England, six months' journey by sailing ship.

"Now, let us pray," said the teacher, and someone commenced singing a favourite hymn in their own language. They gave thanks for the arrival of the Bible in their village. Then the teacher turned the fresh, new pages of the book and read aloud the stories of the lost sheep, the lost coin and the lost son who returned home. The teacher then led his people in prayer for those who lived in the surrounding hills who had not yet believed in Jesus the Son of God.

As soon as the prayer was ended the teacher's daughter, Mere, took hold of the Bible and began to spell out some of the words. Suddenly, through the quiet stillness there was a scream of terror. Everyone jumped up and shouted, "It's war! It's war! The enemy has come!"

In a moment everyone had rushed out of the house. They could hear the bloodcurdling war-crisis of their enemies. Some of the village houses were already on fire, blazing fiercely in the strong evening breeze. The people scattered in all directions. Little Mere, still clutching the new Bible, was hurried away by her mother and together they hid in the long reeds some distance from their village.

The horror of that night will be remembered, the wild cries and shrieks of terror, the dull thuds of heavy clubs as the fleeing people were struck down. The blaze of the burning houses lit up the surrounding hill-sides.

Slowly, the chant of the warriors died down as they dragged their victims away to the cannibal ovens in their own villages. Then there was silence, sad silence. It seemed the night would never end, but at last the dawn came. Little Mere and her mother crept stealthily out of their place of hiding. Alone, Mere's mother went to the smoking ruins of their village.

After a time, Mere saw her returning along the bush track, crying as if her heart would break. She had met some women who had told her the sad tidings that her husband, the teacher was among those who had been killed and dragged away to the cannibal ovens. The whole village had been destroyed, and all their mats, baskets and wooden dishes had been taken away or burned. Only one thing remained of all their possessions, the Bible which Mere had carried off the night before.

"Let us have prayers," said Mere's mother, and so saying, she turned in her grief to the wonderful fourteenth chapter of John's gospel, the passage which reads, "Let not your heart be troubled..." Mere and her mother and the women who had returned with her, knelt down and prayed God to forgive those who had ravaged their village and brought sorrow into their lives by killing their loved ones. They baked yams and ate a good meal before setting off on the two-day walk down the mountain to the coast.

When they arrived at the missionary's home, Mere's mother told him the sad story and showed him the only article they had saved... the new Bible. In the Bible, Mere's mother wrote: "This is Mere Nasau's Bible. Is it not a brand plucked from the burning?" And she gave the Bible to Mere to keep.

The missionary did all he could to help Mere and her mother, then later made arrangements for them to go and live with the mother's people on the island where she had been born.

In her mother's village, Mere attended the mission school. In those days the Bible was the only reading book they used. Mere treasured her Bible and learned to recite many passages from it. One year she won a prize for reciting the greatest number of chapters. It was a great occasion and Mere treasured her Bible even more.

Mere grew up and married a teacher named Josaia. They had not long been married when there came a call for teachers to take the Christian message to New Britain, one of the islands of what we now know as Papua New Guinea. Josaia and Mere volunteered to go. Of course, they took their special Bible with them. Every morning and evening they read together from it.

After working together in New Britain for a few years, Mere fell ill. She knows as the weeks went by that she could not recover. One day she called Josaia. "I am going," she said gently, "you are staying. Take my Book which we have read together each day; it has been a light to our path. Take it, read it, obey it." So Mere died and was given a Christian burial in New Britain, (now Papua New Guinea).

After a time, Josaia returned to Fiji. The church appointed him to a village high up in the mountains. One night he was sitting in his house with a group of village people. They began to tell stories of the old days. There was an old man, a very old man, who remembered the days before they had become Christians in that village. He said, "There used to be a village over on that hill," he said, with a nod towards a nearby rise. "There are only the foundations left. But I remember as a young man, and a heathen, the time we raided that village. We attacked it at night, burned the houses and killed the Christians. Among the Christians we killed was the teacher."

Everyone sat in silence, thinking of how God's love had changed their lives. Then Josaia took Mere's Bible, worn and old from much use, and broke the silence. "Do you see this Book?" he said. "It once belonged to the teacher you killed. It was saved by his little daughter. It was the only thing they saved. Years later, she became my wife. We took this Book to New Britain and there it was used as we taught the people God's love. Mere died there, but the Book has returned to the place where it began its ministry. So now I am using it as I teach the Christian way to these who are descendants of the men who killed the teacher."

