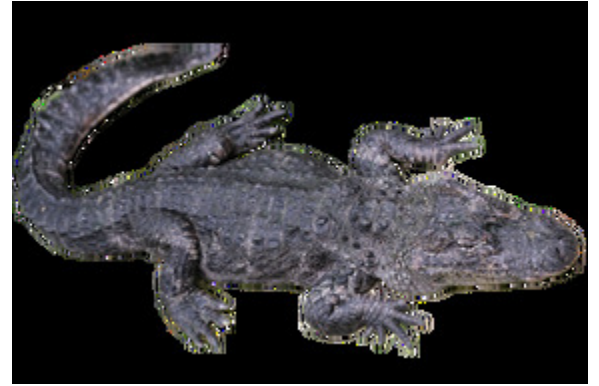




Imagine a creature with a strong, scaled body, sharp teeth, and a snout that's simply unforgettable: that's the Chinese alligator for you! This amazing creature, also known as the 'Yangtze alligator', is smaller than its American cousin, but don't let its size fool you. Its body is covered in hard, bumpy scales that are mostly dark grey or black, with a softer underbelly that's a creamy yellow. And did I mention they have around 80 teeth in their strong jaws? Now that's a toothy grin!



Taking a leap from their toothy grins, let's dive into the world where these fabulous creatures live. Chinese alligators are most at home in fresh water environments, like rivers, lakes, and marshes in eastern China. Unfortunately, due to habitat loss, there are now only a few hundred of these alligators left in the wild. But don't worry, many are being taken care of in zoos and breeding centers to help their population grow.

Speaking of growing, Chinese alligators have a fascinating life cycle. After a female lays her eggs, she guards them closely until they hatch, showing just how caring these creatures can be. Once the little alligators are born, they stick with their mom for a while, learning all the alligator tricks of the trade. These little alligators grow up to be quite the hunters, eating fish, snails, and even small mammals!



Now, you might be wondering how these alligators get along with other animals, including us humans. Chinese alligators are generally shy and prefer to stay away from people, but they can defend themselves if they need to with their strong tails and powerful jaws. They play an important role in their ecosystem, controlling the population of certain animals and helping to keep the environment balanced. So remember, while they might look scary, Chinese alligators are a unique and important part of our world's wildlife.

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

- 1) What color are Chinese alligator's scales?
  - A. Green or brown
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  - A. 120
  - B. 100
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  - A. too much hunting
  - B. lack of food
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  - D. disease

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

- 11) "There are millions of us Chinese alligators in the wild."



- 12) "My kind is getting smaller in numbers, but there are lots of humans taking care of us."
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**Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.**

- 23) Chinese alligators eat fish, snails, and small mammals.
- 24) It is great that many Chinese alligators who lost their homes to habitat loss are being taken care of in zoos.
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- 26) The fact that Chinese alligators eat snails is disgusting.
- 27) Chinese alligators live in fresh water environments.
- 28) Seeing a Chinese alligator in the wild would be a thrilling experience.
- 29) The body of a chinese alligator is covered in hard, bumpy scales.
- 30) There are currently only a few hundred Chinese alligators left in the wild.
- 31) Chinese alligators being smaller than American ones makes them cuter.
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**Determine if the statement is true or false.**

- 33) Chinese alligators prefer to stay away from people.
- 34) Chinese alligators are larger in size than American alligators.
- 35) Chinese alligators have a soft underbelly.
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**Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).**

- 43) Chinese alligators have a lifespan of around 50 years.
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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 26. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 2. <u>      <b>D</b>      </u>        | 27. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 3. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 28. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 4. <u>      <b>D</b>      </u>        | 29. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 5. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 30. <u>      <b>fact</b>      </u>          |
| 6. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 31. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 7. <u>      <b>D</b>      </u>        | 32. <u>      <b>opinion</b>      </u>       |
| 8. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 33. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 9. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>        | 34. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>         |
| 10. <u>      <b>C</b>      </u>       | 35. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 11. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 36. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>         |
| 12. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>    | 37. <u>      <b>true</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>false</b>      </u>         |
| 16. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 41. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 17. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 42. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>          |
| 18. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 43. <u>      <b>declarative</b>      </u>   |
| 19. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 44. <u>      <b>interrogative</b>      </u> |
| 20. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>    | 45. <u>      <b>declarative</b>      </u>   |
| 21. <u>      <b>false</b>      </u>   | 46. <u>      <b>declarative</b>      </u>   |
| 22. <u>      <b>true</b>      </u>    | 47. <u>      <b>interrogative</b>      </u> |
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