

# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH  
ANSWER  
KEY

## DO YOU KNOW



## ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES

LISTENING | TEXT | SENTENCE | WORD  
PRACTICE WORKSHEET

NEVER STOP LEARNING

# Alligators and Crocodiles

## Language/Listening Practice

Fill in the blanks with the provided words after the text. (You can use this exercise to practice your listening if you want, by listening and filling the blanks at the same time, or you can just do it as a regular language exercise)

### ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES

What is the difference 1 \_\_\_\_\_ an 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and a crocodile?

That's kind of a trick question. "Crocodile" is a 3 \_\_\_\_\_ name for an 4 \_\_\_\_\_, or large group, of animals 5 \_\_\_\_\_ crocodilians. Alligators, caimans, and gavials are all crocodilians-but so are crocodiles.

### HOW ARE THEY DIFFERENT?

One way to tell the difference between 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and crocodiles is by looking at their snouts. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ and their close relative, the caiman, have 8 \_\_\_\_\_, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ snouts. Crocodiles have longer, sharper snouts that are shaped like triangles.

Crocodiles have a tooth on each side of their lower jaw that sticks up when 10 \_\_\_\_\_ mouth is closed. Alligators do not show any teeth when their 11 \_\_\_\_\_ are closed.

The 12 \_\_\_\_\_, or saltwater, crocodile is one of the biggest 13 \_\_\_\_\_. It is about 23 feet (7 meters) long and weighs more than 2,000 pounds (more than 1,000 kilograms). The American

alligator is 14 . It can grow to 20 feet (6 meters) long.

Crocodiles live in warm, 15 16 . Alligators can live in cooler places as well as warm environments.

### HOW ARE THEY THE SAME?

All crocodilians are reptiles. They are cold-blooded. This means they must warm up by lying in the sun. They cool off by staying in the shade.

17 18 through 19 . They spend most of their time in 20 but must come to the surface to breathe.

The thick skin of crocodilians is made up of bony plates. These animals have about 30 to 40 teeth in each jaw. The teeth lock 21 when their jaws are closed-kind of the way a zipper's teeth fit together.

### HUNTING AND 22

Alligators and crocodiles float with their bodies 23 totally underwater. Only their nostrils, eyes, and part of 24 25 stick out. They look scary as they silently stalk their prey.

Alligators and crocodiles have long, 26 tails. They sometimes swat prey with their tails. They also use their tails to push prey into deeper water, where it is 27 to attack.

The 28 jaws of 29 slam shut on small animals and crush their bones. They eat fish, frogs, snakes, 30 , birds, and 31 . Crocodiles sometimes

attack humans.

## NOISY REPTILES

32 and crocodiles make all kinds of sounds. They hiss softly. They make fearsome roars and bellows. Males roar and bellow loudest during the mating season. Scientists don't know exactly what the roars mean. 33 the 34 are trying to call 35. 36 they are 37 to scare other males away.

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Alligators and crocodiles use their tails for swimming. They 39 their strong tails back and forth.

On land, crocodilians sometimes crawl on their bellies. They can also gallop and walk fast on all four legs, just as many mammals do.

## WHERE ALLIGATORS LIVE

There are two species (kinds) of 40: the American alligator and the Chinese alligator. The 41 alligator lives mainly in swamps, 42, and bayous in the southeastern 43 States. 44 alligators live as far west as the Rio Grande in 45. The Chinese alligator 46 along the Yangtze River in China.

Chinese alligators are much smaller than American alligators. They are 47 less than 8 feet (2.5 48) long. American alligators will attack 49. Chinese alligators almost never

50 \_\_\_\_\_ people.

During cold winters, alligators bury themselves in mud.

51 \_\_\_\_\_ they can hibernate until spring.

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Four species of 52 \_\_\_\_\_ live in the Americas. These crocodiles are found in 53 \_\_\_\_\_ Florida, Cuba and other 54 \_\_\_\_\_ islands, southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America.

The Indo-Pacific crocodile lives along the seacoasts of India, southern China, Malaysia, and 55 \_\_\_\_\_. The 56 \_\_\_\_\_ crocodile is found in the 57 \_\_\_\_\_ and rivers of 58 \_\_\_\_\_. The Nile 59 \_\_\_\_\_ lives in 60 \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa.