Everyone sat in a deeper silence, contemplating the wonder of God's ways. "The Word does not fail to do what God plans for it," said Josaia softly, tears of gratitude running down his cheeks.

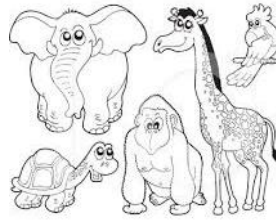
Adapted from "Deep Sea Canoe", by Dr. Alan Tippett, William Carey Library, South Pasadena, California

Living Things 1

How do we know that something is living?

A living thing

- grows
- breathes
- has babies



What are the main types of living things?

- humans
- animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs, mini-beasts, sea creatures, germs)
- plants

How do humans and animals grow?

- eat food
- drink water

How do plants grow?

- take in food and water through the roots and leaves

How do humans and animals breathe?

- Humans and most animals breathe through lungs.

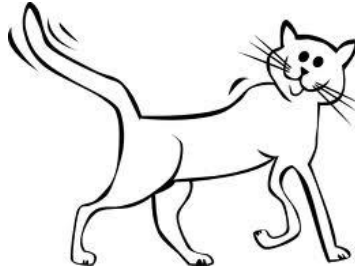
What do lungs look like?

How do plants breathe?

- take in air through small holes in the leaves

Living Things 2

What is a mammal?



Mammals are animals that

- have warm blood
- have backbones
- have babies that grow inside the mother and are born
- have babies that feed on their mother's milk
- do not lay eggs

Here are some examples of mammals:

- humans
- tigers
- cows

WAIT!

There are just two mammals that DO lay eggs!

They are from Australia.

- echidna
- platypus

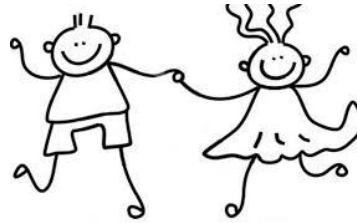
Most mammals have hair, wool or fur.

WAIT!

There are two mammals that do not have hair, wool or fur.

- whales
- dolphins

Living Things 3



Why are people special?

People are different from animals because

- we are God's special creatures
- God made us to be His friends
- God loves us more than anything else in His creation
- we can do very special things that animals cannot do
- we can talk to God and God can talk to us
- we have been told by God to look after all of His creation

Some Bible verses from the Good News Bible:

Then God said, "And now we will make human beings; they will be like us. They will have power over the fish, the birds and the animals." (Genesis 1:26)

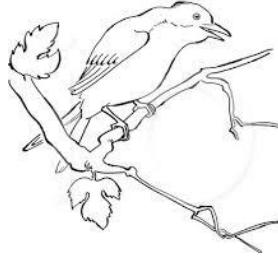
God created them male and female, he blessed them and said, "Have many children so that your children will live all over the earth. I am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds and the wild animals." (Genesis 1:27 -28)

Who made the world? (Remember that God is made up of three people – that's why the Bible says 'we will make human beings'.

What can we do to look after God's creation?

Living Things 4

About birds



What makes a bird a bird?

- has warm blood
- lays eggs
- makes a nest
- keeps its eggs warm
- has a backbone
- has wings
- can fly

WAIT!

A few birds have wings but cannot fly:

- emus from Australia
- ostriches from Africa
- kiwis from New Zealand
- penguins

What do birds eat?

- some eat only seeds.
- some eat insects and worms
- some eat fish or small animals

What kinds of birds live in your area?

What different kinds of beaks do they have?

What kind of nests do they make?

What do they eat?

How can birds fly?

Living Things 5

About reptiles



What makes a reptile a reptile?

- cold blooded
- breathes with lungs
- has a backbone
- lays eggs
- has scales on the skin

Which reptiles crawl on short legs?

- lizards
- alligators
- crocodiles
- turtles and tortoises
- chameleons

Which reptiles crawl with no legs?

- snakes

How do tortoises and turtles protect themselves?

Why do reptiles like to lie in the sun?

How do reptiles survive when it is cold?

