

NAME _____

REPTILE QUESTIONS

(Chapter 43 p 839 - 854)

MATCH THE VOCAB WORD WITH ITS DEFINITION

VILLI	SEPTUM	ALVEOLI	AUTOTOMY	JACOBSON'S ORGAN
CARAPACE	PLASTRON	ELAPID	CONSTRUCTOR	VIPER

- _____ sense organ in the mouth of a snake used to detect odors
- _____ Ventral "tummy" shell in a turtle
- _____ Small air sacs that line the lungs which increase surface area for greater gas exchange
- _____ Domed dorsal shell in a turtle
- _____ Finger-like extensions that line the small intestine which increase surface area for greater nutrient absorption
- _____ Dividing wall that separates an organ
- _____ The ability to detach body parts on purpose to escape predators or repair injuries; Self-amputation
- _____ Type of snake that kills its prey by squeezing and suffocation
- _____ Type of snake that kills its prey by injecting venom with small fixed (non-movable) fangs
- _____ Type of snake that kills its prey by injecting venom with large moveable fangs

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Circle ALL that are TRUE. There may be MORE THAN ONE correct answer.

The earliest reptiles were _____.

- A. small four-legged vertebrates that resembled lizards with teeth for eating insects
- B. ray-finned fish that ate plants
- C. flying carnivorous dinosaurs
- D. giant four-legged dinosaurs that ate plants

Reptiles excrete their nitrogen waste in the form of _____.

- A. ammonia through their gills like fish
- B. urea diluted with water as urine
- C. uric acid diluted with water as urine
- D. None of these; They don't excrete nitrogen waste.

The amniotic egg is found in _____.

- A. only reptiles
- B. just reptiles and birds
- C. most reptiles, all birds, and a few mammals
- D. amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals

Gas exchange in reptiles takes place with _____.

- A. gills
- B. lungs
- C. skin gills
- D. lungs and skin

Reptile hearts are different from amphibian hearts because _____.

- A. most reptile hearts have 4 chambers and amphibians have only 3.
- B. high and low oxygen blood mix in active reptiles but not in amphibians
- C. reptile circulation has 3 loops instead of 2 like an amphibian
- D. the conus arteriosus and sinus venosus are smaller in reptiles than in amphibians

Ectotherms require less energy than endotherms because _____.

- A. their metabolism is very slow
- B. their muscles are very efficient
- C. they have very large fat reserves
- D. their cellular activities do not require ATP

Which is the only group of reptiles that has a septum which COMPLETELY DIVIDES the ventricle in its heart?

- A. turtles
- B. snakes
- C. lizards
- D. crocodiles

An example of a constrictor is a _____.

- A. cobra
- B. python

C. rattlesnake

The LIVING reptiles most closely related to dinosaurs are _____.

- A. turtles
- B. lizards
- C. crocodiles
- D. tuataras

Which of the following are mechanisms used by lizards to defend themselves against predators?

- A. delivering a venomous bite
- B. detaching their tail
- C. concealing themselves with camouflage
- D. spraying a bad smelling chemical like a skunk does

The membrane that encloses the reptilian embryo and its surrounding fluid is the _____.

- A. amnion
- B. yolk sac
- C. allantois
- D. chorion

One way turtles are different from other reptiles is that turtles have NO _____.

- A. penis
- B. teeth
- C. claws
- D. carapace

Reptiles can constrict the pulmonary arteries to bypass the lungs when they _____.

- A. are inactive
- B. want to warm up quickly
- C. are eating
- D. hold their breath under water

Keratin is found in _____ (Hint: It's a vocab word)

- A. reptiles
- B. birds
- C. mammals
- D. fish

The evolution of _____ in reptiles was an improvement NOT SEEN in amphibians that allowed reptiles to move out on land away from water.

- A. lungs
- B. legs
- C. amniotic eggs
- D. amplexus

Which of the following are characteristics of reptiles? (Hint; look on page 850 in your book)

- A. lay amniotic eggs
- B. thin, moist skin
- C. thick, scaly skin
- D. internal fertilization

E. ectothermic metabolism

Describe and compare the 3 patterns of reproduction seen in reptiles

TYPE OF REPRODUCTION	OVIPARITY	OVOVIVIPARITY	VIVIPARITY
EGG HAS: Shell? OR NO shell ?			
EMBRYO grows: INSIDE? OUTSIDE? mother's body			
Nourishment(food) comes from: MOTHER? EGG?			

* * * * *

Many reptiles that live in colder climates are VIVIPAROUS or OVOVIVIPAROUS.
Explain how this type of reproduction would help increase chances for offspring survival.

Name the 4 ORDERS of reptiles described in your book and give an example of each.

<u>REPTILE ORDER</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

* * * * *

Scientists believe that an asteroid hit the Earth 65 million years ago sending so much dust into the atmosphere that the sunlight was blocked out changing the climate and causing the mass extinction of the larger reptiles (dinosaurs).

Give 3 pieces of evidence for this Asteroid-Impact hypothesis.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____