Name	

Characteristics & Diversity Of Birds (p. 784 – 792)							
I. Ke	y Characteristics Of Bi	rds					
	1. Birds belong to the	e vertebrate class of	Aves				
2. Circle the correct characteristics of birds. (Circle all that apply.)							
Milwankee	<u>Teeth</u> :	Present	Not present				
	<u>Tail</u> :	Large	Reduced In Size	5			
) Leh Behavio	Eggs:	Amniotic	Unshelled				
•	Scales:	Present -legs	Modified	Not present			
	<u>Flight</u> :	All capable	None capable	Some capable			
1 11 31		hers? (Compared to rep					
(Molting)  -	- Modified	scales that d	levelup from	foilicles			
(Molting) - shedding feathers	4. Differentiate between contour feathers and down feathers.						
feathers	Contour Feathe	rs: Provide lift	- for flight	(Wings / Tail)			
(like skin)	Down Feathers	: Provides in	esulation (	Soft + fluff			
(p 785)	5. Define the term preen gland.						
P	Preen Gland -	cleans + water	gland of bi	765			
Singing		ctions of feathers, besid					
Battle +		onflage					
Mates		ns that birds possess th		•			
	1. Thin,	hollow bones	2. Large	Breust Muscle			
	8. Which type of met	abolism do birds exhib		(			
(p.786)	<u>Circle One</u> :	Endothermic	Ectothermic	(Maintains 410c			
	9. What type of heart do birds have?						
	-4-cha	mbered (Com	plate bloo	I separation)			
10. What type of blood circulation do birds possess?							
	<u>Circle One</u> :	Single-Loop Circ	ulation	Double-Loop Circulation			

11. Circle the letter of the sentence that is false concerning bird respiration.

a. Birds possess one-way air flow in their lungs (similar to fish gills).

b. Air sacs are connected to bird lungs to enable one-way air flow.

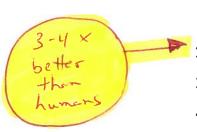
c. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged in bird air sacs. (Holding tanks only)

d. Bird lungs are exposed to air that is almost fully oxygenated.

Name			

## II. Bald Eagle (Up Close Section p. 788 – 789)

# 1. Match each eagle anatomical term with the correct definitions.



- 1. Falon
- A. 1<sup>st</sup> chamber that breaks down foods with acids.
- 2. <u>G</u> Eyes
- B.  $2^{nd}$  of all vertebrates when comparing size to body size.
- 3. H. Beak
- C. Excretory organ that converts wastes to uric acid.
- 4. Brain
- D. 2<sup>nd</sup> chamber that grinds up and crushes food.
- 5. F. Crop
- E. Used to snatch up fish and other prey.
- 6. A Stomach
- F. Food storage site at the lower end of the esophagus.
- 7. Gizzard
- G. Identifies prey from great distances.
- 8. Cloaca
- H. Used to tear apart prey; then swallowed whole.

#### III. Adaptations Of Birds

## 1. Bird diets can be determined by examining bird beaks, legs, and feet.



<u>Circle One</u>:



False

### 2. Match each bird with the correct beak adaptations.

- 1. F Birds Of Prey
- A. Strong, chisel-like (drilling)
- 2. C. Ducks
- B. Short, thick (seeds) or Long, slender (insects)

- 3. <u>D</u>-
  - Hummingbirds
- C. Long, flattened (sieving)

- 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Long-legged waders
- D. Thin, slightly curved (probing)
- 5. Parrots
- E. Short, stout, hooked (cracking, tearing)
- 6. Songbirds
- F. Curved, pointed (tearing)

- 7. A
- Woodpeckers
- G. Long, slender, spear-shaped (fishing)

# 3. Match each bird with the correct foot adaptations.

- 1. <u>E</u>
  - Birds Of Prey
- A. Strong toes; 2 forward, 2 back (climbing, grasping

- 2. \_\_\_
- Ducks
- B. One toe points backward (perching)

- 3.
  - Hummingbirds
- C. Long legs, toes spread out (wading)
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Long-legged waders
- D. Very small; cannot walk on ground (hovering)
- 5. A Parrots
- E. Powerful with curved talons (grasping, seizing)
- 6. Songbirds
- F. 3 toes linked by webbing (swimming)
- 7. Woodpeckers
- G. 2 toes pointed forward, 2 back (grasping only)