

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**BIRD Chapter Questions**  
(Chap 44 pp 861-874)

Birds use their beaks to rub their feathers with oil secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. follicles
- B. preen gland
- C. crop
- D. proventriculus

In a bird the breakdown of food begins in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. small intestine
- B. esophagus
- C. proventriculus
- D. crop

Baby birds that are active and can walk, swim, and feed themselves as soon as they hatch are called \_\_\_\_\_ young.

- A. precocial
- B. altricial
- C. ectothermic
- D. ornithologic

Modifications for flight in the skeleton of a bird include \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thin, hollow bones
- B. fusing the last vertebrae (pygostyle)
- C. fusing bones in the pelvic and pectoral girdles
- D. All of the above

Feathers are composed mainly of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. albumen
- B. chitin
- C. keratin
- D. cellulose

Which of the following statements about a bird's skeleton is NOT TRUE?

- A. The skeleton is very flexible because NONE of the bones are fused.
- B. Many of the bones are thin-walled and hollow.
- C. Air sacs from the respiratory system penetrate into some of the bones.
- D. Bird bones are less dense than the bones of non-flying animals.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the type of reproduction seen in birds.

- A. viviparity
- B. oviparity
- C. ovoviviparity
- D. both oviparity and viviparity

The part of the bird's digestive system that contains small rocks for grinding food is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stomach
- B. crop
- C. gizzard
- D. proventriculus

Bird droppings are a mixture of feces and \_\_\_\_\_..

- A. ammonia
- B. uric acid
- C. urea
- D. None of the above. Birds don't make nitrogen waste.

Which of the following is NOT a function of the respiratory air sacs in birds?

- A. exchange gases
- B. store air
- C. reduce the bird's density
- D. help provide oxygenated air during both inhalation and exhalation

The pygostyle is part of a bird's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pectoral girdle
- B. beak
- C. flight muscles
- D. spine

When a bird INHALES, air enters \_\_\_\_\_

- A. both the lungs and posterior air sacs
- B. only the anterior air sacs
- C. only the lungs
- D. only the posterior air sacs

When a bird EXHALES, air moves from the \_\_\_\_\_

- A. posterior air sacs into the lungs
- B. lungs into the anterior air sacs
- C. anterior air sacs to exit the body
- D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

The syrinx in a bird is involved with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. digesting food
- B. singing
- C. finding direction
- D. breathing

The microscopic hooks that interlock to give a feather its sturdy, flexible shape are called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. vanes
- B. follicles
- C. barbs
- D. barbules

Which of the following is NOT a function of feathers?

- A. Provide lift during flight
- B. Help with cutaneous respiration
- C. Display coloration to attract a mate or hide from predators
- D. Conserve body heat

Birds find their direction when they migrate by using \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the position of the sun and stars
- B. topographical landmarks like rivers and mountains
- C. changes in the magnetic field and low frequency sounds
- D. changes in air pressure
- E. ALL of these

If the statement is TRUE , circle T. If the statement is FALSE, circle F and MAKE CORRECTIONS TO MAKE IT TRUE..

T F Birds periodically molt or shed their feathers.

T F Birds are ectothermic.

T F Like mammals, bird red blood cells have NO nuclei.

T F Birds see in “black and white”.

T F Birds have external fertilization and are viviparous.

T F *Archaeopteryx*, the first bird, shared several characteristics with dinosaurs including teeth, claws on its wings, and a long tail.

T F Birds survived the asteroid impact that is thought to have wiped out the dinosaurs.

T F Birds have oxygenated air in their lungs ONLY when they INHALE.

Birds have \_\_\_\_\_ chambers in their heart and \_\_\_\_\_ loops in their circulatory system.  
How many? How many?

LOOK ON PAGE 861 and list some of the characteristics distinctive to BIRDS.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

<b>COMPARE BABIES</b>	<b>PRECOCIAL</b>	<b>ALTRICIAL</b>
<b>Abilities when they hatch?</b>		

**Why might it be an advantage for birds that lay eggs on the ground (like ducks and pheasants) to have PRECOCIAL rather than ALTRICIAL babies?**

**HINT: Look at your answer to the question above)**

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**Explain what the location of a bird's eyes have to do with the kind of vision it has.**

**(Ex: pigeons have eyes on sides of head; owls have eyes on the front of their faces)**

**Eyes on front of face give \_\_\_\_\_ vision**

**Eyes on sides of head give \_\_\_\_\_ vision**