- hibernate (go to sleep)

Living Things 6

What is an amphibian?



- lives on land some of the time and in water some of the time
- lays eggs
- babies hatch in water

Frogs and salamanders are amphibians.

Find out what kind of frogs live in your area.

What do frogs eggs look like?

What do they hatch into?

- tadpoles

How do tadpoles breathe?

- They breathe underwater with gills, like fish.

How do frogs breathe?

- They breathe with lungs, like we do.
- They also breathe through their skins.

How does a frog swim?

- with its legs and feet
- The feet are webbed to help it swim.

What do frogs eat?

- worms and insects
- They catch insects with their sticky tongues.

Living Things 7

About fish



How does a fish breathe?

- has gills to breathe under water

What kind of body does a fish have?

- scales on its skin
- a backbone and smaller bones
- most fish have a narrow body.
- some are streamlined to help them swim fast.

How does a fish swim?

- tail and fins

What do fish eat?

- seaweed
- insects
- shellfish
- other fish

Is a fish warm blooded like a human?

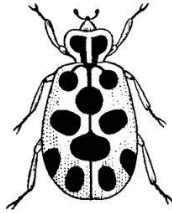
- No. Fish are cold blooded like reptiles.
- Their blood is the same temperature as the water.
- Tropical fish cannot live in very cold water.

What kinds of fish live in the sea or rivers in your area?

Living Things 8

What is an insect?

- an animal
- a mini-beast with six legs



What is special about its body?

- three parts – head, chest and tail part
- the tail part is the stomach.
- insects do not have backbones but a hard covering.

Do all insects have wings?

- No

Which insects have wings?

Do ants have wings?

- only some

How do these insects help us?

- bees
- insects that eat other insects

Why are these insects a pest?

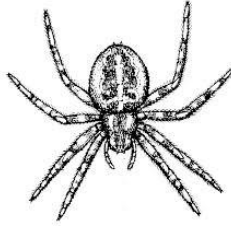
- flies
- mosquitoes

Do insects lay eggs? Yes.

Have you seen any insect eggs?

Living Things 9

About spiders



What is a spider?

- an animal
- a mini-beast with 8 legs

What is special about a spider's body?

- Two parts: head and chest together as one part; the stomach is the other part
- Spiders do not have backbones but a hard covering.

Why do spiders bite?

- to kill the insects they catch

Why do spiders spin webs?

- to catch insects

How do spiders spin webs?

- They have silk that comes from tiny holes at the tail end.

Do all spiders spin webs?

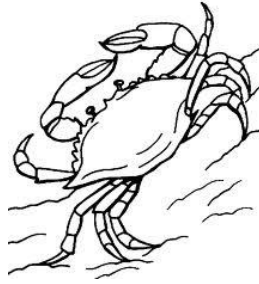
- No. Some have holes in the ground with a trap door at the top.

What kinds of spiders live in your area?

Are any of them poisonous to humans?

Living Things 10

About crabs



What is special about a crab?

- a sea creature with ten legs
- a crustacean
- front legs have claws or nippers
- does not have bones
- has a strong thick shell to protect it
- carries its eggs under its body
- breathes with gills like fish do

What does the crab use its nipper for?

- to pick up food
- to fight other crabs

What do crabs eat?

- dead fish and dead sea animals

What is special about crab's eyes?

- on the end of stalks
- can see in all directions
- can see when there is danger

How does a crab hide when there is danger?

- digs itself under the sand

*Did you know that **slaters** are in the same family as crabs?*

Living Things 11

About shellfish



Some shellfish have one shell. Some have two shells.

What is special about shellfish with one shell?

- live on rocks
- have one large foot for clinging on to the rock
- move along with its foot

What is special about shellfish with two shells?

- live in sand or mud
- have one large foot that's used to dig into the sand or mud

Which of these have one shell? Which have two shells?

- oyster
- sea snail

What do shellfish eat?

- sea weed and tiny sea plants floating in the water
- other shell fish

Do all shellfish live in the sea?

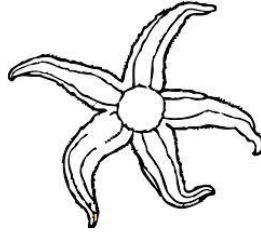
- No. Some live in rivers.

