

## BIOLOGY: Chapter 34 Assessment-Reptiles & Birds

### True/False

Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

1. Both reptiles and birds lay amniotic eggs.
2. A reptile's high metabolism causes most reptiles to be endothermic.
3. Reptiles have dry, largely watertight skin and lay watertight eggs.
4. Reptiles must return to the water in order to reproduce.
5. The surviving reptiles include crocodiles and alligators, turtles, the tuatara, and snakes.
6. Feathers may be specialized for flight.
7. Down feathers cover the body of adult birds.
8. Birds have a three-chambered heart.
9. The shape of a bird's beak is a strong indicator of its food source.

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

10. Reptiles have
  - a. internal fertilization.
  - b. endothermic metabolism.
  - c. concurrent flow.
  - d. cartilaginous skeletons.
11. Which of the following is a reptilian adaptation to living on land?
  - a. external fertilization
  - b. endothermic temperature regulation
  - c. respiration through gills
  - d. the amniotic egg
12. Unlike other reptiles, turtles and tortoises
  - a. live only in water.
  - b. are prehistoric.
  - c. are endangered.
  - d. do not have teeth.
13. Snakes are reptiles of the order
  - a. Squamata.
  - b. Chelonia.
  - c. Crocodilia.
  - d. Rhynchocephalia.
14. Birds retain many reptilian features, including
  - a. teeth.
  - b. a long bony tail.
  - c. scales on their feet and lower legs.
  - d. None of the above
15. Birds are different from reptiles in that they
  - a. are endothermic.
  - b. have feathers, rather than scales, covering their bodies.
  - c. have four-chambered hearts.
  - d. All of the above
16. The bones of birds
  - a. are composed primarily of keratin.
  - b. are solid.
  - c. are found sparingly throughout the body.
  - d. are thin and honeycomb
17. A bird's heart has