

SECTION 31-1 REVIEW

REPTILES

VOCABULARY REVIEW Define the following terms.

- 1. **carapace** _____

- 2. **ectotherm** _____

- 3. **amniotic egg** _____

- 4. **plastron** _____

- 5. **double-loop circulatory system** _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. The amniotic egg is found only in
 - a. reptiles and fish.
 - b. reptiles and birds.
 - c. reptiles, fish, and amphibians.
 - d. amphibians, fish, and birds.
- _____ 2. Gas exchange in reptiles takes place in the
 - a. gills.
 - b. lungs.
 - c. skin.
 - d. lungs and skin
- _____ 3. A female snake that retains her fertilized eggs within her body exhibits a pattern of reproduction called
 - a. oviparity.
 - b. ovoviviparity.
 - c. viviparity.
 - d. vovoparity.
- _____ 4. Crocodilians usually capture prey by
 - a. chasing after prey on land.
 - b. digging prey out of the mud of a lake.
 - c. lying in wait until the prey approaches.
 - d. using bait to lure prey into a pit.
- _____ 5. The only places on Earth where most reptiles cannot live are very
 - a. hot areas.
 - b. cold areas.
 - c. dry areas.
 - d. wet areas.

SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. Why is the skin of a reptile better adapted to a terrestrial environment than is the skin of an amphibian? (p.797)

2. Explain how a snake detects sound. (p.801)_____

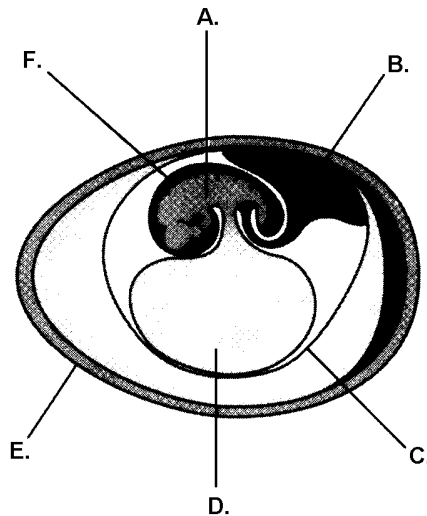
3. Explain how a viper detects prey. (p.801)_____

4. List two ways a reptile might regulate its body temperature. (p.800)_____

5. List two ways a female crocodile provides parental care. (p.804)_____

6. List three characteristics shared by all reptiles. (p.797)_____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Use the following terms to label the amniotic egg found in reptiles, birds and some mammals: allantois, amnion, chorion, embryo, shell, and yolk sac. (p.803)



SECTION 31-2 REVIEW

BIRDS

VOCABULARY REVIEW Define the following terms.

- 1. **endotherm** _____

- 2. **crop** _____

- 3. **gizzard** _____

- 4. *Archaeopteryx* _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

- _____ 1. Feathers are composed mainly of
 - a. albumen.
 - b. chitin.
 - c. protein.
 - d. cellulose.
- _____ 2. Which of the following statements about a bird's skeleton is untrue?
 - a. The skeleton is very flexible because none of the bones are fused.
 - b. Many of the bones are thin and hollow which is an adaptation for flight.
 - c. The bones of bird wings are homologous to the bones in other vertebrate front limbs.
 - d. The bones are lighter than those of reptiles.
- _____ 3. Bird reproduction is characterized by
 - a. retaining the eggs inside the female body until they hatch.
 - b. laying amniotic eggs in a nest.
 - c. giving live birth to their young.
 - d. All of the above are correct answers.
- _____ 4. When a bird breathes, air moves from the posterior air sacs to the
 - a. anterior air sacs.
 - b. lungs.
 - c. trachea.
 - d. outside of the bird.
- _____ 5. One characteristic that *Archaeopteryx* had but most dinosaurs lacked was
 - a. feathers.
 - b. scales.
 - c. teeth.
 - d. a tail.

SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. List two functions for which feathers are important. (p.806) _____

2. What makes a bird's respiratory system different than the respiratory systems of reptiles? (p.810) _____

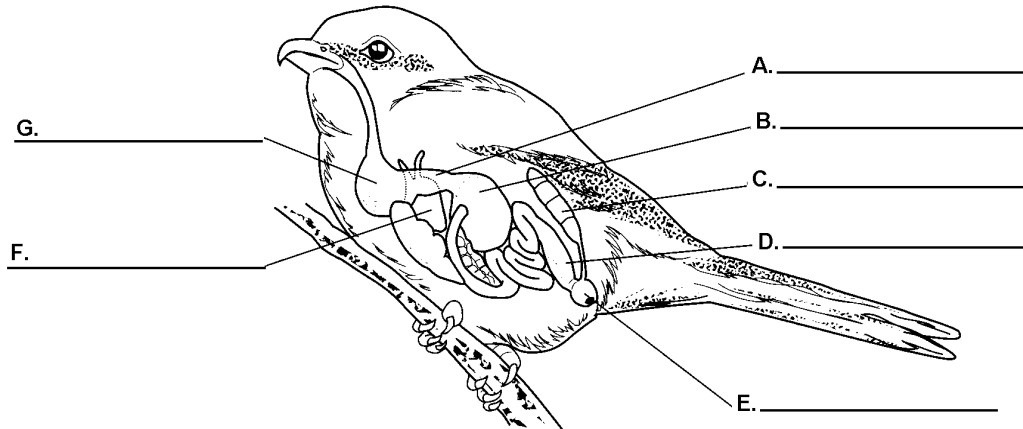
3. How do birds eliminate nitrogenous waste? (p.811) _____

