

## Suggested Reading

- Clark, Penny. (2002). *Scary Creatures: Snakes Alive*. Danbury, Connecticut. Salariya Book Company.  
This book covers a wide range of snakes and their anatomy. It has exquisite visuals of different anatomical attributes and supplies little information tidbits that might get students thinking of how snakes and humans interact.
- Cannon, J. (1997). *Verdi*. New York, New York: Harcourt Brace & Company.  
Verdi is about a young snake who is bright and yellow in the beginning of the story. His mother tells him to grow up and turn green, but Verdi is confused why he needs to do that. He gets attacked by a predator and ends up turning green towards the end.  
This fiction story is a great way to get students to understand adaptation and behaviors for survival through literature.
- Patent, D. H. (2000). *Slinky Scaly Slithery Snakes*. New York, New York. Walker & Company.  
Slinky, Scaly, Slithery, Snakes is a good choice for looking into specific snakes and the adaptations they've made to their direct environment. It really gives students a broad overview of the diversity in snakes. It also covers some anatomical information but not to the level where it's very useful beyond just interesting data.
- Trueit, S. T. (2003). *Snakes. A True Book*. Danbury, Connecticut. Children's Press  
This book combines Slinky Scaly Slithery Snakes and Snakes Alive. It covers a series of individual snakes but also focuses on the anatomy. Unlike those two books, this one uses pictures of live snakes as opposed to illustrations. This can be useful for a style where realism is a stronger goal than ability to accurately see specific pieces of anatomy.
- Steffoff, R. (1997). *Snake*. New York, New York. Benchmark Books, Marshall Cavendish Corporation.  
Snake shares the real pictures of snakes quality that Snakes has. This book may appear more wordy at first but the vocabulary demand is not as high considering it is conveying the same information about behavior and anatomy. For those who decode well but struggle heavily with vocabulary this would make a nice bridge between.
- McClung, R., M. (1991). *Snakes: Their Place in the Sun*. New York, New York. A Redfeather Book, Henry Holt and Company  
Snakes: Their Place in the Sun is a little more advanced of a read. It covers the same anatomical information and behavior information of its brother books but goes further into depth with fewer pictures or illustrations, as it has both. The complexity is coupled with numerical information.
- Parsons, A. (1990). *Amazing Snakes. Eyewitness Juniors v. 3*. New York, New York. Borzoi Books, Dorling Kindersley Limited.  
Amazing Snakes defines snakes, covers a plethora of intriguing snakes and their adaptations, and explains how snakes move. This type of text would make for a good

study of biodiversity among the snake species or for an introduction to snakes in general. So many odd snakes is useful in capturing interest.

- Stafford, Peter. (2000). *SNAKES*. United States of America. Smithsonian Institution Press  
Snakes spotlights the biology, evolutionary history, and complexity of snakes. The author offers a complete look at snakes anatomy, senses, behavior, diet, reproduction, habitat, and conservation status. It's an all-encompassing book for snakes as a general topic so if you need a one stop-shop book this is you best choice.
- Mcdonald, M., A. (1997). *BOAS*. United States of America. The Child's World, Inc.  
It can be very difficult sometimes to find literature on non-venomous snakes or the very large constrictors. Everyone wants to focus specifically on the special oddity snakes. Boas does just that by focusing on the many boas specifically instead of migrating to the specialty snakes like Cobras. This is a great book for focusing on the boa family of snakes.
- Wexo, John Bonnett. (1991). *SNAKES*. United States of America. Creative Education, Inc.  
Of every animal of every literature is it at all not possible to fall in love with the Zoobooks series? While maybe now the best source for intricate scientific detail these books alone have sparked kids interest in animals for decades. Keep that in mind when trying to get kids hooked on learning and reading non-fiction or non-narrative books.