



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



- 11) What can a green anole change its color to?
- A. Brown
  - B. Black
  - C. Red
  - D. Blue

**Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or 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."
- 13) "I can be green or brown."
- 14) "My favorite meals are crickets, roaches, and mealworms... Yum!"
- 15) "Unlike my fellow lizards who can change their colors based on the surroundings, I just stick to my one color!"
- 16) "I can change my color depending on how I feel, the temperature, or how healthy I am. It's really fun to show off!"
- 17) "My dewlap is blue in color."
- 18) "At first, I might be shy, but I can get used to you and even eat from your hand."
- 19) "Let me be clear, I prefer to live in the desert not in trees and shrubs."
- 20) "Drinking water is a bit different for me, I find small bodies of water and take sips from there."
- 21) "I cannot change my color."

**Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.**

- 22) Females of the green anole lay a single egg every few weeks in warm months.
- 23) The bright pink throat fan of a male green anole looks really cool.
- 24) Males of the green anole have a pink throat fan called a dewlap.
- 25) It's amazing how green anoles can become comfortable with humans and eat out of a person's hand.
- 26) Green anoles can be found mostly in the southeastern part of the United States.
- 27) It is really cool that green anoles can change their color to brown.
- 28) The color of the green anole can change based on mood, temperature, and health.
- 29) Green anoles eat insects such as roaches and mealworms.
- 30) It is amazing to see how quickly green anoles can climb up trees and shrubs.
- 31) Green anoles are the most beautiful lizards because of their bright green color.

**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 32) Green anoles drink by licking dew or rain off of leaves.
- 33) Green anoles lay eggs in the winter months.
- 34) Green anoles lay a single egg every couple of weeks in the warm months.
- 35) Males green anoles have a blue throat fan called a dewlap.
- 36) The main diet of green anoles is insects.
- 37) Green anoles live in burrows underground.



- 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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Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

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  - A. Once a year
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A. Brown    B. Black  
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**Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).**

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27) It is really cool that green anoles can change their color to brown.  
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| 11-20 | 45 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5  | 0  |



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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 26. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 2. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 27. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 3. <u>      <b>B</b>      </u>        | 28. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 4. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 29. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 5. <u>      <b>D</b>      </u>        | 30. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 6. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 31. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 7. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 32. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 8. <u>      <b>D</b>      </u>        | 33. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>         |
| 9. <u>      <b>A</b>      </u>        | 34. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 10. <u>      <b>B</b>      </u>       | 35. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>         |
| 11. <u>      <b>A</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 always remain shy
  - B.
  - C. They are shy at first, but can become comfortable with time
  - D.
- 2) What is unique about green anoles compared to some other lizards? (paragraph 4)
  - A. They can glide with flaps under their arms
  - B.
  - C. They can change their color
  - D.
- 3) How do green anoles drink water? (paragraph 2)
  - A.
  - B. They lick dew or rain off of leaves
  - C.
  - D.
- 4) What do green anoles mostly eat? (paragraph 2)
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- 6) What do male green anoles use to attract females? (paragraph 1)
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  - B.
  - C. A throat fan called dewlap
  - D.
- 7) Where do green anoles primarily live? (paragraph 2)
  - A. In desert areas
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  - D.
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  - C.
  - D. In trees and shrubs.
- 9) What color is the dewlap? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Pink
  - B. Yellow
  - C.
  - D.
- 10) How often do female green anoles lay eggs in the warm months? (paragraph 4)
  - A. Once a year
  - B. Every couple of weeks
  - C.
  - D.
- 11) What can a green anole change its color to? (paragraph 1)
  - A. Brown
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.



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- 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)