



Let's talk about a cool little creature, the green anole! This tiny lizard is a brilliant green color, but did you know it can change its color to brown too? They have a long tail, and males have a neat pink throat fan called a dewlap, which they show off to attract females or scare away other males. Isn't it amazing how these little guys are so colorful and interesting?



Speaking of colorful and interesting, let's explore the world of green anoles. Green anoles are native to North America, living mostly in the southeastern United States, and they love hanging out in trees and shrubs. Their diet mainly consists of insects, like crickets, roaches, and mealworms, and they drink by licking dew or rain off of leaves. Nature is their supermarket, isn't it?

From their supermarket in nature, let's move on to their relationship with other creatures. Green anoles are quite peaceful and prefer to avoid conflict, but they will defend their territory from other males. With humans, they can be quite shy at first, but with time and patience, they can become comfortable and even eat out of a person's hand. Green anoles also play an important role in the ecosystem by controlling insect populations.

Now that we've seen how they interact, let's compare green anoles to other species. Unlike some lizards, green anoles can change their color based on their mood, temperature, and health. Their life cycle is also fascinating, with females laying single eggs every couple of weeks in the warm months, which hatch into little lizards after about a month or two. So, to wrap it up, green anoles are amazing creatures with their color-changing abilities, interesting diet, and important role in the ecosystem.



**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) How do green anoles behave around humans?
  - A. They are shy at first, but can become comfortable with time
  - B. They are always comfortable
  - C. They always remain shy
  - D. They are aggressive
- 2) What is unique about green anoles compared to some other lizards?
  - A. They can change their color
  - B. They can live underwater
  - C. They can glide with flaps under their arms
  - D. They can lose and regrow their tail
- 3) How do green anoles drink water?
  - A. They get it from the food they eat
  - B. They absorb it through their skin
  - C. They lick dew or rain off of leaves
  - D. They drink from streams
- 4) What do green anoles mostly eat?
  - A. Small animals like mice and birds
  - B. Seeds and nuts
  - C. Plants and fruits
  - D. Insects
- 5) How do green anoles react when they are faced with other males that are intruding their territory?
  - A. They ignore them
  - B. They defend their territory
  - C. They invite them to share their territory
  - D. They leave their territory
- 6) What do male green anoles use to attract females?
  - A. Their long tail
  - B. Their ability to climb trees
  - C. Their green color
  - D. A throat fan called dewlap
- 7) Where do green anoles primarily live?
  - A. In the northeastern United States
  - B. In the southeastern United States
  - C. In the Southwestern United States
  - D. In desert areas
- 8) Where do green anoles usually live?
  - A. In trees and shrubs.
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  - D. In caves.
- 9) What color is the dewlap?
  - A. Red
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- 10) How often do female green anoles lay eggs in the warm months?
  - A. Every day
  - B. Once a year
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- 38) Green anoles are native to Africa.
- 39) Green anoles only eat ants.
- 40) Green anoles can change their color based on their mood, temperature, and health.
- 41) Green anoles have a pink throat fan.

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

- 42) Green anoles are great climbers and jumpers.
- 43) Do green anoles have teeth?
- 44) The male green anoles have a red throat called a dewlap.
- 45) Green anoles are found in the southeastern United States.
- 46) What is the scientific name for green anoles?
- 47) Do green anoles change color?



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| 1. _____  | 26. _____ |
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1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>        | 26. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 2. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>        | 27. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 3. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>        | 28. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 4. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>        | 29. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>          |
| 5. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 30. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 6. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>        | 31. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u>       |
| 7. <u>    <b>B</b>    </u>        | 32. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 8. <u>    <b>A</b>    </u>        | 33. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 9. <u>    <b>C</b>    </u>        | 34. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 10. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>       | 35. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 11. <u>    <b>D</b>    </u>       | 36. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 12. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 37. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 13. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 38. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 14. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 39. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>         |
| 15. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 40. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 16. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 41. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>          |
| 17. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 42. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 18. <u>    <b>true</b>    </u>    | 43. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 19. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 44. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 20. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 45. <u>    <b>declarative</b>    </u>   |
| 21. <u>    <b>false</b>    </u>   | 46. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 22. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    | 47. <u>    <b>interrogative</b>    </u> |
| 23. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> |   |
| 24. <u>    <b>fact</b>    </u>    |   |
| 25. <u>    <b>opinion</b>    </u> |   |

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) How do green anoles behave around humans? (paragraph 3)
  - A. They are shy at first, but can become comfortable with time
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
- 2) What is unique about green anoles compared to some other lizards? (paragraph 4)
  - A. They can change their color
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
- 3) How do green anoles drink water? (paragraph 2)
  - A. They get it from the food they eat
  - B.
  - C. They lick dew or rain off of leaves
  - D.
- 4) What do green anoles mostly eat? (paragraph 2)
  - A.
  - B. Seeds and nuts
  - C.
  - D. Insects
- 5) How do green anoles react when they are faced with other males that are intruding their territory? (paragraph 3)
  - A.
  - B. They defend their territory
  - C.
  - D.
- 6) What do male green anoles use to attract females? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Their long tail
  - B.
  - C.
  - D. A throat fan called dewlap
- 7) Where do green anoles primarily live? (paragraph 2)
  - A.
  - B. In the southeastern United States
  - C.
  - D.
- 8) Where do green anoles usually live? (paragraph 2)
  - A. In trees and shrubs.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
- 9) What color is the dewlap? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Red
  - B.
  - C. Pink
  - D.
- 10) How often do female green anoles lay eggs in the warm months? (paragraph 4)
  - A. Every day
  - B.
  - C.
  - D. Every couple of weeks
- 11) What can a green anole change its color to? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Blue
  - B.
  - C.
  - D. Brown



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

- 12) "You know what? I don't lay a ton of eggs like some animals. Just one at a time, every few weeks, during warm months." (paragraph 4)