4. Name three navigation cues that may be used by migrating birds. (p.814) _____

5. Why is the breast the meatiest part of a chicken or turkey? (p.812) _____

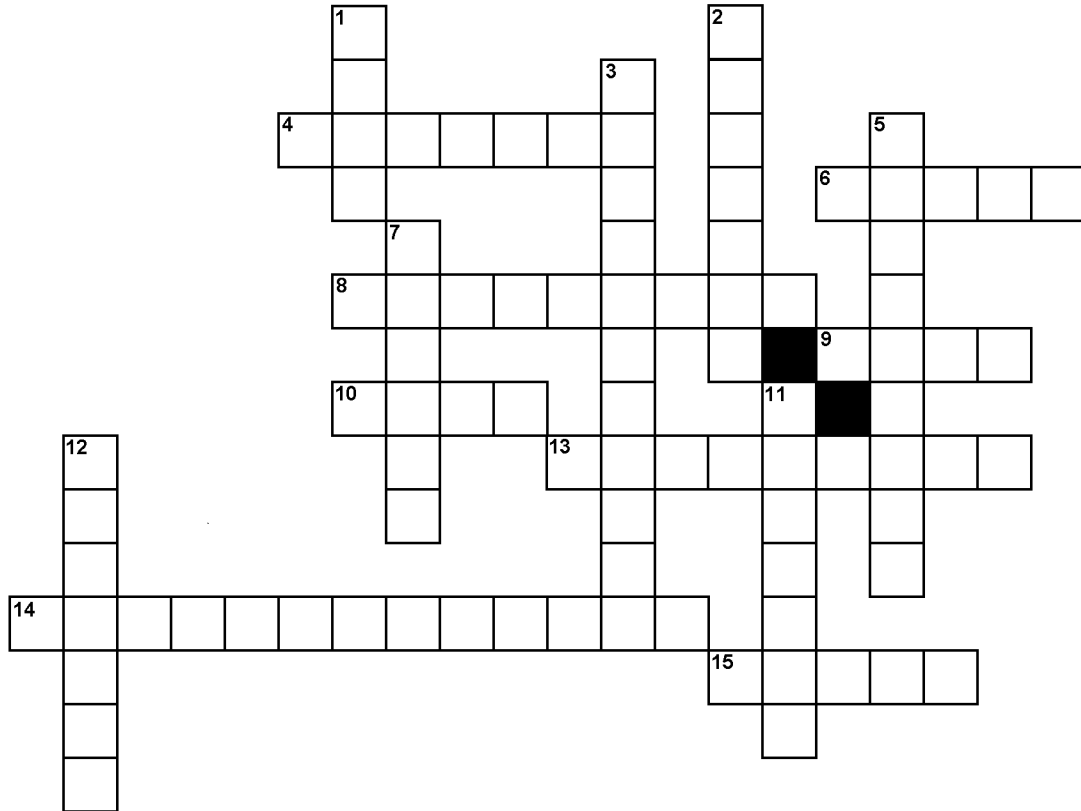
6. When a homing pigeon is released some distance from its loft with a small magnet tied to its back, it has no difficulty finding its way back to the loft on a sunny day but becomes disoriented and lost on an overcast day. What do these observations suggest about how homing pigeons navigate? (p.814) _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Identify the structures labeled A-G in the diagram of a bird shown below. Use the following terms: first chamber of stomach, crop, heart, cloaca, gizzard, large intestine and kidney. (p.809)



VOCABULARY - CHAPTER 31

The crossword puzzle is a simple way to master some of the more important vocabulary terms in this chapter.



Across

4. _____ feathers give the bird its shape and the ability to fly
6. the _____ gland is an oil gland used by birds to condition their feathers
8. fused vertebrae that support the tail feathers in birds
9. a _____ feather is a small, fluffy feather that is used to insulate a bird
10. crop _____ is a secretion of nutritious liquid food produced by pigeons and doves
13. born helpless with eyes closed and very few feathers
14. a fossilized bird that shows both reptilian and bird traits
15. the featherless area of a bird used to incubate eggs is called the _____ patch

Down

1. an enlargement of the esophagus used to store food in birds
2. fused collar bones that are often called the wishbone
3. branch of biology that studies birds
5. born ready to go; capable of leaving the nest and feeding on their own
7. song box of birds; their larynx
11. muscular stomach often associated with small rocks
12. the breast bone in birds and humans

The following terms are **not** found in this chapter but are in this puzzle. Use another resource and look up their meanings to complete this vocabulary puzzle. **preen, pygostyle, milk, altricial, brood, furcula, precocial, syrinx, ornithology, and sternum.**