

Name: KEY

## Zoology Test #7 Study Guide: Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals

**Directions:** Complete the following questions to help prepare for your unit test

- What are the orders for the following:
  - Turtles Testudines
  - Snakes and lizards Squamata
  - Crocodiles and alligators Crocodylia
- Are reptiles ectothermic and endothermic?
- Do reptiles shed their skin? Yes
- Do reptiles have lungs? Gills? No
- How many chambers do reptile hearts have? How many to crocodilians have? 4
- Describe a reptile egg. 3
- What are the two reasons reptiles bask in the sun?
  - ① Thermoregulation
  - ② Vitamin D regulation
- The Carapace is the dorsal or top of a turtle shell and the plastron is the ventral shell or bottom of a turtle shell.
- What is a scute? A "scale" on a turtle shell
- Are turtles able to leave their shell? NO
- Describe the feet of water turtles, land turtles and marine turtles.

fresh water: long claws + webbed feet  
Land: short legs, claws  
Marine: flippers, limited claws
- How is the sex of a reptile determined? Based on the temperature the eggs are kept at
- Do snakes chew their food or swallow it whole?
- What do crocodilians eat? live animals such as birds, small mammals, and fish
- Do crocodilians take care of their young? Yes
- Are birds endothermic or ectothermic?
- How many legs do birds have? What are they covered in?

2 scales
- Why are bird bones hollow?

To reduce body weight to help the fly
- What are bird feather made of?

Keratin

20. Name the feather type:

- Are outer feathers that provide coloring *Contour feather*
- Are large flight feathers *Remiges*
- Are tail feathers *Pectrices*
- Help streamline the shape of wings and tail, provide insulation *Coverts*
- Soft inner feathers that keep them warm *Down feathers*

21. Preening is the process by which birds groom and care for their feathers.

22. Are males or female birds usually more colorful? *Males*

23. Molting is the process of shedding feathers and replacing them with new feathers

24. What is a uropygial gland? *Oil gland at base of tail. The oil coats the feathers to waterproof them*

25. What is a gular pouch?

*A throat pouch that may hold food, release body heat or attract a mate*

26. Explain each feeding technique:

- Plunge dive - *Dives into water to catch fish*
- skimmers - *Fly along top of water w/ mouth open*
- canopy feeding - *Creates a shadow w/ wings to trick fish*
- nectar feeding - *Eats nectar from flowers*

27. Define crop and gizzard - *Crop: Food is stored & moistened, Gizzard - Grinds food*

28. Define each type of nest

- Cavity - *hollow opening in tree*
- Cup - *Shaped like a cup; made of straw/twigs*
- Pendulum - *hangs from tree, made of moss, twigs.*
- Platform - *mostly flat, twigs are used mostly*
- spherical - *Ball shaped, made of grass*

29. Clutch is a group of eggs in a nest

30. Preocial: Hatch with eyes open, able to walk & swim, and covered in down.

31. Altricial: Hatched with eyes closed & naked; helpless and completely dependent on parents

32. Passerines: Perching birds make up the largest group of birds. Beaks are designed for the type of food they eat. Perching foot = 3 toes point forward & one points backward

33. Lobed feet includes coots & grebes, Lobes that aid in swimming and walking on mud & vegetation

34. Swimming birds: Have short legs with webbed feet. Ducks do not have teeth. The lamellae look like teeth, but are formed out of the hard material of the mandible that allows the duck to strain food from the water.

35. Wading birds have long skinny legs and live near shallow water. They eat fish, crustaceans, mollusks and small mammals

36. How many chambers does a mammal heart have? 4

37. How many cervical (neck) vertebrae do mammals have? 7

38. Are mammals endothermic or ectothermic?

39. Do mammals have moveable eyelids? Yes

40. What are the 3 main types of mammals. Provide examples of each type.

Viviparous/Placental - rodents, whales, cats, dogs  
Marsupials - kangaroos, koala bears  
Monotremes - Platypus

41. Which type of mammal lays eggs?

Monotremes

42. Which animal is the only mammal naturally capable of true flight? Bats

43. Explain the difference between horns and antlers.

Antlers ~~horns~~ are found on males and are shed each season  
Horns are found on both males and females and aren't shed

44. Where does a baby kangaroo do after it is born? Does the mother move it there or does the baby do it on its own? It moves to the mother's pouch on its own

45. What is a ungulate? An animal with hooves

46. Are dolphins technically a type of whale? Yes

47. What are the different feeding styles of baleen whales?

- ① Gulpers - Gulp water/food
- ② Skimmers - swim w/ mouth open
- ③ Benthic feeders - feed on the bottom of the ocean floor