

Section 17.8, continued
Animal Adaptations

Practice 2

Answer the following questions on animal adaptations.

- (A) (B) (C) (D) 1. What kind of adaptation would you NOT expect to find in an animal that stalks, kills, and eats other animals?
- A. a fur color that blends in with the environment
 - B. sharp teeth and claws
 - C. ability to make little or no noise when walking
 - D. brightly colored skin that warns of its presence
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 2. Which of the following adaptations would you NOT expect to find in an animal that lives in a climate with cold winters?
- A. ability to hibernate
 - B. ability to store fat
 - C. ability to grow thick fur
 - D. ability to dissipate heat with large ears
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 3. Eagles hunt and capture rabbits, mice, and snakes for food. Which of the following adaptations is NOT specific to helping the eagle capture its prey?
- A. sharp talons
 - B. sharp beak
 - C. long wingspan
 - D. keen eyesight
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 4. A porcupine has sharp quills. What is the purpose for this type of adaptation?
- A. protection against predators
 - B. finding food sources
 - C. capturing prey
 - D. attracting a mate
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 5. Lizards are ectotherms that cannot control their internal body temperature. Which of the following might be a behavioral adaptation of a lizard that lives in a hot, dry desert?
- A. hibernation
 - B. estivation
 - C. diurnal hunting
 - D. running
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 6. Bats sleep during the day and hunt at night. Which of the following describes this behavior?
- A. nocturnal
 - B. diurnal
 - C. hibernating
 - D. estivating
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 7. Frogs croak and crickets chirp. The noises made by both of these animals are MOST likely for what purpose?
- A. protecting them again predators
 - B. luring prey
 - C. attracting a mate
 - D. lowering their body temperature
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 8. The bumblebee moth has clear wings, a yellow and black body, and it is active during the day. What type of adaptations are these?
- A. cryptic coloration
 - B. mimicry
 - C. self-mimicry
 - D. estivation
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 9. An animal that is nocturnal would be most likely to have which of these adaptations?
- A. protective resemblance
 - B. warning coloration
 - C. hibernation
 - D. very large eyes
- (A) (B) (C) (D) 10. Bowhead whales have thick layers of blubber, or fat, underneath their skin. This adaptation allows them to survive what kind of conditions?
- A. very salty water
 - B. very warm water
 - C. very cold water
 - D. life in the water as well as on land

Kingdom Animalia

Section 17 Review

Answer the following questions on Kingdom Animalia.

1. How do animal cells differ from plant cells?

- A Animal cells do not have organelles.
- B Animal cells do not have cell membranes.
- C Animal cells do not have cell walls.
- D Animal cells do not have mitochondria.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

5. Cnidarians have nematocysts that serve which two functions?

- A defense and capturing prey
- B locomotion and respiration
- C reproduction and defense
- D capturing prey and locomotion

(A) (B) (C) (D)

2. Which of the following does NOT describe an animal?

- F multicellular
- G heterotroph
- H autotroph
- J eukaryote

(F) (G) (H) (J)

6. All annelids have which characteristic?

- F an external shell
- G segments
- H stinging tentacles
- J a backbone

(F) (G) (H) (J)

3. Which type of symmetry is found in all cnidarians?

- A radial symmetry
- B bilateral symmetry
- C asymmetry
- D adjacent symmetry

(A) (B) (C) (D)

7. What does molting allow arthropods to do?

- A eat
- B breathe
- C reproduce
- D grow

(A) (B) (C) (D)

4. Which of the following BEST describes sponges?

- F filter feeder
- G predator
- H parasite
- J autotroph

(F) (G) (H) (J)

8. Why is an arthropod vulnerable to predators immediately after molting?

- F Predators are more numerous during this period.
- G The arthropod must come out of hiding to molt.
- H Molting cannot occur without the assistance of predators.
- J The arthropod's new exoskeleton is soft.

(F) (G) (H) (J)

Section 17 Review, continued

9. How is any animal with a spinal cord classified?

- A an amphibian
- B a reptile
- C a vertebrate
- D an invertebrate chordate

(A) (B) (C) (D)

13. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of all mammals?

- A fur or hair
- B three-chambered hearts
- C endothermic
- D mammary glands in females

(A) (B) (C) (D)

10. How is internal fertilization an advantage over external fertilization?

- F Internal fertilization allows more eggs cells to be produced.
- G Internal fertilization has a higher rate of fertilization.
- H Internal fertilization produces large numbers of offspring.
- J Internal fertilization requires the presence of water.

(F) (G) (H) (J)

14. Whales are mammals that live in the ocean and swim like fish. Which characteristic in whales prevents them from being classified as fish?

- F They bear live offspring.
- G They produce milk for their young.
- H They reproduce sexually.
- J They eat fish.

(F) (G) (H) (J)

11. Why do parasitic flatworms NOT need a digestive system?

- A They are carnivores.
- B They are autotrophs.
- C They obtain food through a mouth.
- D They obtain nutrients from food that has been digested by their host.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

15. Which of the following is true about external fertilization?

- A It does not require water.
- B It occurs in all mammals.
- C Only a few gametes are produced.
- D A large number of offspring are produced.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

12. In which type of environment are you LEAST likely to find a reptile?

- F hot
- G wet
- H cold
- J dry

(F) (G) (H) (J)

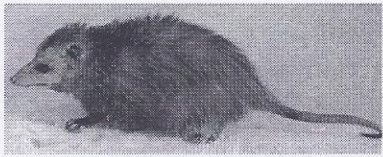
16. Which of the following vertebrates has a four-chambered heart?

- F a horse
- G a frog
- H a snake
- J a flounder

(F) (G) (H) (J)

Section 17 Review, continued

17. Look at the picture below.



This animal carries its young in a pouch. How is this animal classified?

- A as an ectotherm
- B as a marsupial
- C as a monotreme
- D as a placental mammal

(A) (B) (C) (D)

20. Study the beak of the bird below.



How does this bird MOST likely uses its beak?

- F to tear flesh
- G to drill for insects
- H to capture fish
- J to crack seeds

(F) (G) (H) (J)

18. Which of the following animals would be LEAST likely to survive in a climate with cold winters?

- F a mammal that hibernates
- G a bird with thick downy feathers
- H an amphibian that lives in shallow water
- J a mammal that stores a lot of body fat

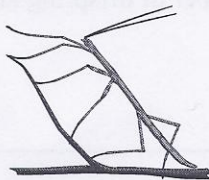
(F) (G) (H) (J)

21. The monarch butterfly tastes bad to birds. The viceroy butterfly does not taste bad to birds, but it has very similar coloration to the monarch. The viceroy butterfly's coloration is an example of what?

- A mimicry
- B warning coloration
- C camouflage
- D a chemical deterrent

(A) (B) (C) (D)

19. Study the insect below.



This insect's body shape probably helps it to do what?

- A avoid being seen and eaten by predators
- B catch and eat its food
- C survive harsh winter weather
- D run very fast to escape danger

(A) (B) (C) (D)

22. Poison arrow frogs live in tropical rainforests of Central and South America. These frogs eat insects and small arthropods. They have very few predators because their skin secretes a poison. Which of the following adaptations would you expect to find in poison arrow frogs?

- F warning coloration
- G camouflage coloration
- H mimicry
- J protective resemblance

(F) (G) (H) (J)