Is a land snail a shell fish?

- No, but it belongs to the same animal family.

Living Things 12

About starfish



Are starfish really fish?

- No. They are also called sea stars.

How does a starfish move?

- with many tiny feet under its arms

How does a starfish cling on to rocks?

- with its feet
- feet are suction tubes

What does a starfish eat?

- shellfish, seaweed and dead sea animals

What does a starfish use its arms for?

- to open shellfish

How does a starfish eat?

- has a mouth in the middle of its body
- mouth is on the underside

How many arms do starfish have?

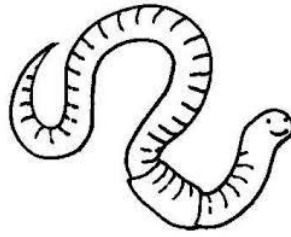
- most have five but can have more

What happens if a starfish loses an arm?

- can grow another arm

Living Things 13

About earthworms



What job does the earthworm do for us?

- breaks up the soil to help our plants grow
- makes little tunnels under the soil so that the plant roots can get air

An earthworm has no eyes, ears or feelers so how does it know when there is danger about?

- feels vibrations in the earth

How does an earthworm move?

- uses bristles on his body to help it wriggle along
- stretches out long and thin, then shrinks again

What is special about an earthworm's body?

- made up of 16 sections
- has five hearts (in sections 7,8,9,10,11)

What does an earthworm eat?

- soil that has dead plants in it (compost)

How does an earthworm produce babies?

- lays eggs in a cocoon around its middle

What colours are earthworms?

- red or grey

Living Things 14

About green plants



Why are plants different to animals?

- cannot move along
- do not eat

What are the parts of a plant?

- leaves, roots, stems, flowers

How do green plants get their food?

- green parts of the plant are like a food making factory
- use air, sunlight and water to make sugar which gets stored

Why are leaves important?

- to make food for the plant
- so that the plant can breathe

What are roots for?

- to hold the plant in the ground
- to get water and nutrients for the plant

Why are stems important?

- to hold up the plant so it can get sunlight

Why are the flowers important?

- their seeds make new plants

Living Things 15

About flowering plants



What makes up the bright coloured part of the flower?

- petals

What is in the middle of the flower?

- the seed box

What is around the seed box?

- yellow stalks that have pollen on them

Seeds in the seed box need the pollen to grow. How does the pollen get into the seed box?

- Bees take it there when they feed from the flower.
- Pollen sticks to the bee's furry body.
- Sometimes wind moves it into the seed box.

Why do most flowers have bright colours?

- God gives us colour to make us happy.
- Bees can see the bright colour and go to the flower.

Why do some flowers have a strong smell?

- Bees can find the flower because of its smell.

Once pollen is in the seed box, the seeds need to find some soil to grow in.
How do seeds travel? (birds, animals, wind)

What kinds of flowers grow in your area?



Living Things 16

About green plants with no flowers

Not all plants have flowers. Some plants do not need bees and flowers for their seeds to grow.

Pine trees do not have flowers.

They have cones.

When the cones are dry the seeds fall out and start new trees.

Where do pine trees grow?

Ferns do not have flowers.

Ferns have little brown spots on the back of their leaves. Seed dust comes from these spots. It falls to the ground and makes new ferns.

Where do ferns grow?

Moss does not have flowers.

It does not need seeds to grow. If you break a piece off and plant it, it will grow into a new plant.

Where does moss grow?

Living Things 17

About fungi



What colours are fungi?

- brown, red, orange, white, black, purple, pink

Fungi are not green plants so they cannot make their own food.

What do fungi need to grow?

- dead plants, dead animals or animal droppings in the soil
- water
- most don't need sunlight

What types of fungi are there?

- mushrooms, toadstools, mould, yeast and more

Fungi do not have flowers, so how are new fungi made?

- spores underneath drop into the soil and start a new fungi

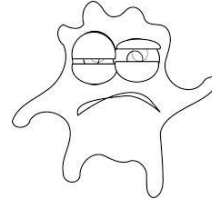
What kinds of fungi can we eat?

What kinds of fungi are poisonous to eat?

What kinds of fungi grow in your area?

Living Things 18

About germs



What are germs?

- tiny living things that can act like plants or animals

Where do germs live?

