



Did you know that green iguanas are one of the coolest reptiles on the planet? They are indeed green, but they can also be blue or orange, and they can grow up to six feet long including their tail! These lizards have a row of spines running down their backs to their tails, which makes them look like tiny dinosaurs. And just like a dinosaur, they also have sharp claws and powerful jaws, but don't worry, they are mostly friendly.



Building on their dinosaur-like features, green iguanas have an interesting life cycle. After the female iguana lays her eggs in a burrow, she leaves and never comes back. The baby iguanas have to make their journey to the surface on their own, after hatching from the eggs. From there, they have to learn how to survive in the wild, just like a mini dinosaur!

Speaking of surviving in the wild, let's talk about where these green iguanas live and what they eat. These scaly friends are native to the rainforests of South and Central America, and they love to spend their time in trees. Did you know green iguanas are vegetarians? They munch on leaves, flowers, and fruit. While they spend most of their time in trees, they are not afraid of water and are actually really good swimmers.



Now, you might be wondering, how do these iguanas get along with us humans and other animals? Well, in certain parts of the world like Florida and the Caribbean, they are kept as pets and they seem to enjoy human company. Green iguanas are pretty peaceful but they can defend themselves from predators by whipping their tails or using their claws if needed. So, you see, green iguanas are not just green, they are fascinating creatures with a life full of adventures.

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

- 1) Where do green iguanas love to spend their time?
 - A. In trees
 - B. In burrows
 - C. In water
 - D. On rocks

- 2) What colors can green iguanas be?
 - A. Gray, pink, or purple
 - B. Green, blue, or orange
 - C. Black, white, or brown
 - D. Red, yellow, or purple

- 3) Who takes care of baby iguanas after they hatch?
 - A. Their mother
 - B. No one, they are on their own
 - C. Both parents
 - D. Their father

- 4) How do green iguanas protect themselves?
 - A. By curling into a ball
 - B. By spitting venom
 - C. By whipping their tails or using their claws
 - D. By camouflaging

- 5) Where do green iguanas originate from?
 - A. The rainforests of South and Central America
 - B. The plains of Africa
 - C. The mountains of Asia
 - D. The deserts of Australia

- 6) What do green iguanas have running down their backs to their tails?
 - A. A line of fur
 - B. A row of spines
 - C. A stripe of different colored scales
 - D. Nothing

- 7) Are green iguanas good swimmers?
 - A. No, they can't swim
 - B. They can only swim for short periods
 - C. Yes, they are good swimmers
 - D. They can only float

- 8) What happens to the female iguana after she lays her eggs?
 - A. She takes the eggs with her on her travels.
 - B. She leaves and never comes back.
 - C. She hides nearby to watch over the eggs.
 - D. She stays to protect the eggs.

- 9) Which best describes the green iguanas diet?
 - A. Insectivores
 - B. Herbivores
 - C. Carnivores
 - D. Omnivores

- 10) What do green iguanas eat?
 - A. Insects, worms and arachnids.
 - B. Seeds and nuts.
 - C. Leaves, flowers, and fruit.
 - D. Meat and fish.



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____

- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____
- 31. _____
- 32. _____
- 33. _____
- 34. _____
- 35. _____
- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____
- 39. _____
- 40. _____
- 41. _____
- 42. _____
- 43. _____
- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____
- 49. _____
- 50. _____

- 51. _____
- 52. _____
- 53. _____
- 54. _____



Did you know that green iguanas are one of the coolest reptiles on the planet? They are indeed green, but they can also be blue or orange, and they can grow up to six feet long including their tail! These lizards have a row of spines running down their backs to their tails, which makes them look like tiny dinosaurs. And just like a dinosaur, they also have sharp claws and powerful jaws, but don't worry, they are mostly friendly.



Building on their dinosaur-like features, green iguanas have an interesting life cycle. After the female iguana lays her eggs in a burrow, she leaves and never comes back. The baby iguanas have to make their journey to the surface on their own, after hatching from the eggs. From there, they have to learn how to survive in the wild, just like a mini dinosaur!

Speaking of surviving in the wild, let's talk about where these green iguanas live and what they eat. These scaly friends are native to the rainforests of South and Central America, and they love to spend their time in trees. Did you know green iguanas are vegetarians? They munch on leaves, flowers, and fruit. While they spend most of their time in trees, they are not afraid of water and are actually really good swimmers.



Now, you might be wondering, how do these iguanas get along with us humans and other animals? Well, in certain parts of the world like Florida and the Caribbean, they are kept as pets and they seem to enjoy human company. Green iguanas are pretty peaceful but they can defend themselves from predators by whipping their tails or using their claws if needed. So, you see, green iguanas are not just green, they are fascinating creatures with a life full of adventures.



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Where do green iguanas love to spend their time?
 - A. In trees
 - B. In burrows
 - C. In water
 - D. On rocks
- 2) What colors can green iguanas be?
 - A. Gray, pink, or purple
 - B. Green, blue, or orange
 - C. Black, white, or brown
 - D. Red, yellow, or purple
- 3) Who takes care of baby iguanas after they hatch?
 - A. Their mother
 - B. No one, they are on their own
 - C. Both parents
 - D. Their father
- 4) How do green iguanas protect themselves?
 - A. By curling into a ball
 - B. By spitting venom
 - C. By whipping their tails or using their claws
 - D. By camouflaging
- 5) Where do green iguanas originate from?
 - A. The rainforests of South and Central America
 - B. The plains of Africa
 - C. The mountains of Asia
 - D. The deserts of Australia
- 6) What do green iguanas have running down their backs to their tails?
 - A. A line of fur
 - B. A row of spines
 - C. A stripe of different colored scales
 - D. Nothing
- 7) Are green iguanas good swimmers?
 - A. No, they can't swim
 - B. They can only swim for short periods
 - C. Yes, they are good swimmers
 - D. They can only float
- 8) What happens to the female iguana after she lays her eggs?
 - A. She takes the eggs with her on her travels.
 - B. She leaves and never comes back.
 - C. She hides nearby to watch over the eggs.
 - D. She stays to protect the eggs.
- 9) Which best describes the green iguanas diet?
 - A. Insectivores
 - B. Herbivores
 - C. Carnivores
 - D. Omnivores
- 10) What do green iguanas eat?
 - A. Insects, worms and arachnids.
 - B. Seeds and nuts.
 - C. Leaves, flowers, and fruit.
 - D. Meat and fish.



