

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The chorion and amnion are
 - a) species of primitive fish believed to have been ancestors of modern-day amphibians.
 - b) protective membranes in reptile and bird eggs.
 - c) protective jelly-like coatings that surround amphibian eggs once they have been fertilized.
 - d) chemical forms of nitrogen-containing waste found in aquatic and terrestrial animals, respectively.

2. Which of the following is a reptilian adaptation to living on land?
 - a) external fertilization
 - b) endothermic temperature regulation
 - c) respiration through gills
 - d) the amniotic egg

3. The eggs of reptiles, birds, and mammals are surrounded by
 - a) the placenta..
 - b) watertight membranes.
 - c) the yolk
 - d) a jelly-like, permeable coating.

4. The outermost membrane of a reptilian egg is the
 - a) allantois.
 - b) yolk sac.
 - c) mitotic membrane.
 - d) chorion.

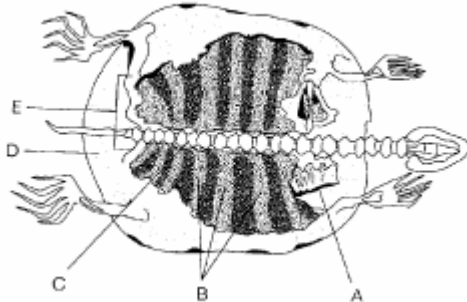
5. The skin of reptiles is
 - a) moist and watertight.
 - b) moist and thin.
 - c) dry and nearly watertight.
 - d) dry and watertight.

6. amphibian : moist ::
 - a) ball : square
 - b) oxygen : liquid
 - c) reptile : scaly
 - d) lung : primitive

7. Reptiles, except for alligators and crocodiles, have a heart that has
 - a) two atria and two ventricles.
 - b) two atria and one partially divided ventricle.
 - c) one atrium and two partially divided ventricles.
 - d) two atria and two partially divided ventricles.

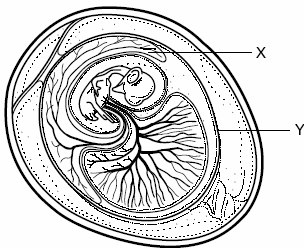
8. rattlesnake pit organ : heat ::
- a) camera light meter : vibrations
 - b) cat's whisker : light
 - c) crocodile eye : heat
 - d) human ear : sound
9. Reptiles are
- a) ectothermic..
 - b) endothermic.
 - c) ergothermic
 - d) None of the above
10. Endothermic animals
- a) have bodies whose metabolisms maintain a constant internal temperature.
 - b) have body temperatures that are not stable.
 - c) are found among the reptiles.
 - d) are coldblooded.
11. A four-chambered heart is a characteristic of all
- a) ectotherms.
 - b) reptiles.
 - c) amphibians.
 - d) endotherms.
12. One disadvantage of endothermy is that it
- a) limits the size of an organism.
 - b) requires a relatively greater amount of food.
 - c) impedes circulation.
 - d) limits the organism to temperate climates.
13. Some animals are oviparous. This means that their young
- a) are nourished by a placenta.
 - b) are born live from eggs that hatch within the mother's body.
 - c) hatch from eggs laid outside the mother's body.
 - d) continue to develop in the mother's pouch.
14. Crocodylians are
- a) herbivorous.
 - b) carnivorous.
 - c) omnivorous.
 - d) carnivorous during the winter months and herbivorous during the summer months.
15. Autotomy in lizards and other animals is the ability to
- a) maintain warm body temperature by basking in sunlight.
 - b) capture enough prey to meet survival needs.
 - c) lay eggs that hatch without requiring incubation by a parent's body.
 - d) detach a limb when attacked by a predator.

16. Which of the following is true of snakes?
- a) They lack limbs.
 - b) They lack movable eyelids.
 - c) They lack external ears.
 - d) All of the above



17. Refer to the illustration above. The pectoral girdle is labeled
- a) "A."
 - b) "B."
 - c) "C."
 - d) "D."
18. Refer to the illustration above. In a turtle, the
- a) ribs are reduced or missing.
 - b) shells are made of calcified cartilage.
 - c) vertebrae are fused to the ventral shell.
 - d) None of the above

19. The heat-sensing organs between the eyes and nostril on each side of the head of a rattlesnake are the
- a. tracheal organs.
 - b. Jacobson's organs.
 - c. thermal organs.
 - d. pit organs.



20. In the diagram at right, the membrane labeled Y represents what part of the amniotic egg?
- a) allantois
 - b) amnion
 - c) chorion
 - d) yolk sac

21. Evaporation of body water can be limited by
- a) mucus on amphibians.
 - b) a waxy coating on spiders.
 - c) reptilian scales.
 - d) All of the above
22. While frogs breathe by changing the air pressure in their mouths, reptiles breathe by
- a) expanding and contracting the muscles of their lungs.
 - b) sucking air into their lungs.
 - c) changing the air pressure in their thorax.
 - d) taking in air they encounter in currents or as they move.
23. Unlike other living reptiles, crocodilians
- a) are viviparous.
 - b) have a three-chambered heart.
 - c) care for their young after hatching.
 - d) have a synapsid skull.
24. Unlike other reptiles, turtles and tortoises
- a) live only in water.
 - b) are prehistoric.
 - c) are endangered.
 - d) do not have teeth.
25. The tuataras are named for the
- a) spiny crest on their back..
 - b) large size.
 - c) the islands they inhabit
 - d) the prey they eat.