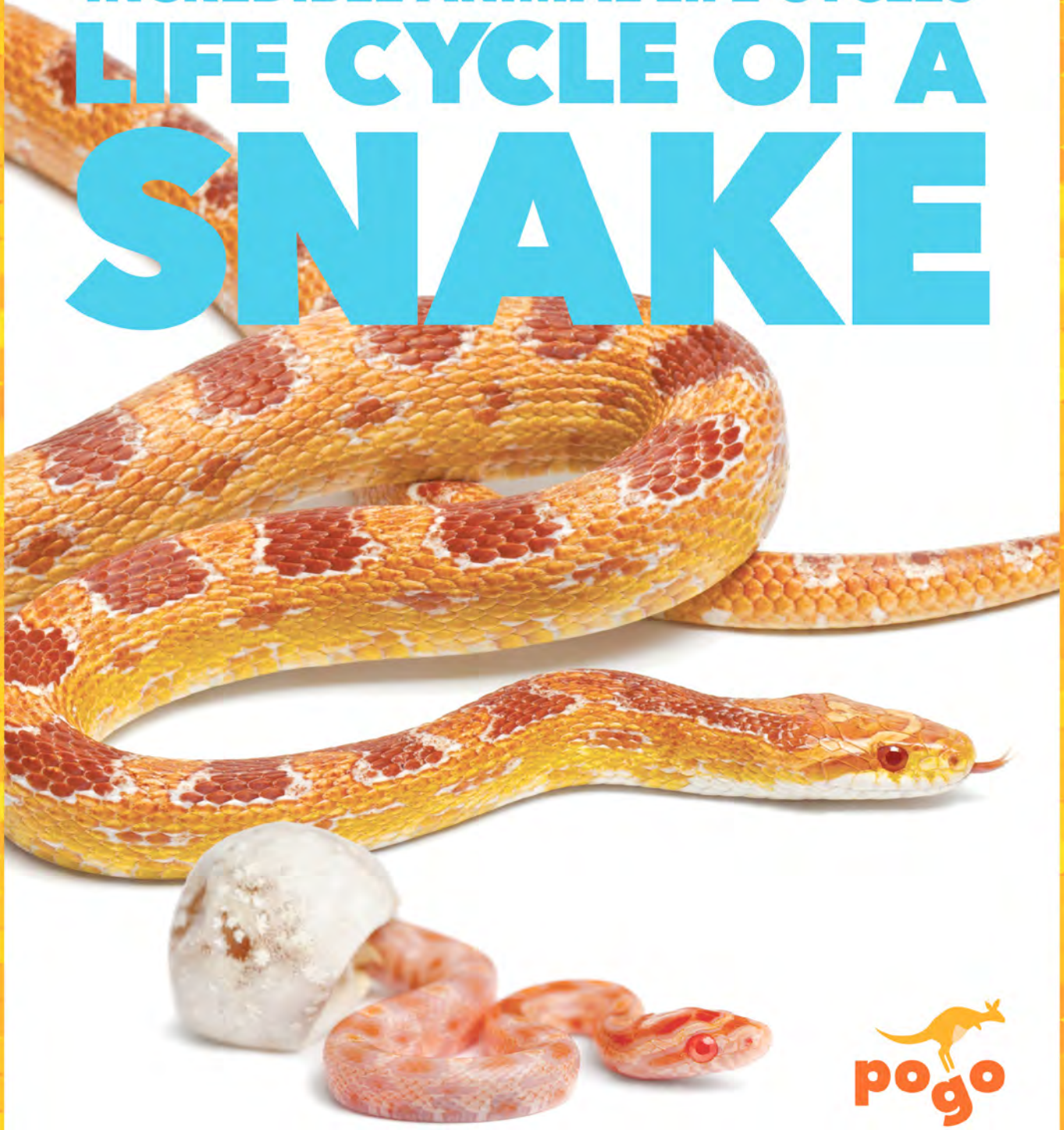
INCREDIBLE ANIMAL LIFE CYCLES

LIFE CYCLE OF A SNAKE



pogo

Ideas for Parents and Teachers

Pogo Books let children practice reading informational text while introducing them to nonfiction features such as headings, labels, sidebars, maps, and diagrams, as well as a table of contents, glossary, and index.

