Test Prep Pretest

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. e
9. c
10. f
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. ventricle, separate
15. jaw
16. ducks
17. contour feathers
18. ectotherms
19. amniotic
20. oviparous
21. ovoviviparous
22. Reptiles have a strong, bony skeleton with two pairs of limbs positioned beneath the body. Reptiles have clawed toes, which help them grip the ground.
23. A turtle's shell is streamlined for rapid movement in water. The carapace (top) and plastron (bottom) are made of fused plates of bone covered with horny shields or tough skin. The spine is fused to the inside of the carapace. The shell provides protection and support for muscle attachments.
24. A bird lung is more efficient. The lungs are connected to a series of air sacs that make one-way air flow possible. Thus, the lungs are exposed only to fresh air, which increases the amount of oxygen the lungs absorb. Also, because the flow of blood in the lungs runs in a different direction than the flow of air, oxygen absorption is increased.
25. Bones are thin and hollow to reduce weight. Many bones, such as the collarbone, are fused to form a sturdy frame that anchors the flight muscles. The breastbone is keeled and serves as a place for attachment of the large breast muscles.

Quiz

SECTION: THE REPTILE BODY

1. c
2. a
3. f
4. d
5. b
6. e
7. d
8. d
9. c
10. a

SECTION: GROUPS OF REPTILES

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. f
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. c

SECTION: THE BIRD BODY

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. f
6. d
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. a

SECTION: GROUPS OF BIRDS

1. a
2. e
3. b
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. a

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. b
11. down feathers
12. contour feathers
13. oviparous
14. crocodilians
15. ovoviviparious
16. tuataras
17. a flexible jaw
18. have air sacs
19. long toes
20. a partially divided ventricle
21. domed
22. a thick layer of fat
23. d
24. c
25. a
26. b
27. c
28. a
29. b

Chapter Test (General)

1. f
2. b
3. a
4. g
11. d
12. d
13. a
14. c

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5. d
6. e
7. c
8. c
9. b
10. c
15. a
16. b
17. b
18. d
19. a
20. c

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. a
2. e
3. d
4. c
5. f
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. a
12. c
13. ventricle
14. ectotherms
15. amniotic, scales
16. folds
17. fangs
18. contour feathers
19. plastron
20. forelimbs
21. Birds of prey have sharp, curved beaks for tearing and pulling apart prey, and they have powerful, curved talons for seizing and gripping prey.
22. A snake's jaw is very flexible because it has five points of movement. At one of these points—the chin—the halves of the lower jaw are connected by an elastic ligament that permits the lower jaw to spread apart when a large meal is being swallowed.
23. Contour feathers cover an adult bird's body, give it shape, and make it aerodynamic. Specialized contour feathers on the wings and tail help provide lift for flight. Down feathers cover young birds and are found beneath the contour feathers of adults. Down feathers conserve body heat by providing insulation.
24. Pit organs are structures located beneath each eye, which are sensitive to heat. They allow the snake to determine the direction and distance to a warm object.
25. Oxygen-poor blood from the body enters the right atrium, which pumps this blood to the right ventricle. The right ventricle pumps the oxygen-poor blood to the lungs. Oxygen-rich blood from the lungs enters the left atrium, which pumps this blood to the left ventricle. The left ventricle pumps the oxygen-rich blood to the body.

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