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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 _____

The Biology of Turtles

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_____.

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