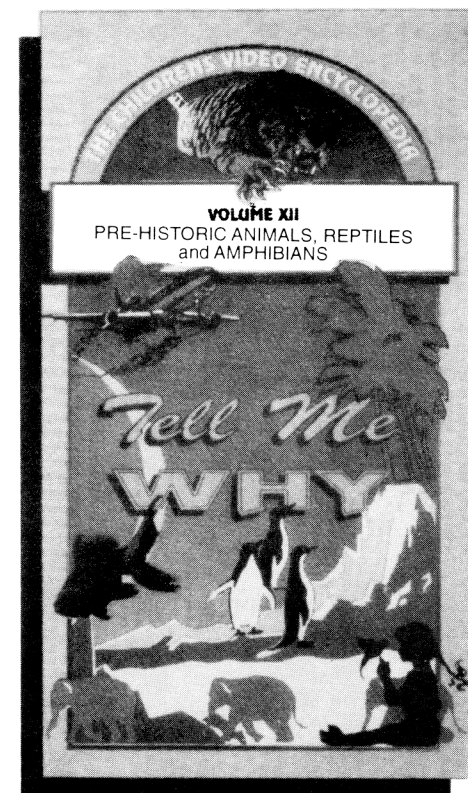


GLOSSARY

1. ALLIGATOR-broad snouted reptile of the south-eastern U.S.; broad, flat head, heavy and not very active.
2. AMPHIBIAN-animal able to live on land and in water.
3. BRONTOSAURUS-"thunder lizard"; huge, extinct american dinosaur which had a long, slender neck, small head, and thick tapering tail.
4. CAECILLIAN-limbless amphibian.
5. CHARACTERISTIC-typical or distinguishing quality.
6. CROAK-make a deep froglike noise.
7. CROCODILE-large tropical river reptile; active, light, and has a narrow pointed head; found in Africa, Asia, Australia, and America.
8. DECAY-rot.
9. DINOSAUR-"terrible lizard"; large reptile of pre-historic times.
10. "EGG TOOTH"-grows up from the tip of the upper jaw of a lizard and used to cut through the eggshell at the time of hatching, then, tooth disappears.
11. FANG-long pointed tooth.
12. FANTASTIC-odd and extravagant.
13. FLEXIBLE-able to bend.
14. FROG-leaping amphibian.
15. GILA MONSTER-one of the largest lizards in north and central America; "monster of a lizard".
16. GLIDE-slide.
17. HATCH-open to release young.
18. KING COBRA-world's deadliest snake.
19. LIZARD-scaly, four legged reptile.
20. METAMORPHOSIS-transformation.
21. MONITOR-any of seven species of large, flesh-eating lizards of Africa, Southern Asia, and Australia; so-called from the notion that they warn of their presence of crocodiles; can be more than seven feet long.
22. NEWT-amphibious salamander.
23. NIBBLE-eat with small bites.
24. PIT VIPER-found in western hemisphere and some parts of Asia.
25. PTERODACTYL-bony bird-like creature.
26. RATTLESNAKE-poisonous american snake having rattles at the tip of its tail made up of dry, horny rings of skin that lock loosely onto one another.
27. REGAL PYTHON-largest known snake.
28. REMNANT-something left over.
29. REPTILE-cold-blooded, creeping animal with backbone (vertebrate).
30. RESONATOR-a natural or man-made device whose purpose is to make sounds last longer by reflecting off or vibrating another body.
31. SALAMANDER-small, tailed amphibian.
32. SALIVA-fluid secreted in mouth by glands to aid digestion.
33. SCALE-plate like portion of the covering of a fish, snake, etc.
34. SECRETE-produce and release substances, as a gland.
35. SEIZE-take.
36. SHED-leave or cast off.
37. SNAKE-long, slender animal with no legs; reptile family.
38. STOMP-stepped on forcefully.
39. TADPOLE-larva of a frog or toad.
40. TENDON-muscle attachment.
41. TERRAPIN-fresh water reptile.
42. THEORY-statement of a possible truth.
43. TOAD-froglike animal.
44. TORTOISE-land reptile.
45. TRICERATOPS-prehistoric reptile having a snout with a mammoth set of pincers that let it crunch through thick branches.
46. TRUE VIPER-found only in Europe and parts of Africa.
47. TUATARA-sole survivor of ancient order of reptiles, the "rhynchocephalia"; found in New Zealand.
48. TURTLE-sea reptile.
49. TYRANNOSAURUS REX-huge meateater with powerful legs and tiny little arms.
50. VENOM-poisonous secretion.
51. VIBRATION-moving rapidly back and forth.
52. VIPER-venomous snake; thick body and flat, triangular head.
53. WOOLY MAMMOTH-large furry relative of today's elephant.

Tell Me WHY TEACHER'S GUIDE



VOLUME XII PREHISTORIC ANIMALS, REPTILES, AND AMPHIBIANS

SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES

1. Let young students study the "age of dinosaurs". Pay particular attention to climatic conditions. Allow them to make clay models.
2. A classroom terrarium might be an interesting way to allow students to observe harmless amphibians and reptiles.
3. If it can be arranged, a trip to a zoo or reptile farm can be used to identify the wide diversity in color, size, shape, and form. Have them discuss any fears they might have of snakes or any reptiles.
4. Do a study of the now, mostly outlawed use of reptile skins for purses, shoes, etc.. Why have these laws come about worldwide?
5. Do a study of the ways in which snakes have actually benefitted mankind.
6. Read about the tortoises of the Galapagos Islands. Contrast their unusual adaptations on the various habitats of the small islands.
7. Obtain some frog larvae (tadpoles) from a hobby shop or biological supply house and let students observe the metamorphosis.



CONCEPTS AND TERMS TO LISTEN AND WATCH FOR:

DINOSAURS	WARM-BLOODED	TERRAPIN
TYRANNOSAURUS REX	LEATHERY EGGS	CALCILIAN
KING COBRA	VIPERS	ALLIGATORS
CHAMELEON	THIRD EYE	REGAL PYTHON
AMPHIBIAN	PTERODACTYL	PIT VIPERS
COLD-BLOODED	PETRIFIED	AXOLOTH
CARNIVOROUS	LIZARD	MAMMOTH
COBRA	TURTLE	RATTLESNAKES
TUATARA	EFT NEWT	KOMODO DRAGON
SIR RICHARD OWEN	REPTILES	EGG TOOTH
FOSSILS	SCALES	SIREN
KRAIT	TRUE VIPERS	CROCODILES
TORTOISE	NEWT	AMACONDA
SALAMANDER	BRONTOSAURUS	GILA MONSTER
	GIBI DESERT	MUD PUPPY
	MONITOR LIZARD	

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT, DISCUSSION AND FURTHER STUDY

1. Encourage students to prepare a report on a specific dinosaur; report on its unusual adaptations for life.
2. Do research on recently suggested theories as to why dinosaurs became extinct.
3. Do a study of the poisonous snakes of North America. Determine specifically where they are located and if they pose a threat to man.
4. Describe how a snake utilizes its scales for movement.
5. Study the use of snake venom as a potential medical treatment.
6. What is meant by the classification, constructor?
7. Research as to how the cobra and pit viper venom differ in action on the body.

..... CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

HERPETOLOGIST	PALEONTOLOGIST
NATURALIST	WILDLIFE MANAGER
WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST	ZOO KEEPER