### LIFE 61 \_\_\_\_\_

Females crocodilians lay from 20 to 90 eggs. They lay their eggs in nests made of sand, mud, or rotting plant parts. Baby crocodilians 62 \_\_\_\_\_ from the eggs.

Most female crocodilians watch over their young. Alligator 63 \_\_\_\_\_ may help the babies break out of the egg. They sometimes carry the newborn alligators in 64 \_\_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_\_. They put the babies into the water. Some mothers stay near their 66 \_\_\_\_\_ for at 67 \_\_\_\_\_ a year. If the young alligator gets in 68 \_\_\_\_\_, its mother is there to help.

No one is really sure how long alligators and crocodiles live. Scientists

\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>69</sup> that \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>70</sup> species can live from 30 to 50 years, while larger crocodilian species can live to be 70 or even 80 years old.

## THREATS TO CROCODILIANS

Alligators and \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>71</sup> are threatened by hunting. People hunt them mainly for their eggs and for their skin. Many crocodile species are endangered.

The American alligator \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>72</sup> an endangered \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>73</sup> in 1967. Laws protected it from \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>74</sup> hunted. As a result, the species made a comeback. By the late 1970s, \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>75</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>76</sup> again hunt the American alligator in some states.

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tropical  
mouths  
least  
American  
There  
together  
American  
easier  
Australia  
females  
places  
young  
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breathe  
crocodiles

Alligators  
alligators  
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Caribbean  
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reptiles  
lakes  
alligator  
hatch  
males  
rounded  
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mothers  
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SWIMMING  
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CYCLE  
turtles

Maybe  
common  
Crocodilians  
lives  
Alligators  
could  
order  
usually  
people

# Spelling Quest

In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

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Crocodilians breathe through lungs. They spend most of their time in water but must come to the surface to breathe.

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The thick skin of crocodilians is made up of bone plates. These animals have about 30 to 40 teeth in each jaw. The teeth lock together when their jaws are closed-kind of the way a zipper's teeth fit together.

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#### HUNTING AND EATING

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Alligators and crocodiles float with their bodies almost totally underwater. Only their nostrils, eyes, and part of their backs stick out. They look scary as they silently stalk their prey.

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Alligators and crocodiles have long, powerful tails. These sometimes snap prey with their tails. They also use their tails to push prey into deeper water, where it is easier to attack.

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The powerful jaws of crocodilians slam shut on small animals and crush their bones. They eat fish, frogs, snakes, turtles, birds, and mammals. Crocodiles sometimes attack humans.

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#### NOISY REPTILES

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Alligators and crocodiles make all kinds of sounds. They hiss softly. They make various roars and bellows. Males roar and bellow loudest during the mating season. Scientists don't know exactly what the roars mean. Maybe the males are trying to attract females. Maybe they are trying to scare other males away.

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#### SWIMMING AND WALKING

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Alligators and crocodiles use their tails for swimming. They swish their strong tails back and forth.

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On land, crocodilians sometimes crawl on their bellies. These can also gallop and walk fast on all

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#### WHERE ALLIGATORSE LIVE

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Chinese alligators are much smaller than American alligators. They are usually less than 8 feet (2.5 meters) long. American alligators will attack people. Chinese alligators almost never attack people.

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During cold winters, alligators bury themselves in mud. There they can hibernate until spring.

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#### WHERE CROCODILES LIVE

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Four species of crocodiles live in the Americas. These crocodiles are found in southern Florida, Cuba and other Caribbean islands, southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America.

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The Indo-Pacific crocodile lives along the seacoasts of India, southern China, Malaysia, and Australia. The swamp crocodile is found in the lakes and rivers of India. The Nile crocodile lives in parts of Africa.

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#### LIFE CYCLE

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Females crocodilians lay from 20 to 90 eggs. They lay their eggs in nests made of sand, mud, or rotting plant parts. Baby crocodilians hatch from the eggs.

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Most female crocodilians watch over their young. Alligator mothers may help the babies break out of the egg. They sometimes carry the newborn alligators in their mouths. They put the

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babies into the water. Som mothers stay near their yong for at least a year. If the young alligator gets in trouble, its mother is their to helpe.

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No one is really sur how long alligators and crocodiles live. Scientists estimate that smallar species can live from 30 to 50 years, while largir crocodilian species can live too be 70 or even 80 years od.