Carefully leveled text with a strong photo match offers early fluent readers the support they need to succeed.

Before Reading

- "Walk" through the book and point out the various nonfiction features. Ask the student what purpose each feature serves.
- Look at the glossary together. Read and discuss the words.

Read the Book

- Have the child read the book independently.
- Invite him or her to list questions that arise from reading.

After Reading

- Discuss the child's questions. Talk about how he or she might find answers to those questions.
- Prompt the child to think more. Ask: Have you ever seen snake eggs? What more would you like to learn about snakes after reading this book?

Pogo Books are published by Jump!
5357 Penn Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55419
www.jumplibrary.com

Copyright © 2019 Jump!
International copyright reserved in all countries.
No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the publisher.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Kenney, Karen Latchana, author.
Title: Life cycle of a snake / by Karen Latchana Kenney.
Description: Minneapolis, MN : Jump!, Inc., [2018]
Series: Incredible animal life cycles
"Pogo Books are published by Jump!" | Includes index.
Identifiers: LCCN 2017060205 (print)
LCCN 2017059761 (ebook)
ISBN 9781624968235 (ebook)
ISBN 9781624968211 (hardcover : alk. paper)
ISBN 9781624968228 (pbk.)
Subjects: LCSH: Snakes—Life cycles—Juvenile literature.
Classification: LCC QL666.O6 (print)
LCC QL666.O6 K46 2018 (ebook) | DDC 597.96156—dc23
LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2017060205

Editor: Jenna Trnka
Book Designer: Molly Ballanger

Photo Credits: Eric Isselee/Shutterstock, cover (top), cover (bottom), 1, 3, 23; Ingo Arndt/Minden Pictures, 4; Heiko Kiera/Shutterstock, 5; blickwinkel/Alamy, 6–7; E R DEGGINGER/Getty, 8–9; Biosphoto/SuperStock, 10; Rick &Nora Bowers/Alamy, 11; Butterfly Hunter/Shutterstock, 12–13; Nick Garbutt/Minden Pictures, 14–15; Kurit afshen/Shutterstock, 16; Mark Kostich/iStock, 17; FLPA/Alamy, 18–19; M. Watsonantheo/Pantheon/SuperStock, 20–21.

Printed in the United States of America at Corporate Graphics in North Mankato, Minnesota.

