**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)