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#### THREATS TO CROCODILIANSE

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Alligators and crocodiles are threatend by hunting. People hunt them mainly for they're eggs and fore their skin. Many crocodile species are endangired.

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The American alligator became an endangered species in 1967. Laws protected it from beeng huntnd. As a result, the species made a comeback. Bi the late 1970s, people could again hunt the American alligator in some stapes.

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## Sentence Practice

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. Crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_ in warm, \_\_\_\_\_ places. \_\_\_\_\_ can live \_\_\_\_\_ cooler \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. WARM B. IN C. ALLIGATORS D. PLACES E. LIVE F. TROPICAL G. WELL H. ENVIRONMENTS

2. The thick skin of crocodilians is made up \_\_\_\_\_ plates. These animals \_\_\_\_\_ about 30 to 40 teeth in each jaw. The teeth lock together when their \_\_\_\_\_ are closed-kind \_\_\_\_\_ zipper's teeth fit together.

A. BONY B. JAWS C. OF D. OF E. A F. HAVE G. THE H. WAY

3. Alligators and crocodiles use \_\_\_\_\_ . They swish \_\_\_\_\_ strong \_\_\_\_\_ forth.

A. TAILS B. TAILS C. FOR D. THEIR E. BACK F. SWIMMING G. AND H. THEIR

4. The Indo-Pacific crocodile lives along the seacoasts of India, \_\_\_\_\_ China, Malaysia, and \_\_\_\_\_. The swamp \_\_\_\_\_ is found \_\_\_\_\_ the lakes and rivers of India. The \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa.

A. AUSTRALIA B. PARTS C. CROCODILE D. SOUTHERN E. IN F. NILE G. CROCODILE H. LIVES

5. On \_\_\_\_\_, crocodilians \_\_\_\_\_ on bellies. \_\_\_\_\_ can also gallop and \_\_\_\_\_ fast on all \_\_\_\_\_ legs, just as many \_\_\_\_\_ do.

A. THEY B. SOMETIMES C. MAMMALS D. CRAWL E. THEIR F. WALK G. LAND H. FOUR

6. Females crocodilians lay \_\_\_\_\_ 20 to 90 eggs. They lay their \_\_\_\_\_ nests made \_\_\_\_\_ sand, mud, or \_\_\_\_\_ plant parts. \_\_\_\_\_ hatch from the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. IN B. EGGS C. OF D. EGGS E. CROCODILIANS F. BABY G. FROM H. ROTTING

7. Alligators and crocodiles make all kinds of sounds. They hiss softly. They make fearsome \_\_\_\_\_ bellows. Males roar and bellow loudest during the mating \_\_\_\_\_. Scientists don't know \_\_\_\_\_ what \_\_\_\_\_ roars \_\_\_\_\_. Maybe the \_\_\_\_\_ are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ females. Maybe they are trying to scare other males away.

A. AND B. MALES C. SEASON D. THE E. CALL F. EXACTLY G. MEAN H. ROARS

8. Alligators and crocodiles have long, powerful tails. \_\_\_\_\_ swat prey with their \_\_\_\_\_. They also \_\_\_\_\_ their tails to \_\_\_\_\_ water, where it is easier to attack.

A. TAILS B. THEY C. SOMETIMES D. USE E. PUSH F. INTO G. PREY H. DEEPER

9. \_\_\_\_\_ way \_\_\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_\_ difference between alligators \_\_\_\_\_ crocodiles is by \_\_\_\_\_ at their snouts. Alligators and their close relative, \_\_\_\_\_ caiman, have broad, rounded snouts. \_\_\_\_\_ have longer, sharper snouts that are \_\_\_\_\_ like triangles.

A. SHAPED B. THE C. THE D. ONE E. LOOKING F. CROCODILES G. AND H. TO

10. \_\_\_\_\_ have a \_\_\_\_\_ each side of their lower  
jaw that sticks up \_\_\_\_\_ is closed.  
\_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ show any teeth when their mouths are  
closed.

