



Have you ever seen a real-life color-changing critter? Yes, we're talking about the chameleon! Chameleons are a type of lizard, but they're not like your average garden variety. They have eyes that can move independently from each other, allowing them to look in two different directions at once! But, the most amazing thing about them is their skin; it changes color depending on their mood, temperature, and even to communicate with other chameleons.



Speaking of communication, let's dive into what chameleons eat and where they live. Chameleons are insect-eaters, munching on bugs like beetles, spiders, and even scorpions! They live in warm habitats that range from rainforests to deserts, mainly in Africa and Madagascar, but they can also be found in parts of southern Europe, the Middle East, and southern Asia. They use their long, sticky tongues to catch their prey from afar, making them quite the skilled hunters.

From skilled hunters, let's move on to their life cycle and how they interact with humans and other animals. After the female chameleon lays her eggs, they can take from 4 to 12 months to hatch, and the babies are on their own from the start. While chameleons generally prefer to avoid confrontation, they're known to hiss and puff themselves up to appear larger when they feel threatened. As for humans, chameleons are often kept as exotic pets, but they require very specific care and are not recommended for beginners.



Now that you know more about chameleons, let's see how they differ from other species. While many lizards have tails that they can break off to escape predators, chameleons cannot. Instead, they rely on their color-changing ability and their excellent camouflage to hide from danger. So, next time you see a chameleon, remember how unique and special these amazing critters are!

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

- 1) What tool do chameleons use to catch their prey?
 - A. Their sharp claws
 - B. Their long, sticky tongues
 - C. Their quick speed
 - D. Their strong tails

- 2) What do chameleons do when they feel threatened?
 - A. They play dead
 - B. They run away very fast
 - C. They curl up into a ball
 - D. They hiss and puff themselves up to appear larger

- 3) What do chameleons rely on to hide from danger?
 - A. Their ability to climb high trees
 - B. Their strength and combat skills
 - C. Their color-changing ability and excellent camouflage
 - D. Their ability to run fast

- 4) Who looks after baby chameleons?
 - A. Babies are on their own from the start
 - B. The father chameleon
 - C. The mother chameleon
 - D. They live in groups and look after each other

- 5) How long do chameleon eggs take to hatch?
 - A. Several years
 - B. Only a few days
 - C. 1 to 2 weeks
 - D. From 4 to 12 months

- 6) Can chameleons break off their tails to escape predators?
 - A. Yes, they regenerate it later
 - B. Yes, it's their primary method of escape
 - C. No, they cannot
 - D. Yes, they can

- 7) What does a chameleon mainly eat?
 - A. Fruits
 - B. Insects
 - C. Plants
 - D. Small mammals

- 8) In which continent do most chameleons naturally live?
 - A. Africa
 - B. Antarctica
 - C. Australia
 - D. North America

- 9) Can chameleons be kept as pets?
 - A. No, they are illegal to keep as pets
 - B. Yes, they are easy to take care of and do not require much attention
 - C. Yes, they make great pets for children
 - D. Yes, but they require very specific care and are not recommended for beginners



- 10) Where can you find chameleons?
- A. In icy habitats, mainly in the Arctic and Antarctica
 - B. In cold climates, mainly in North America and Europe
 - C. In dry climates, mainly in the Middle East and Australia
 - D. In warm habitats, mainly in Africa and Madagascar

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

- 11) "We live in Africa and Madagascar, but you can spot some of us in parts of Asia and Europe too."
- 12) "Humans love to keep us as pets because we play fetch and do tricks."
- 13) "We have our homes in icy Antarctica and scorching Sahara desert."
- 14) "My tongue is super short, so I need to get close to my prey."
- 15) "Our eyes are special. They can move around, looking in two different directions at the same time."
- 16) "We feed on insects like spiders and scorpions. Yummy, right?"
- 17) "I wouldn't survive a day in hot habitats, give me cold winter lands."
- 18) "We can easily break off our tails to escape predators. We just regrow it later."
- 19) "I always stay close to my mom after I hatch, we're practically inseparable."
- 20) "Some humans keep us as pets, but we need very specific care."
- 21) "As soon as my eggs hatch, I'm there to take care of them and teach them everything."
- 22) "After my mom lays my eggs, they can take a long time to hatch, sometimes from 4 to 12 months. When I'm born, I'm on my own right away!"
- 23) "I munch on fruits and veggies, insects are not my thing."

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

- 24) An interesting fact about chameleons is that they give birth by laying eggs.
- 25) Chameleons are the most skillful hunters because they catch their prey with long sticky tongues.
- 26) Chameleons live in warm places like rainforests and deserts.
- 27) Chameleons are the best lizards because they can change colors.
- 28) The ability of chameleons to change color is used for hunting and communication.
- 29) The way chameleons hiss and puff themselves up to appear bigger makes them look scary.
- 30) When threatened, chameleons can expand in size and make hissing sounds to scare away other animals.
- 31) Chameleons feed on insects like beetles and spiders.
- 32) It is incredible that chameleons can look in different directions at once because their eyes can move independently.
- 33) It's surprising that chameleon's babies are on their own right after they hatch.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 34) Chameleons are known to puff themselves up when they feel threatened.



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| 1. <u> B </u> | 26. <u> fact </u> | 51. <u> declarative </u> |
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| 13. <u> false </u> | 38. <u> true </u> | |
| 14. <u> false </u> | 39. <u> false </u> | |
| 15. <u> true </u> | 40. <u> false </u> | |
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