## The Biology of Turtles

1.	Verb Ending In Ing
2.	Plural Noun
3.	Noun
4.	Adjective
5.	Noun
	Noun
	Adjective
	Adjective
	Noun
	Past Tense Verb
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	Nove
	Noun
	Noun
	Verb
	Verb
l 6.	Noun

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Even though many spe	end large amounts of their lives _	Verb ending in ing	_ all turtles and torto	ises are		
air-breathing reptiles,	and must surface at regular inter	vals to refill their	Plural noun with fr	resh		
They c	can also spend a lot of their lives	on dry land. Aquatic	respiration in Austra	lian freshwater		
turtles is currently being	ng studied. Some species have la	rge Adjective	cavities that are lined	with many		
finger-like projections	. These projections, called 'papil	lae', have a rich	Noun_supply, and	serve to		
increase the surface ar	ea of the cloaca. The turtles can	take up dissolved ox	ygen from the water u	sing these		
papillae, in much the same way that fish useto respire.						
Turtles lay eggs, like o	ther reptiles, which are slightly	soft andAdjective	The eggs of the	largest species		
are spherical, while the	e eggs of the rest areAdjective	. Their albume	n is white and contain	s a different		
protein than doN	eggs, such that it will no	t coagulate when	Past tense verb . Tu	rtle eggs		
prepared to eat consist	mainly of <u>Noun</u> . In son	ne species, temperat	ure determines whether	er an egg		
develops into a male o	r a <u>Noun</u> : a higher temp	perature causes a	Noun a lower to	emperature		
causes a male. Large n	umbers of eggs are deposited in	holes dug into mud	or sand. They are then	covered and		
left to	often by themselves. When the to	urtles hatch they squi	rm their way to the su	ırface, where		
some species will find	their mother who helps to	Verb the Nou	<u>ın</u> .			