A. NOT B. WHEN C. ON D. THEIR E. MOUTH F. TOOTH  
G. ALLIGATORS H. CROCODILES

# Word Practice

**Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.**

X	D	C	I	N	L	D	Y	V	E	F	C	L	J	S	S	M	A	R	G	O	L	I	K	P
F	K	W	K	C	A	B	E	M	O	C	C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	I	A	N	Y	E	R
W	F	S	T	S	I	T	N	E	I	C	S	R	P	R	O	T	E	C	T	E	D	I	E	E
E	N	V	I	R	O	N	M	E	N	T	S	R	U	O	Q	B	S	V	D	P	S	Z	S	N
Q	L	G	S	I	S	L	T	A	A	R	W	G	E	R	C	Y	E	X	S	O	W	V	T	D
K	F	H	X	E	S	E	A	C	O	A	S	T	S	T	Q	E	M	Q	O	W	H	T	I	A
M	K	L	Z	T	M	K	B	E	A	I	S	Y	A	L	A	M	O	Z	C	E	E	C	M	N
M	L	A	Q	S	V	I	S	O	U	T	H	E	R	N	N	W	S	V	C	R	C	R	A	G
A	M	C	E	E	S	T	T	R	E	P	T	I	L	E	S	A	R	E	Z	F	Y	O	T	E
L	E	I	T	L	T	H	R	E	A	T	E	N	E	D	W	M	A	E	H	U	H	C	E	R
L	V	P	A	I	T	E	D	J	M	N	P	D	B	W	I	E	E	L	D	L	G	O	O	E
I	I	O	N	D	H	M	I	W	N	O	H	A	U	Y	M	R	F	P	S	N	A	D	I	D
G	T	R	R	O	Z	S	F	N	O	M	S	S	J	V	M	I	C	O	C	I	U	I	P	P
A	A	T	E	C	M	E	F	O	L	R	L	L	Q	S	I	C	Q	K	L	Z	C	L	Q	Z
T	L	K	B	O	G	L	E	R	G	Y	O	I	U	L	N	A	Y	A	G	K	F	I	Z	H
O	E	F	I	R	W	V	R	T	E	T	A	R	N	T	G	S	R	V	R	C	V	A	E	B
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S	R	J	C	G	S	S	N	E	E	L	V	S	M	Q	S	Y	O	X	D	S	D	S	L	T
N	D	C	U	S	T	P	C	R	H	H	A	O	Q	U	C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E	S
B	W	N	U	S	I	L	E	N	T	L	Y	N	A	B	E	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	I

MALAYSIA  
THEMSELVES  
NOSTRILS  
AMERICAS  
POWERFUL  
TROPICAL  
HIBERNATE  
RELATIVE  
DIFFERENCE  
ESTIMATE  
KILOGRAMS

REPTILES  
SWIMMING  
PROTECTED  
THREATENED  
UNDERWATER  
SILENTLY  
SOUTHERN  
CROCODILIAN  
AMERICAN  
SCIENTISTS  
AUSTRALIA

ALLIGATORS  
CROCODILIANS  
CROCODILES  
SEACOASTS  
ENVIRONMENTS  
ENDANGERED  
CROCODILES  
COMEBACK  
NORTHERN  
SOMETIMES  
FEARSOME

# Alligators and Crocodiles

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their	Alligators	Texas
tropical	alligators	India
mouths	Maybe	Indo-Pacific
least	meters	people
American	Caribbean	lungs
There	crocodile	their
together	alligators	reptiles
American	trying	lakes
easier	mouths	alligator
Australia	being	hatch
females	almost	males
places	between	rounded
young	attack	broad
southern	their	backs
breathe	crocodilians	lakes
crocodiles	powerful	swamp

called  
crocodiles  
powerful  
mothers  
smaller  
mammals  
SWIMMING  
water  
became  
species

trouble  
EATING  
swish  
smaller  
United  
estimate  
parts  
CYCLE  
turtles

Maybe  
common  
Crocodilians  
lives  
Alligators  
could  
order  
usually  
people

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What is the difference between **an** alligator and an **crocodil**? That's kind of a trick question.

"Crocodile" is a common name for an order, **ore** large group, **off** animals called crocodilians.

**Alligators**, caimans, and gavials are all **crocodiliens-but** so are crocodiles.

## HOW ARE THEY DIFFERENT?

One way to tell the difference **betwein** alligators **end** crocodiles is by looking at their snouts.

**Alligators** and their close relative, the caiman, **hav** broad, rounded snouts. Crocodiles have longer, sharper snouts that are **chaped** like **triengles**.

Crocodiles have a tooth on each side of **they're** lower jaw that **stikks** up when their mouth is closed. **Alligators** do not show any teeth when **they're** mouths are closed.

