



Imagine a snake with a body so brightly colored, it looks like it's wearing a party costume! This is the Eastern Coral Snake, a small, thin snake with a head that barely stands out from its body. Its skin is covered with a pattern of red, yellow, and black bands that make it one of the most recognizable snakes in the world. But don't let its festive look fool you, this snake has a serious side too.

Speaking of serious, when it comes to mealtime, the Eastern Coral Snake is all business. Its favorite foods are small lizards and other snakes, which it catches using its short, fixed front fangs. The Eastern Coral Snake is a connoisseur of the 'grab-and-hold' style of dining, which means it holds onto its food while injecting it with venom. Even though this might sound scary, it is just part of how the Eastern Coral Snake survives in the wild.

This wild habitat of theirs is mostly in the southeastern United States. They like to live in forested or marshy areas where they can hide under leaf litter or in burrows. Eastern Coral Snakes are oviparous, which means they lay eggs, with the babies, called hatchlings, born fully formed. These hatchlings grow into adults who shed their skin several times a year, a process known as molting.



Now, you might be thinking, 'Do Eastern Coral Snakes and humans get along?' Well, they are shy and prefer to avoid humans, but if they feel threatened, they can bite to defend themselves. Their venom is very potent, but bites are rare because these snakes would rather hide or run away. In nature, every creature has its place, and for the Eastern Coral Snake, that place is being a quiet, colorful part of the world's amazing biodiversity.



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

- 1) What do Eastern Coral Snakes do several times a year?
  - A. Hibernate
  - B. Shed their skin
  - C. Change their color
  - D. Grow new fangs
- 2) Where can Eastern Coral Snakes be found?
  - A. In the deserts of Africa.
  - B. In the mountains of Asia.
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  - D. In the southeastern United States.
- 3) Where in their habitat do Eastern Coral Snakes like to hide?
  - A. Under leaf litter or in burrows
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  - A. It is very dangerous.
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  - A. Using its short, fixed front fangs.
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- 11) What areas do Eastern Coral Snakes prefer for their habitat?
  - A. Mountainous areas
  - B. Desert areas
  - C. Urban areas
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- 12) Are eastern coral snakes aggressive towards humans?
- A. Only the males are aggressive      B. Yes, they are often aggressive towards humans.
- C. Only the females are aggressive      D. No, they are shy and prefer to avoid humans.
- 13) Why are bites from Eastern Coral Snakes rare?
- A. These snakes are friendly and prefer not to bite      B. These snakes have poor aim
- C. These snakes would rather hide or run away      D. These snakes lose their fangs with age

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

- 14) "Did you know we use our fangs to grab and hold our food while injecting it with venom?"
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- 20) "I prefer living on tree tops."
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- 24) "My venom isn't that powerful. A bite from me is similar to a bee sting."
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**Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.**

- 27) Eastern Coral Snakes shed their skin several times a year.
- 28) It's interesting to watch an Eastern Coral Snake shed its skin.
- 29) Eastern Coral Snakes prefer to hide under leaf litter or in burrows.
- 30) Eastern Coral Snakes are beautiful creatures with their vibrant red, yellow, and black bands.
- 31) Eastern Coral Snakes can be found in the southeastern part of the United States.
- 32) It is disgusting that Eastern Coral Snakes will eat other snakes.
- 33) Eastern Coral Snakes give birth to live young instead of laying eggs.
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- 35) It's impressive how the Eastern Coral Snake can hold its food and inject venom at the same time.
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**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 37) Eastern Coral Snakes are mostly found in the southeastern United States.
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**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

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1.     **B**    

26.     **false**    

51.     **interrogative**    

2.     **D**    

27.     **fact**    

52.     **interrogative**    

3.     **A**    

28.     **opinion**    

4.     **A**    

29.     **fact**    

5.     **A**    

30.     **opinion**    

6.     **B**    

31.     **fact**    

7.     **C**    

32.     **opinion**    

8.     **C**    

33.     **fact**    

9.     **C**    

34.     **fact**    

10.     **A**    

35.     **opinion**    

11.     **D**    

36.     **opinion**    

12.     **D**    

37.     **true**    

13.     **C**    

38.     **false**    

14.     **true**    

39.     **true**    

15.     **false**    

40.     **false**    

16.     **false**    

41.     **true**    

17.     **false**    

42.     **false**    

18.     **true**    

43.     **false**    

19.     **true**    

44.     **false**    

20.     **false**    

45.     **true**    

21.     **false**    

46.     **true**    

22.     **false**    

47.     **declarative**    

23.     **true**    

48.     **interrogative**    

24.     **false**    

49.     **declarative**    

25.     **true**    

50.     **declarative**



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