

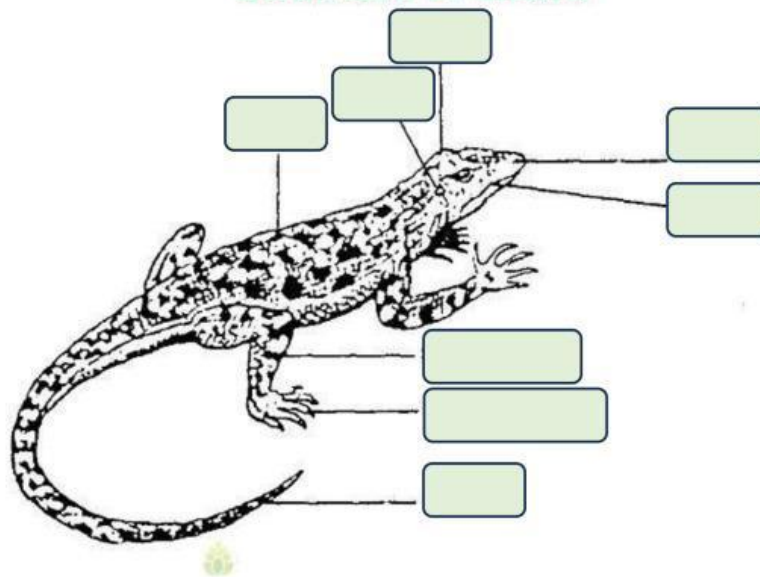
EAR
SHORT LEGS

HEAD
TOE WITH CLAWS

MOUTH
TAIL

NOSTRILS
TRUNK

Structure of Lizard



The diagram illustrates the external structure of a lizard. Overall, the reptile's body is composed of several distinct parts that contribute to its movement, survival, and interaction with the 1 _____.

At the front, the lizard has a small 2 _____ equipped with a pair of nostrils and a mouth. These features allow it to breathe and feed efficiently. Just behind the head are the 3 _____, which play a role in detecting sounds and vibrations.

The central section of the body is called the 4 _____, which provides support for the internal organs and connects the limbs to the rest of the body. Extending from the trunk are four short 5 _____, each ending in toes with claws. These enable the animal to grip surfaces, climb, and defend 6 _____ when necessary.

Finally, the 7 _____ makes up a large portion of the lizard's length. It not only helps maintain 8 _____ but can also act as a defensive tool, as some lizards detach their tails to escape predators.

In summary, the lizard's body parts work together to ensure effective 9 _____, feeding, and protection, highlighting the animal's 10 _____ to its natural habitat.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) ecosystem | B) environment | C) landscape | D) habitat |
| 2. A) skull | B) head | C) crown | D) forehead |
| 3. A) ears | B) organs | C) sensors | D) lobes |
| 4. A) torso | B) trunk | C) chest | D) cavity |
| 5. A) limbs | B) joints | C) arms | D) legs |
| 6. A) itself | B) herself | C) himself | D) one |
| 7. A) crest | B) spine | C) tail | D) scale |
| 8. A) equilibrium | B) stability | C) balance | D) proportion |
| 9. A) locomotion | B) movement | C) displacement | D) circulation |
| 10. A) adjustment | B) adaptation | C) modification | D) alteration |