The Indo-Pacific, or **saltwatr**, crocodile is one of the **bigest** reptiles. It is about 23 feet (7 meters) **longe** and weighs more than 2,000 pounds (more than 1,000 kilograms). The American alligator **iz** smaller. **Ite** can grow to 20 feet (6 meters) long.

Crocodiles live in warm, **tropikal** places. Alligators can live in cooler **placej** as well as **wharm** environments.

## HOW ARE THEY THE SAME?

All **crocodiliens** are reptiles. They are cold-blooded. This means **theyi** must warm up by lying in **tha** sun. They cool off by staying in the shade.

1. **ALLIGATORS**

2. **a**

3. **crocodile**

4. **or**

5. **of**

6. **Alligators**

7. **crocodilians-but**

8. **ARE**

9. **between**

10. **and**

11. **Alligators**

12. **have**

13. **shaped**

14. **triangles**

15. **their**

16. **sticks**

17. **Alligators**

18. **their**

19. **saltwater**

20. **biggest**

21. **long**

22. **is**

23. **It**

24. **tropical**

25. **places**

26. **warm**

27. **HOW**

28. **crocodilians**

29. **they**

30. **the**

Crocodylians breathe through lungs. They **spende** most of **they're** time in water but must come to the **surfase** to breathe.

The thick skin of crocodylians is made up of **bone** plates. **Ths** animals have about 30 to 40 teeth in each jaw. **Th** teeth lock together when their jaws are closed-kind of the way a zipper'se teeth fit **togethar**.

#### HUNTING **AHD** EATING

Alligators and crocodiles **fllloat** with their bodies almost totally underwater. Only their **nostrilse**, eyes, and part of their backs **stikk** out. They look scary as they **silentli** stalk their prey.

**Alligators** and crocodiles have long, powerful tails. **Theee** sometimes swat prey with their tails. They also use their **taels** to push prey into deeper water, where **et** is easier to attack.

The powerful jaws **off** crocodylians slam shut on small animals **end** crush their bones. They eat fish, frogs, snakes, **tuxtles**, birds, and mammals. Crocodiles sometimes **atack** humans.

#### NOISY **REPTIHES**

Alligators and crocodiles make all kinds **off** sounds. They hiss softly. They make **farsom** roars and **bellous**. Males roar and bellow loudest during **tha** mating season. Scientists don't know exactly what **tha** roars mean. Maybe the males are trying to **cull** females. Maybe they are trying to **scar** other males away.

#### SWIMMING **AQD** WALKING

**Alligators** and crocodiles use their tails for swimming. They swish their strong tails back **end** **ferth**.

On land, crocodylians sometimes **krawl** on their bellies. **Theee** can also gallop and walk fast on all

31. **spend**  
32. **their**  
33. **surface**

34. **bony**  
35. **These**  
36. **The**  
37. **s**  
38. **together**

39. **AND**  
40. **float**  
41. **nostrils**  
42. **stick**  
43. **silently**

44. **Alligators**  
45. **They**  
46. **tails**  
47. **it**

48. **of**  
49. **and**  
50. **turtles**  
51. **attack**

52. **REPTILES**  
53. **of**  
54. **fearsome**  
55. **bellows**  
56. **the**  
57. **the**  
58. **call**  
59. **scare**

60. **AND**  
61. **Alligators**  
62. **and**  
63. **forth**  
64. **crawl**  
65. **They**

four legs, just as many **mamals** do.

#### WHERE **ALLIGATORSE** LIVE

There are two species (kinds) of **alligators**: the American **alligator** and the Chinese alligator. The American alligator lives **maenly** in swamps, lakes, and bayous in **tha** southeastern United States. **Amirican** alligators live as far west as the Rio Grande in Texas. The **Chins** alligator lives along the Yangtze River in **Chinae**.

Chinese **alligators** are much smaller than American alligators. **Thee** are usually less than 8 feet (2.5 meters) **longe**. American alligators will **attack** people. Chinese alligators almost never attack **peopel**.

**Durng** cold winters, alligators bury themselves in mud. There they can **hibirnite** until spring.

#### WHERE **CROCODILESE** LIVE

Four species of crocodiles live in the **Amiricas**. These crocodiles are found in southern **Florida**, Cuba and other **Caribbean** islands, southern Mexico, **Centrel** America, and northern South **Amerika**.