- everywhere on the earth – even on you

Are germs good or bad?

- There are good and bad germs.
- Bad germs make you sick.
- Bad germs rot your teeth.
- Good germs can help us.
- Yoghurt is made by putting good germs into milk.

What do germs eat?

- everything that humans eat
- dead stuff, dirty stuff
- fungi

How do bad germs spread?

- flies and mosquitoes
- dirty water, dirty hands, decayed food
- dirty dishes, dish cloths and tea towels
- coughs and sneezes

How do we stop bad germs from making us sick?

Reptiles 1

Reptiles are vertebrates

This means that they have backbones. Animals with backbones are called vertebrates.

The small bones in the backbone are called vertebrae.

Vertebrae help the reptiles to bend easily.

How many reptiles have you seen?

Snake

Lizard

Gecko

Turtle

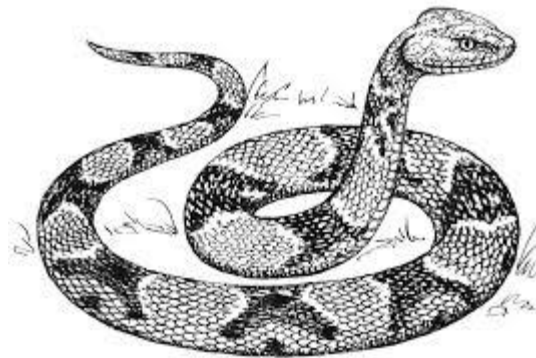
Tortoise

Alligator

Crocodile

Iguana

Chameleon



*Find out which reptiles live in your area. Write a list.
Are any of them dangerous?*

Reptiles 2

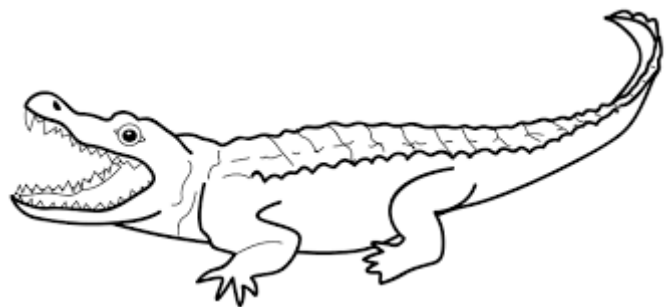
Reptiles are cold blooded

Their body temperatures change with the areas around them. A gecko that is too cold sits in the sun to warm up.

On a hot day, an alligator's body temperature gets very warm. It lies in the water to cool off.

Why do reptiles need to stay in a warm place?

What does an alligator do when it gets too hot?



Reptiles 3

Bodies of reptiles

Reptile bodies come in many shapes.

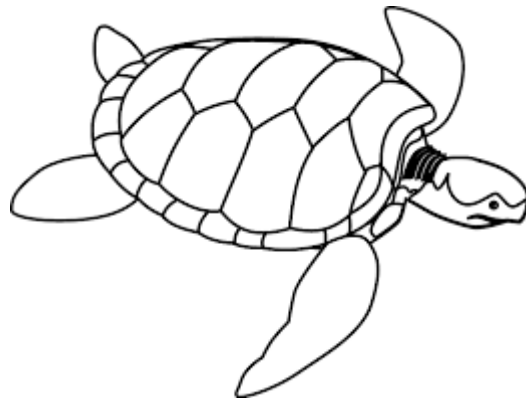
Tortoises and turtles have four legs and a short tail.
A hard shell covers their bodies.

Iguanas and other lizards have four legs and a long tail.

Crocodiles also have four legs and a tail.

Snakes are long reptiles without legs.

Draw two different kinds of reptiles and write about the differences in their bodies.



Reptiles 4

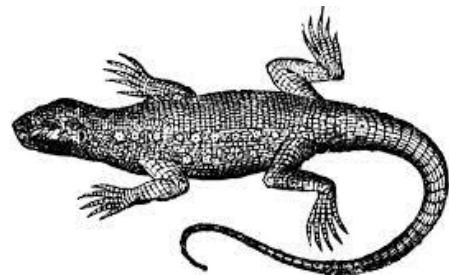
Reptiles have scales

All reptiles have hard, dry skin.

