

# Study Guide

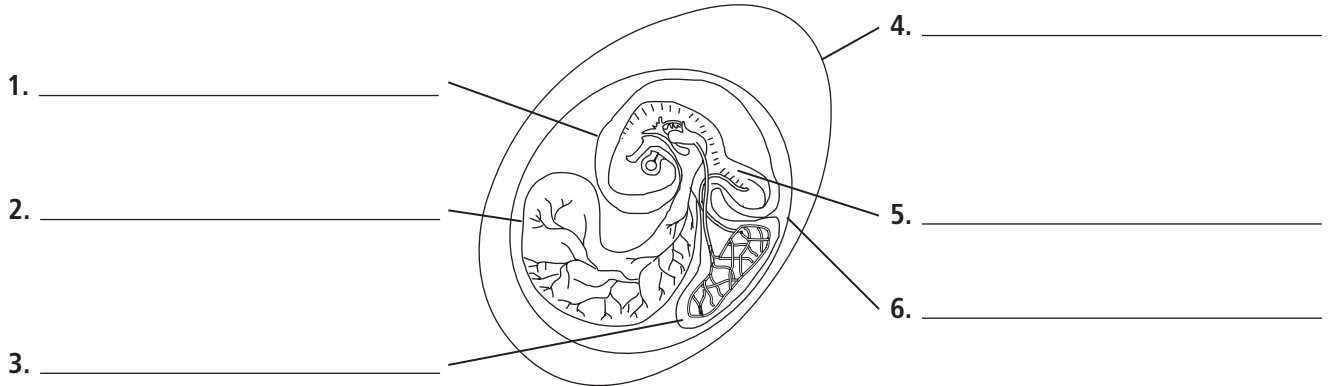
## CHAPTER 29

### Section 1: Reptiles

In your textbook, read about amniotic eggs.

Label the diagram of the amniotic egg. Use these choices:

- |                  |               |                 |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>allantois</b> | <b>amnion</b> | <b>chorion</b>  |
| <b>embryo</b>    | <b>shell</b>  | <b>yolk sac</b> |



Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

- |                  |                 |                 |                 |               |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>allantois</b> | <b>amnion</b>   | <b>amniotes</b> | <b>chorion</b>  | <b>embryo</b> |
| <b>hard</b>      | <b>leathery</b> | <b>shell</b>    | <b>yolk sac</b> |               |

A(n) (7) \_\_\_\_\_ is a membrane that surrounds a developing embryo. Animals that develop inside an amniotic membrane are called (8) \_\_\_\_\_. An amniotic egg is covered with a protective (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The embryo gets its nutrition from food in the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ inside the egg. The (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is a membranous sac that contains wastes produced by the embryo. The outermost membrane of the egg is the (12) \_\_\_\_\_. The shelled amniotic egg protects the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and prevents the egg from drying out. Reptiles have (14) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs. Birds lay eggs with (15) \_\_\_\_\_ shells.

## Study Guide, Section 1: Reptiles continued

In your textbook, read about the characteristics of reptiles.

Match the fact in Column A with the characteristic in Column B.

Column A	Column B
_____ 16. Most reptile hearts are similar to amphibian hearts.	A. dry, scaly skin
_____ 17. Reptiles have legs under their bodies instead of at their sides.	B. respiration
_____ 18. This keeps reptiles from drying out.	C. circulation
_____ 19. Some reptiles keep eggs in their bodies until they hatch.	D. feeding and digestion
_____ 20. Reptiles are ectotherms.	E. excretion
_____ 21. Some reptiles are herbivores, and some are carnivores.	F. brain and senses
_____ 22. Optic lobes and cerebellums of reptiles are larger than those of amphibians.	G. temperature regulation
_____ 23. Urine enters the cloaca and forms uric acid.	H. movement
_____ 24. Reptiles inhale by contracting the rib cage.	I. reproduction

In your textbook, read about the diversity, evolution, and ecology of reptiles.

Complete the table by checking the correct column(s) for each description.