The Indo-Pacific **crocodil** lives along the seacoasts of India, southern **Chinae**, Malaysia, and **Australie**. The swamp crocodile is found in the lakes and rivers of India. **Th** Nile crocodile lives in **perts** of Africa.

#### LIFE **CYCLE**

Females **crocodiliens** lay from 20 to 90 eggs. They lay their eggs **inn** nests made of sand, mud, or rotting plant parts. Baby crocodilians **hatche** from the **egs**.

Most female crocodilians watch over **they're** young. Alligator mothers may help the **babeis** break out of **tha** egg. They sometimes carry the newborn alligators in their mouths. They put **tha**

66. **mammals**

67. **ALLIGATORS**

68. **alligators**

69. **alligator**

70. **mainly**

71. **the**

72. **American**

73. **Chinese**

74. **China**

75. **alligators**

76. **They**

77. **long**

78. **attack**

79. **people**

80. **During**

81. **hibernate**

82. **CROCODILES**

83. **Americas**

84. **Florida**

85. **Caribbean**

86. **Central**

87. **America**

88. **crocodile**

89. **China**

90. **Australia**

91. **The**

92. **parts**

93. **CYCLE**

94. **crocodilians**

95. **in**

96. **hatch**

97. **eggs**

98. **their**

99. **babies**

100. **the**

101. **the**



babies into the water. **Som** mothers stay near their **yong** for at least a year. If the young alligator gets in trouble, its mother is **their** to **helpe**.

No one is really **sur** how long alligators and crocodiles live. Scientists estimate that **smallar** species can live from 30 to 50 years, while **largir** crocodilian species can live **too** be 70 or even 80 years **od**.

#### THREATS TO CROCODILIANSE

Alligator and crocodiles are **threatend** by hunting. People hunt them mainly for **they're** eggs and **fore** their skin. Many crocodile species are **endangired**.

The American **alligator** became an endangered species in 1967. Laws protected it from **beeng** **huntd**. As a result, the species made a comeback. **Bi** the late 1970s, people could again hunt the American alligator in some **stapes**.

102. **Some**

103. **young**

104. **there**

105. **help**

106. **sure**

107. **smaller**

108. **larger**

109. **to**

110. **old**

111. **CROCODILIANS**

112. **threatened**

113. **their**

114. **for**

115. **endangered**

116. **alligator**

117. **being**

118. **hunted**

119. **By**

120. **states**

## Sentence Practice

A number of words have been removed from each sentence and listed below the sentence. Use the listed words to fill the blanks in the sentence.

1. Crocodiles live in warm, tropical places. Alligators can live in cooler places as well as warm environments.

A. WARM B. IN C. ALLIGATORS D. PLACES E. LIVE F. TROPICAL G. WELL H. ENVIRONMENTS

2. The thick skin of crocodilians is made up of bony plates. These animals have about 30 to 40 teeth in each jaw. The teeth lock together when their jaws are closed-kind of the way a zipper's teeth fit together.

A. BONY B. JAWS C. OF D. OF E. A F. HAVE G. THE H. WAY

3. Alligators and crocodiles use their tails for swimming. They swish their strong tails back and forth.

A. TAILS B. TAILS C. FOR D. THEIR E. BACK F. SWIMMING G. AND H. THEIR

4. The Indo-Pacific crocodile lives along the seacoasts of India, southern China, Malaysia, and Australia. The swamp crocodile is found in the lakes and rivers of India. The Nile crocodile lives in parts of Africa.

A. AUSTRALIA B. PARTS C. CROCODILE D. SOUTHERN E. IN F. NILE G. CROCODILE H. LIVES

5. On land , crocodilians sometimes crawl on their bellies. They can also gallop and walk fast on all four legs, just as many mammals do.

A. THEY B. SOMETIMES C. MAMMALS D. CRAWL E. THEIR F. WALK G. LAND H. FOUR

6. Females crocodilians lay from 20 to 90 eggs. They lay their eggs in nests made of sand, mud, or rotting plant parts. Baby crocodilians hatch from the eggs .

A. IN B. EGGS C. OF D. EGGS E. CROCODILIANS F. BABY G. FROM H. ROTTING

7. Alligators and crocodiles make all kinds of sounds. They hiss softly. They make fearsome roars and bellows. Males roar and bellow loudest during the mating season . Scientists don't know exactly what the roars mean . Maybe the males are trying to call females. Maybe they are trying to scare other males away.