Reptiles are covered with folded pieces of hard skin called scales.

Most reptiles shed their skin. New scales grow under the old ones. The old scales fall off.

Draw a reptile showing the scales on its skin.



Reptiles 5

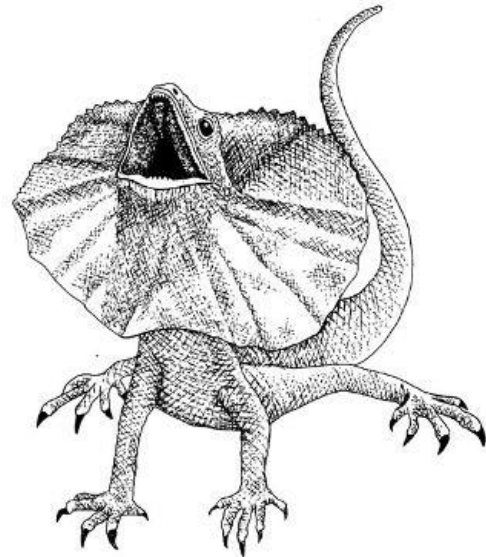
How reptiles breathe

Reptiles breathe air through lungs. Most reptiles have two lungs. Some snakes have only one lung. Reptiles breathe in air through their noses or mouths.

Reptiles open their mouth when they are too hot, to help them cool down.

Draw a reptile with its mouth open.

A frilled-neck lizard from Australia



Reptiles 6

What reptiles eat

Most reptiles eat meat. They eat mice, frogs and insects.

Some snakes have venom in a sac in their head. When they bite their prey it becomes paralyzed.

Alligators and snakes catch prey with their teeth.

Some reptiles eat plants.

Iguanas live in central and south America. They eat flowers and fruit.

Green sea turtles eat seaweed and sea grasses.

Draw some meat eating reptiles and list their food.

Draw some plant eating reptiles and list their food.

Iguana



Reptiles 7

Eggs and young

Most reptiles hatch from eggs.

Turtle and alligator eggs have hard shells.

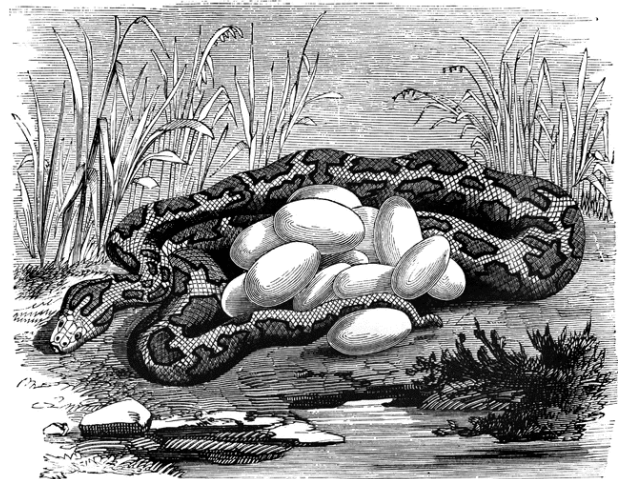
Turtles come ashore to lay their eggs. When the babies hatch they make walk to the sea. Many get eaten by birds.

Snake and lizard eggs are soft.

Some snakes and lizards are born live. Baby snakes must hunt for food as soon as they are born.

What is the difference between snake's eggs and turtle's eggs?

What are the dangers for young turtles?



Reptiles 8

The Komodo Dragon

Komodo dragons are the largest living lizards in the world. They have flat heads, bowed legs and long, thick tails. Komodos are very rare and are found in the wild only on five islands of Indonesia. One of these islands is called Komodo.

Males can grow to 3 meters in length. Females grow to 1.8 metres.

Komodos come in a variety of colors, including blue, orange, green and grey. Their skin is rough and has bony plates.

They have long claws and a large, strong tail.

Komodos have good vision; they can see objects as far away as 300 metres. They are also fast. They can run for short distances up to 20 kph

They have a good sense of smell. This helps them to hunt. They are such fierce hunters they can eat very large prey, such as large water buffalo, deer, pigs and even humans. They will also eat smaller dragons. They can eat 80 percent of their body weight in one feeding

Write five facts about the Komodo dragon.

