

The Biology of Turtles

1. Verb Ending In Ing
2. Plural Noun
3. Noun
4. Adjective
5. Noun
6. Noun
7. Adjective
8. Adjective
9. Noun
10. Past Tense Verb
11. Noun
12. Noun
13. Noun
14. Verb
15. Verb
16. Noun

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Even though many spend large amounts of their lives _____ Verb ending in ing all turtles and tortoises are air-breathing reptiles, and must surface at regular intervals to refill their _____ Plural noun with fresh _____ Noun. They can also spend a lot of their lives on dry land. Aquatic respiration in Australian freshwater turtles is currently being studied. Some species have large _____ Adjective cavities that are lined with many finger-like projections. These projections, called 'papillae', have a rich _____ Noun supply, and serve to increase the surface area of the cloaca. The turtles can take up dissolved oxygen from the water using these papillae, in much the same way that fish use _____ Noun to respire.

Turtles lay eggs, like other reptiles, which are slightly soft and _____ Adjective. The eggs of the largest species are spherical, while the eggs of the rest are _____ Adjective. Their albumen is white and contains a different protein than do _____ Noun eggs, such that it will not coagulate when _____ Past tense verb. Turtle eggs prepared to eat consist mainly of _____ Noun. In some species, temperature determines whether an egg develops into a male or a _____ Noun: a higher temperature causes a _____ Noun a lower temperature causes a male. Large numbers of eggs are deposited in holes dug into mud or sand. They are then covered and left to _____ Verb often by themselves. When the turtles hatch they squirm their way to the surface, where some species will find their mother who helps to _____ Verb the _____ Noun.