



Scaly Adventures Virtual Program Quiz Questions & Answers

Answer these after you've watched the Virtual Program. You can download and print this document or answer the questions verbally. It's a great way to have family discussions to keep the scaly learning going!

Questions:

1. What is the difference between an endothermic and ectothermic animal?
2. Reptiles are vertebrates, which means that they have a backbone. What are the 5 vertebrate groups?
3. What are the 5 basic needs of animals?
4. What is the difference between a producer, consumer and decomposer?
5. What type of snake is Snuggles?
6. Why do Pythons have pits (which look like little holes) in their face?
7. What type of snakes are Shadow and Delilah?
8. Why would a snake's scales look dull while their eyes appear cloudy with a blue tint?
9. What is the range and habitat of Rat snakes?
10. What type of snakes are also called Royal Pythons?
11. Why do snakes have colors and patterns on the top of their body that look different from their underside?
12. Do snakes have eyelids?
13. What type of animal is Willie?
14. Willie is nocturnal. What does that mean?
15. Where do Leopard Geckos store their fat?

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16. What type of lizard is Jade?
17. Jade is an omnivore. What is an omnivore?
18. What type of lizard is Leo?
19. Why would a Legless lizard detach its tail?
20. What type of lizard is Spike?
21. What is the extra skin that hangs down under Spike's chin called?
22. What type of lizard is Fiona?
23. What are some defensive mechanisms of Bearded Dragons?
24. What type of snakes are Buddy and Brownie?
25. Do Boa Constrictors lay eggs or give birth to live babies?



Answers:

1. Endothermic animals generate their own heat and ectothermic animals do not. Ectothermic animals, like reptiles, rely on the sun, heat pads or heat lamps to stay warm.
2. The 5 vertebrate groups are: Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.
3. The 5 basic needs of animals are: sunlight, water, air, habitat and food.
4. A producer is a living thing that produces its own food from air, sunlight, and soil.

A consumer is unable to produce its own food and gets its energy by eating food.

A decomposer is a living thing that gets energy by breaking down dead plants and animals. Great examples of decomposers are worms, mushrooms and bacteria.
5. Snuggles is a Reticulated Python, which is the world's longest snake species.
6. Pythons have pits in their face that they use to sense heat and to track prey.
7. Shadow and Delilah are both Rat snakes.
8. A snake's scales look dull and their eyes appear cloudy with a blue tint when they're about to shed. This is often called being "in the blue".
9. Rat snakes are found throughout the southeast and most of the eastern and midwestern states as far north as southern New England and southern Michigan.
10. Ball Pythons are also called Royal Pythons.
11. Snakes are camouflaged for their environment. Therefore, they have colors and patterns on the top of their body that look different from their underside. Typically, the top of a snake's scales will blend in with the grass, dirt or area where they live so that predators can't easily see them. The underside of a snake is typically much lighter so that it blends in with the sky if they were hanging in a tree and a predator on the ground was looking up.



12. Snakes do not have eyelids and their eyes are each covered by a single, transparent scale.
13. Willie is a Leopard Gecko.
14. Willie is nocturnal, which means he sleeps during the day and is active at night.
15. Leopard Geckos store their fat in their tails.
16. Jade is an Argentine Black and White Tegu.
17. Omnivores eat both plant and animal matter. For example, Jade eats fruits and vegetables and also eats rats.
18. Leo is a Legless Lizard. The scientific name is “Pseudopus apodus” and they are also called European glass lizards.
19. Legless Lizards have the ability to detach or “drop” their tail if needed. If they are being threatened by a predator, one of their main defensive mechanisms is to detach their tail so they can escape.
20. Spike is a Green Iguana.
21. The extra skin that hangs below Spike’s chin is called a dewlap. The dewlap helps regulate the Iguana’s body temperature.
22. Fiona is a Bearded Dragon.
23. Defensive mechanisms of Bearded Dragons include bobbing their head up and down, their beard turns black, they puff out their bodies and push their spines out to look bigger and they whip their tail around.
24. Brownie and Buddy are both Boa Constrictors. Brownie is a Columbian Red-Tailed Boa and Buddy is a Sun Glow Boa. Buddy was bred to be the color he is, as that color isn’t naturally produced in the wild.
25. Boa Constrictors give birth to live babies. Pythons lay eggs.