**The Reptilian Body** (p. 772 – 783)

**I. Key Characteristics Of Reptiles**

 **1.** **Circle the correct characteristics of reptiles.**

 Habitat : Colder Warmer

 Skeleton : Hydrostatic Skeleton Endoskeleton Exoskeleton

 Toes: Clawed Not Clawed

 Metabolism : Endothermic Ectothermic

 **2. How do ectotherms control their body temperature?**

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**II. Water Retention**

 **1. What are two adaptations that reptiles acquired to handle water losses?**

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

 **2. Define the term amniotic egg.**

 Amniotic Egg –

 **3. Match the parts of an amniotic egg with the correct definitions.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Allantois A. Contains the developing embryo’s food supply.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amnion B. Allows oxygen to enter and carbon dioxide to leave.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chorion C. Encloses the embryo within a watery environment.

 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yolk Sac D. Sac that stores waste products and provides gas exchange.

 **4. Which of the following is characteristic of reptile reproduction?**

 Circle One : External Fertilization Internal Fertilization

**III. Respiration**

 **1. List two ways that reptile lungs are more efficient than amphibian lungs.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. What type of heart do most reptiles have?**

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 **3. What type of blood circulation do reptiles possess?**

 Circle One : Single-Loop Circulation Double-Loop Circulation

**IV. Reproduction**

 **1. Match the different reproductive styles of reptiles with the correct definitions.**

 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oviparous A. Eggs retained before hatching or hatch in female.

 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ovoviviparous B. Young hatch from eggs.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Viviparous C. Give birth to live young not eggs.

 **2. List examples of reptiles that are oviparous and ovoviviparous.**

 Oviparous : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Ovoviviparous : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. Lizards & Snakes**

 **1. List four examples of lizards.**

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

 **2. Generally, lizards are carnivorous.**

 Circle One : True False

 **3. What is the world’s largest living reptile species? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **4. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false about snakes.**

 a. Most snakes possess no trace of a pectoral girdle.

 b. Snakes have a flexible jaw with three points of movement.

 c. Constrictors subdue their prey by squeezing prey until it suffocates.

 d. Venomous snakes have a modified salivary gland that produces venom.

 **5. How many recognized families of snakes are venomous? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**VI. Other Orders Of Reptiles**

 **1. Differentiate between turtles and tortoises.**

 Turtles : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Tortoises : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about crocodilians.**

 a. Crocodilians include alligators, crocodiles, caimans, and gavials.

 b. They are aggressive carnivores.

 c. Crocodilians capture prey by using stealth tactics.

 d. Like other reptiles, crocodilians do not care for their young after hatching.

 **3. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false concerning tuataras.**

 a. One living species of tuataras live in New Zealand.

 b. Unlike most reptiles, tuataras are active at night when it is cooler.

 c. Tuataras have not changed evolutionarily for 150 million years.

 d. Human migration to New Zealand has caused tuatara populations to decline.