

## WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT REPTILES

### Review:

Vocab list

TURTLE Body Systems sheet

Chapter ?'s

Turtle Lab

Reptile flow chart/Characteristics

Reptile comparison/Fish-Frog-Turtle Comparison

### CLASSIFICATION/CHARACTERISTICS

Know THE CLASSIFICATION LEVELS for TURTLES: Kingdom (ANIMALIA), phylum (CHORDATA), subphylum, (VERTEBRATA); class (REPTILIA); ORDER(Chelonia).

Be able to give their Latin meanings.

Be able to name the 4 main ORDERS of reptiles and give examples of each.

What Characteristics do all Reptiles share?

### BODY ORGANS

BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY AND NAME PARTS IN A DIAGRAM

(outsides, body organs, mouth openings/structures, reproductive, amniotic egg)

Be able to NAME, give FUNCTIONS, & body SYSTEM of all organs

(including BRAIN: Brain lobes are same as a fish and frogs)

Note especially the organs/changes that are “new/improved” that we haven’t seen before.

(Ex; internal fertilization, partial septum, amniotic eggs, alveoli, epididymis)

Where are BILE, TRYPSIN, INSULIN, GLUCAGON, & THYROXIN made?

What is the function of these substances? How is GLUCAGON different from GLYCOGEN?

What kind of nitrogen waste do reptiles excrete ?

### CIRCULATORY:

How are capillaries, veins, and arteries different? How is a reptile heart changed from a frog’s heart?

How many chambers are in a turtle heart? How many loops in its circulation? Be able to trace the path of blood flow in a turtle’s body? *Note: blood only goes through sinus venosus when returning from body not from lungs!* Where is the HIGH oxygen blood? Where is the LOW oxygen blood?

Where does the PULMONARY, RENAL, HEPATIC; CORONARY circulation go? How are reptile red blood cells different from human RBC’s? (fish, amphibian, and reptile RBC’s have cell nuclei; ours don’t)

### REPRODUCTIVE:

Where does fertilization happen? What advantages does internal fertilization provide? (increases chances of sperm finding egg; allows for shell to be added) What kind of development do reptiles have? What are the three kinds of reproduction seen in reptiles? How are oviparity, ovoviviparity, and viviparity different? How is the sex of turtles determined? Which groups of reptiles show other kinds of reproduction besides oviparity? What are the parts in an amniotic egg? What do they do?

### MISCELLANEOUS:

What do Ectothermic and endothermic mean? What is the difference between osmoregulation and thermoregulation? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being ectothermic?

### ANIMAL COMPARISONS (How are they alike OR different?)

Be able to compare TURTLES to FISH and FROGS. How are the different groups of reptiles different? Which kind of reptile has a 4 chamber heart? Which kind of reptile has its pelvic and pectoral girdles inside its ribcage? Which kind of reptile has no teeth?