

Test-Taking Tip

When presented with questions that are related to data in a table, study each column and row of the table for information you need to answer the questions.

Directions: Choose the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement.

- In general, reptiles can carry more body mass than amphibians because
 - they have a higher body temperature.
 - they do not live any portion of their lives in water.
 - their limb bones are stronger than those of amphibians.
 - their embryos can develop outside water.
 - their skin is dry and scaly.
- Many scientists think that birds evolved from
 - mammal-like reptiles.
 - amphibians.
 - mammals.
 - snakes.
 - dinosaurs.
- The following animals are all reptiles EXCEPT
 - the tuatara.
 - lizards and snakes.
 - crocodilians.
 - turtles and tortoises.
 - passerines.
- Amniotic eggs are a characteristic of
 - Amphibians
 - Reptiles
 - Birds
 - I only
 - II only
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- Which of these is a characteristic of reptiles?
 - Scaly skin
 - Eggs that have several membranes
 - Lungs
 - I only
 - II only
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I, II, and III
- When birds breathe, most of the inhaled air first enters the
 - lungs.
 - gizzard.
 - crop.
 - air sacs.
 - heart.
- Feathers that provide lifting force and balance needed for flight are known as
 - down feathers.
 - powder feathers.
 - barbules.
 - contour feathers.
 - barbs.
- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of birds' bones?
 - Many have air spaces.
 - They are strengthened by struts.
 - Many are fused together.
 - The breastbone is small.
 - The wing bones are homologous to other vertebrates' forelimb bones.

Questions 9–10

An experiment was conducted to see how air temperature affects a snake's ability to move. The experimenter placed the snake a fixed distance away from a piece of food and recorded the air temperature. Then, she recorded the time it took for the snake to reach the food. She repeated the experiment four times. Each time, the experimenter changed the air temperature. The data are shown below.

The Effect of Temperature on Snake Movement	
Temperature (°C)	Time (seconds)
4	51
10	50
15	43
21	37
27	35

- At what air temperature did the snake reach the food the fastest?
 - 4°C
 - 10°C
 - 15°C
 - 21°C
 - 27°C
- What conclusion can be drawn from the data?
 - As the air temperature increased, the time it took for the snake to reach the food increased.
 - As the air temperature decreased, the time it took for the snake to reach the food increased.
 - Air temperature had no effect on the time it took the snake to reach the food.
 - Snakes are ectotherms.
 - Most snakes are carnivorous.

Standardized Test Prep

- C
- E
- E
- D
- E
- D
- D
- D
- E
- B

Writing in Science

Paragraphs should include a description of down feathers (small, lack hooks, free-form arrangement of barbs) and contour feathers (long, stiff; hooks on each barbule fit together to hold it flat). They should then explain how the structure is related to function. For example, the stiff contour feathers provide the lifting force and balance needed for flight and give birds an aerodynamic shape. Soft down feathers are fluffy and trap air close to the body to keep the bird warm.

Performance-Based Assessment

Student answers should include descriptions of the birds' various traits and behaviors.

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