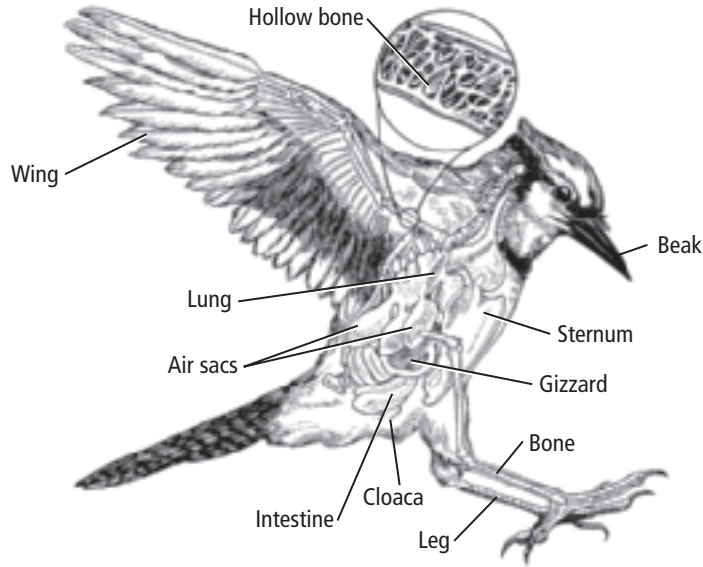
Description	Snakes	Lizards	Turtles	Crocodiles	Tuataras
25. Build nests and care for young					
26. Only two species now exist					
27. Have jointed jaws that enable them to eat large prey					
28. Do not have legs					
29. Have vertebrae and ribs fused to a carapace					
30. Evolved from diapsids					
31. Might have evolved from anapsids					
32. Some inject venom with fangs					
33. Are important parts of food chains as prey and predators					

**CHAPTER 29**  
**Section 2: Birds**

*Study Guide*

In your textbook, read about the characteristics of birds.

Refer to the figure. Respond to each statement.



1. **Describe** how one feature of the skeletal system of the bird is adapted for flight.

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2. **Locate** the bird's lungs and air sacs. **Summarize** the movement of oxygen through the bird's respiratory system.

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3. **Explain** how the bird can crush the food it eats if it has no teeth.

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*If the statement is true, write true. If the statement is false, replace the italicized term or phrase to make it true.*

4. Reabsorption of water within the digestive system primarily occurs in the *small intestine*.

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5. The main purposes of feathers are *flight and insulation*.

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## Study Guide, Section 2: Birds continued

In your textbook, read about the diversity of present-day birds.

Match the description in Column A with a kind of bird in Column B.

### Column A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. have a highly specialized bill adapted for scooping up fish
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. have greatly reduced wings and are flightless
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. use their wings as flippers to swim
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. have webbed feet to aid in moving through the water
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. are nocturnal, with large eyes and sharp talons on their feet
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. have feet adapted for perching on thin stems and twigs

### Column B

- A. owls
- B. pelicans
- C. mockingbirds
- D. penguins
- E. ducks
- F. ostriches

In your textbook, read about the evolution and ecology of birds.

In the space at the left, write the letter of the term or phrase that best answers the question. Refer to the diagram for questions 12 and 13.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. At which point did feathers appear?  
A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which organisms are closely related to birds?  
A. amphibians      C. mammals  
B. bony fishes      D. reptiles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which characteristic of *Archaeopteryx* led scientists to classify it as a bird?  
A. clawed toes      C. reptile-like tail  
B. feathers      D. teeth
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which characteristic is **not** shared by reptiles and birds?  
A. amniotic eggs      C. kidney function  
B. feathers      D. skeleton
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which is the most important factor in the threat of extinction for some birds?  
A. fewer prey      C. predation  
B. habitat destruction      D. zoos
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which bird is most likely to function as a pollinator?  
A. a bird of prey      C. a marine bird  
B. a fish-eating bird      D. a nectar-eating bird
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which food source is important to a bird that is a predator?  
A. fruits      C. seeds  
B. nectar      D. worms