- 39) Baby green iguanas stay with their parents until they are 6 months old.
- 40) Green iguanas are native to North America.
- 41) Green iguanas only eat slugs and snails.
- 42) Green iguanas are vegetarian.
- 43) Green iguanas can grow up to six feet long.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 44) Iguanas lay eggs, and they'll usually lay between 20 and 70 at a time.
 - A. they are
 - B. they will
 - C. they were
 - D. they have
- 45) It's important not to release pet green iguanas into the wild, as they can harm local ecosystems.
 - A. It is
 - B. It was
 - C. It has
 - D. It will
- 46) Green iguanas don't have sharp teeth, but they've got small, serrated ones.
 - A. are not
 - B. can not
 - C. will not
 - D. do not
- 47) Green iguanas can't change their color as much as chameleons, but they still can a little.
 - A. cannot
 - B. are not
 - C. do not
 - D. will not
- 48) They're cold-blooded, so they need to warm up in the sun before starting their day.
 - A. They will
 - B. They were
 - C. They are
 - D. They do

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

- 49) Green iguanas are herbivores and eat a diet of leaves, fruits, and flowers.
- 50) How do green iguanas defend themselves?
- 51) Green iguanas have a lifespan of about 10 to 15 years in the wild.
- 52) Green iguanas are found in Central and South America.
- 53) Do green iguanas change color?
- 54) Are green iguanas dangerous?



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <u> A </u> | 26. <u> fact </u> | 51. <u> declarative </u> |
| 2. <u> B </u> | 27. <u> opinion </u> | 52. <u> declarative </u> |
| 3. <u> B </u> | 28. <u> fact </u> | 53. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 4. <u> C </u> | 29. <u> opinion </u> | 54. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 5. <u> A </u> | 30. <u> fact </u> | |
| 6. <u> B </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | |
| 7. <u> C </u> | 32. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 8. <u> B </u> | 33. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 9. <u> B </u> | 34. <u> true </u> | |
| 10. <u> C </u> | 35. <u> false </u> | |
| 11. <u> D </u> | 36. <u> true </u> | |
| 12. <u> false </u> | 37. <u> false </u> | |
| 13. <u> true </u> | 38. <u> true </u> | |
| 14. <u> true </u> | 39. <u> false </u> | |
| 15. <u> true </u> | 40. <u> false </u> | |
| 16. <u> false </u> | 41. <u> false </u> | |
| 17. <u> false </u> | 42. <u> true </u> | |
| 18. <u> false </u> | 43. <u> true </u> | |
| 19. <u> false </u> | 44. <u> B </u> | |
| 20. <u> false </u> | 45. <u> A </u> | |
| 21. <u> true </u> | 46. <u> D </u> | |
| 22. <u> false </u> | 47. <u> A </u> | |
| 23. <u> true </u> | 48. <u> C </u> | |
| 24. <u> fact </u> | 49. <u> declarative </u> | |
| 25. <u> opinion </u> | 50. <u> interrogative </u> | |



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Where do green iguanas love to spend their time? (paragraph 3)
 - A. In trees
 - B. In burrows
 - C.
 - D.
- 2) What colors can green iguanas be? (paragraph 1)
 - A.
 - B. Green, blue, or orange
 - C.
 - D.
- 3) Who takes care of baby iguanas after they hatch? (paragraph 2)
 - A.
 - B. No one, they are on their own
 - C.
 - D.
- 4) How do green iguanas protect themselves? (paragraph 4)
 - A. By curling into a ball
 - B. By spitting venom
 - C. By whipping their tails or using their claws
 - D.
- 5) Where do green iguanas originate from? (paragraph 3)
 - A. The rainforests of South and Central America
 - B. The plains of Africa
 - C.
 - D.
- 6) What do green iguanas have running down their backs to their tails? (paragraph 1)
 - A. A line of fur
 - B. A row of spines
 - C.
 - D.
- 7) Are green iguanas good swimmers? (paragraph 3)
 - A. No, they can't swim
 - B. They can only swim for short periods
 - C. Yes, they are good swimmers
 - D.
- 8) What happens to the female iguana after she lays her eggs? (paragraph 2)
 - A. She takes the eggs with her on her travels.
 - B. She leaves and never comes back.
 - C.
 - D.
- 9) Which best describes the green iguanas diet? (paragraph 3)
 - A.
 - B. Herbivores
 - C.
 - D.
- 10) What do green iguanas eat? (paragraph 3)
 - A. Insects, worms and arachnids.
 - B. Seeds and nuts.
 - C. Leaves, flowers, and fruit.
 - D.
- 11) How long can green iguanas grow? (paragraph 1)
 - A. Only two feet long
 - B. Ten feet long
 - C.
 - D. Up to six feet long including their tail



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

12) "Meat is my favorite food, especially insects and small animals." (paragraph 3)