For Review Only

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1
Tearing Free 4

CHAPTER 2
Hunting 10

CHAPTER 3
Shedding and Mating 16

ACTIVITIES & TOOLS
Try This! 22
Glossary 23
Index 24
To Learn More 24



For Review Only

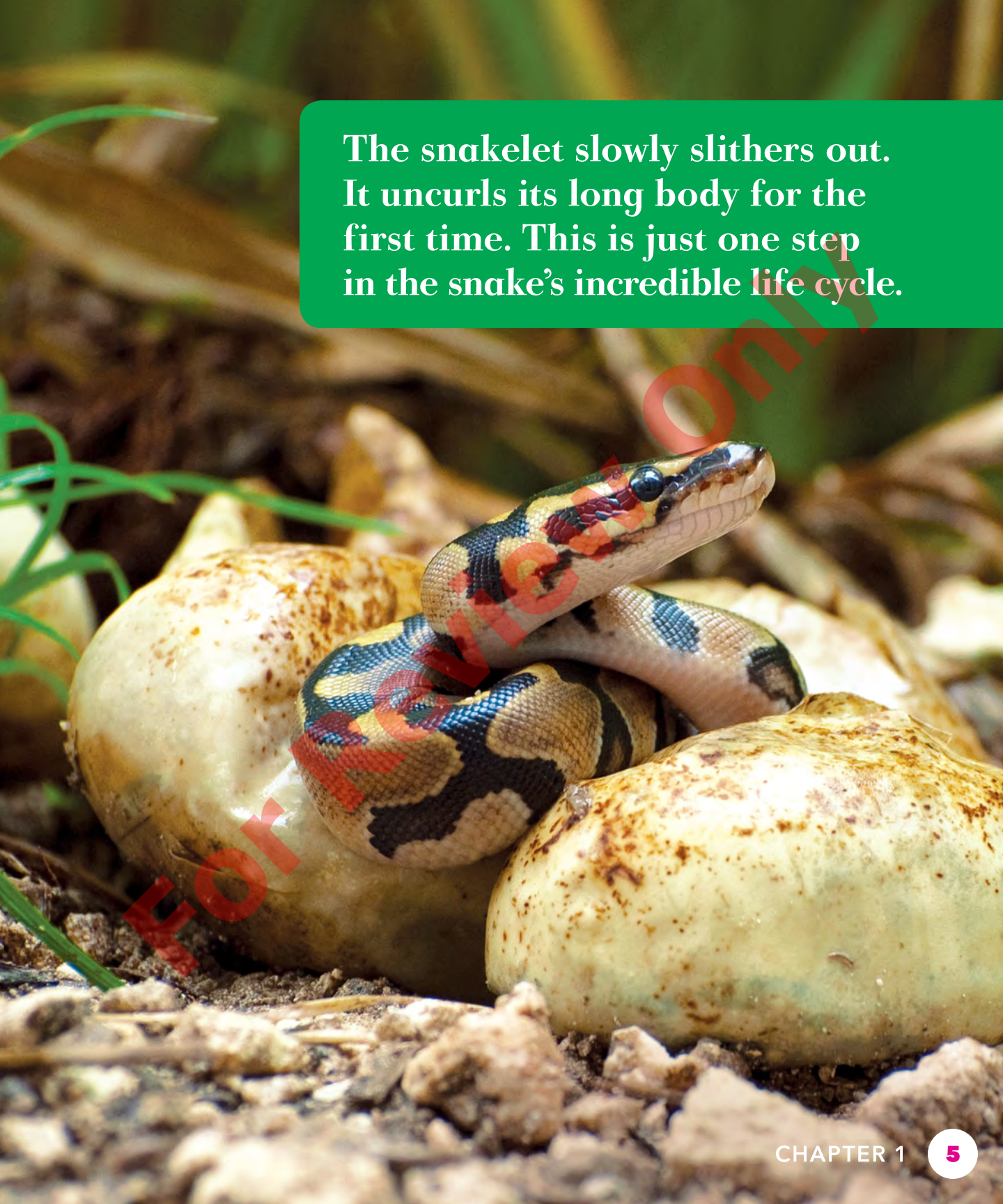
CHAPTER 1

TEARING FREE

Rip, rip. A small, soft snake egg rips open. Out pokes a tiny head. A sharp **egg tooth** helps the **snakelet** tear free.



For Review Only



The snakelet slowly slithers out. It uncurls its long body for the first time. This is just one step in the snake's incredible life cycle.

For Review Only

Most snakes **hatch** from eggs. The mother finds a warm, dark, and damp spot. She then lays her eggs on the ground or in a nest. She leaves her **clutch** of eggs. They will hatch on their own.

But other snakes stay to protect their eggs. Some warm their eggs, too. Pythons curl around their eggs. They **brood** until the eggs hatch.



DID YOU KNOW?

A corn snake lays 10 to 30 eggs in one clutch. But a Burmese python lays up to 100 eggs in one clutch!

For Review Only



For Review Only



For Review Only



There are around 3,000 different kinds of snakes. Most of these **reptiles** lay eggs. But some give birth to live snakelets. The **embryos** grow in eggs. But the eggs hatch inside the mother. Then the snakelets emerge.

For Preview Only

ACTIVITIES & TOOLS

TRY THIS!

SHEDDING SKIN

Look at a snake's shed skin. You can see patterns. They show the snake's scales. Try this activity to shed some skin. What will you see?

What You Need:

- white glue
- your hand

1. **Spread a thin layer of white glue on the palm of your hand. This is like a layer of skin.**
2. **Let it dry. Don't touch anything!**
3. **Now carefully peel off the layer of glue. Try to keep it all in one piece like a snakeskin.**
4. **Wash your hands well with soap.**
5. **Now look at the glue you peeled off. What patterns do you see? You should see lines from your hand. It has your hand's pattern, just like a snake's skin keeps its pattern.**

For Review Only