A. AND B. MALES C. SEASON D. THE E. CALL F. EXACTLY G. MEAN H. ROARS

8. Alligators and crocodiles have long, powerful tails. They sometimes swat prey with their tails . They also use their tails to push prey into deeper water, where it is easier to attack.

A. TAILS B. THEY C. SOMETIMES D. USE E. PUSH F. INTO G. PREY H. DEEPER

9. One way to tell the difference between alligators and crocodiles is by looking at their snouts. Alligators and their close relative, the caiman, have broad, rounded snouts. Crocodiles have longer, sharper snouts that are shaped like triangles.

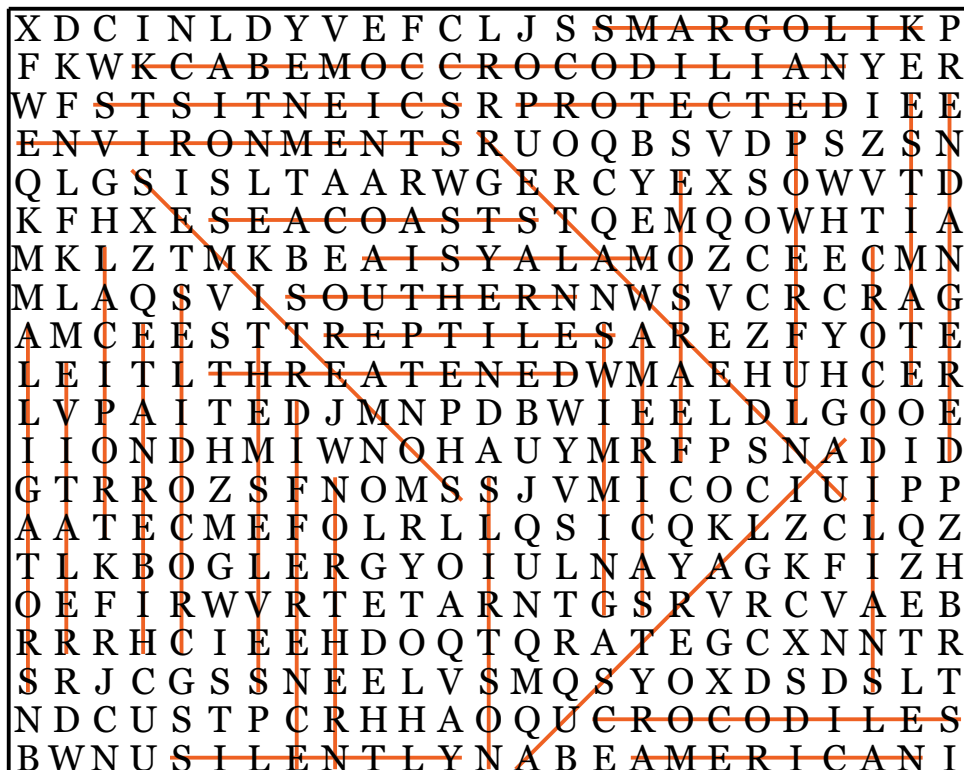
A. SHAPED B. THE C. THE D. ONE E. LOOKING F. CROCODILES G. AND H. TO

10. Crocodiles have a tooth on each side of their lower jaw that sticks up when their mouth is closed. Alligators do not show any teeth when their mouths are closed.

A. NOT B. WHEN C. ON D. THEIR E. MOUTH F. TOOTH  
G. ALLIGATORS H. CROCODILES

# Word Practice

Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.



MALAYSIA  
THEMSELVES  
NOSTRILS  
AMERICAS  
POWERFUL  
TROPICAL  
HIBERNATE  
RELATIVE  
DIFFERENCE  
ESTIMATE  
KILOGRAMS

REPTILES  
SWIMMING  
PROTECTED  
THREATENED  
UNDERWATER  
SILENTLY  
SOUTHERN  
CROCODILIAN  
AMERICAN  
SCIENTISTS  
AUSTRALIA

ALLIGATORS  
CROCODILIANS  
CROCODILES  
SEACOASTS  
ENVIRONMENTS  
ENDANGERED  
CROCODILES  
COMEBACK  
NORTHERN  
SOMETIMES  
FEARSOME