



Frisch's Outreach: Reptiles (PreK-K) Extensions

At a glance

This program will allow your students to gain an understanding of reptiles by engaging in activities and animal encounters.

Goal

This class is designed to familiarize students with the many different qualities and adaptations reptiles have compared to other species.

animals and the role they play in the natural world.

Theme

Reptiles have specific qualities and or characteristics that they possess.

Objectives

1. Students will be able to give three examples of reptiles.
2. Students will be able to name at least two characteristics that reptiles have.
3. Students will develop a respect for

Sub-themes

1. Reptiles have scales and claws
2. Reptiles lay eggs
3. Reptiles are ectothermic
4. Reptiles have a vertebrate

Academic standards

Ohio Science Academic Content Standards	<i>Ohio Early Childhood Standards and Grade Level Indicators (ages 4-5)</i> Scientific Inquiry 1, 2, 5, 7 Life Science 3,5 Scientific Ways of Knowing 1,2
Kentucky Core Content— Science	<i>Kentucky Core Content for Assessment and Performance Indicators (Grades Primary-4)</i> The Characteristics of an Organism SC-E-3.1.1 Life Cycles of an Organism SC-E-3.2.2

Background

Students may or may not have had the mammals and or birds program.

Most reptiles lay eggs, those that do will either lay the eggs in a hole dug in the sand, under leaves, or in rocks, then they leave them. Others will stay with the eggs until they hatch.

Reptiles have scaly, tough, and dry skin and often have clawed toes. Some

reptiles such as turtles have beaks (no teeth).

Reptiles are ectothermic, this means that their body temperature depends on the temperature of their environment. It fluctuates with the outside temperature. Reptiles also have a back bone, and a skeleton to hold their body structure.

Vocabulary

Adaptations- Something that helps an animal survive.

Amphibian-live in/near water, wet skin, soft eggs laid in water, cold blooded

Bird-feathers, warm blooded, eggs

Cold Blooded- pertaining to animals, as fishes and reptiles, whose blood temperature ranges from the freezing point upward, in accordance with the temperature of the surrounding medium.

Ectothermic- cold blooded

Endothermic- warm blooded

Habitat- Natural home or dwelling place of an organism.

Mammal- endothermic, hair, live birth, take care of young,

Reptile- scales, cold blooded, eggs or live birth

Survival- Living or continuing longer than something else; existing.

Vertebrate- having a backbone or spinal column.

Warm blooded- pertaining to animals, as mammals and birds, whose blood ranges in temperatures from about 98° to 112°F

(37° to 44°C) and remains relatively constant.

Extensions

Have the students create, draw and/or sculpt their own reptile. Have them use features that reptiles possess. They can name their reptile and show what they have created to the rest of the students.

Animal Statues- have the students line up to play follow the leader. The student in front of the line gets to think of a reptile, call it out, and everyone can freeze like that particular animal. Have students take turns being the leader.

Snake Patterns- Construct a large coiled snake from paper. Students color or paste paper or material on body to make beautiful designs.

Silly Straw Snake- cut straws into one inch pieces. Have the students thread the straw pieces onto yarn, tie off the head and tail. Students can pull the snakes around a table or the floor.

Go outside and have reptile relays. Have the students pick their favorite reptile, line them up and race (either all the students at once, or in relay form).

Resources

Activity guides:

Gunzi, Christiane. [Amphibians & Reptiles of North America](#). Thunder Bay Press. 1995

Morris, Joshua. [A Look Inside Reptiles](#). Reader's Digest Young Families, Inc. 1995.

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