**The Mammalian Body** (p. 800 – 816)

**I. Key Characteristics Of Mammals**

 **1. Why does the mammalian kidney help mammals retain water better than reptiles?**

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 **2. Only mammals have hair.**

 Circle One : True False

 **3. What is the main function of hair? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **4. List three other uses of mammalian hair other than insulation.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Mammalian Teeth**

 **1. List four uses of mammalian teeth.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. Match each type of tooth with the correct uses.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Incisors A. Used for biting and cutting.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canines B. Used for crushing and grinding.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Molars C. Used for stabbing and holding.

 **3. Mammalian diet can be determined by examining the teeth.**

 Circle One : True False

**III. Body Temperature**

 **1. What type of metabolism do mammals exhibit?**

 Circle One : Endothermic Ectothermic

 **2. What makes mammal lungs much more efficient than amphibians or reptiles?**

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 **3. What is the main muscle that regulates mammalian breathing? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **4. Define the term alveoli.**

 Alveoli –

 **5.** **What type of heart do mammals have?**

 Circle One : 2-Chambered 3-Chambered 4-Chambered

 **6. What type of blood circulation do mammals possess?**

 Circle One : Single-Loop Circulation Double-Loop Circulation

**IV. Parental Care**

 **1. Define the term mammary glands.**

 Mammary Glands –

 **2. What makes milk an ideal food source for mammal young?**

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 **3. Define the term weaning.**

 Weaning –

**V. Reproduction**

 **1. What type of reproduction occurs with mammals?**

 Circle One : External Fertilization Internal Fertilization

 **2. Match the mammal groups with the correct definitions.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monotremes A. Young develop in female’s uterus & nourished by blood.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Marsupials B. Reproduce by laying eggs and possess a cloaca.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Placental C. Offspring born tiny & undeveloped; crawl into a pouch.

 **3. Marsupial mammals typically have a longer gestation period than placental mammals.**

 Circle One : True False

**VI. Modern Placental Mammals**

 **1. Match the mammal orders with the correct characteristics and examples.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Artiodactyla A. Mammals with chisel-shaped front teeth (rabbits, pikas, hares)

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Carnivora B. Flying mammals (fruit bats, flying foxes, vampire bats)

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cetecea C. Mammals with trunks (African elephants, Indian elephant)

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chiroptera D. Body covered with overlapping scales (scaly anteaters)

 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dermoptera E. Odd-toe ungulates (horses, donkeys, rhinoceroses, tapirs, zebras)

 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Edentata F. Glide on a sheet of skin between legs (flying lemurs)

 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hyracoidea G. Meat-eating mammals (dogs, cats, bears, raccoons, skunks, pandas)

 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Insectivora H. Pouched mammals (kangaroo, opossum, koalas, wombats, wallaroos)

 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lagomorpha I. Feed at sea and mate on land (seals, sea lions, walruses)

 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Macroscelidea J. Ground-dwelling with long snout & sharp teeth (tree shrews)

 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Marsupialia K. Arthropod-eating mammals (shrew, moles, hedgehogs)

 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monotremata L. Gnawing mammals (rats, beavers, guinea pigs, capybara, squirrels)

 13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Perissodactyla M. Nocturnal mammal with big ears & long snout (aardvarks)

 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pholidota N. Slow-moving aquatic mammals (manatees, dugongs)

 15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pinnipedia O. Rabbit-like mammal with short ears & hooved toes (hyraxes)

 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Proboscidea P. Most intelligent mammals (humans, lemurs, monkeys, apes)

 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Primates Q. Fully aquatic mammals (whales, dolphins, porpoises)

 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rodentia R. Ground-dwelling, hopping insect eaters (elephant shrews)

 19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scandentia S. Egg-laying mammals (duckbill platypus, short-beaked echidna)

 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sirenia T. Even-toed ungulates (sheep, cow, hippopotamus, camel, giraffe, pig)

 21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tubulidentata U. Mammals with reduced or absent teeth (anteaters, armadillos)