

Final Exam Review Sheet #8**Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Both birds and reptiles
a. lay eggs. c. have air sacs.
b. brood their young. d. have feathers.
- _____ 2. Flight requires
a. a lot of energy and oxygen. c. strong flight muscles.
b. a lightweight body. d. All of the above
- _____ 3. Only mammals
a. have glands. c. lay eggs.
b. nurse their young. d. have teeth.
- _____ 4. A bird's streamlined body surface is the result of
a. down feathers. c. contour feathers.
b. thick scales. d. a pointed beak.
- _____ 5. What part of a bird's digestive tract grinds up food?
a. crop c. gizzard
b. teeth d. intestine
- _____ 6. Which of the following is NOT an adaptation for sustained flight in birds?
a. excellent eyesight c. rapid metabolic rate
b. hollow bones d. strong flight muscles
- _____ 7. Which statement best describes what birds must do to get the energy they need?
a. Birds eat large amounts of food in proportion to their body weight.
b. Birds do not eat very much.
c. Birds do not move very much.
d. Birds eat a low-fat diet.
- _____ 8. When birds eat, food goes directly from the mouth to the
a. stomach. c. intestine.
b. gizzard. d. crop.
- _____ 9. A bird stores food in its
a. intestine. c. stomach.
b. gizzard. d. crop.
- _____ 10. Hawks and eagles can see eight times better than humans. This makes them well-adapted for
a. hunting. c. scavenging.
b. avoiding predators. d. All of the above
- _____ 11. In small birds, the heart beats about 1,000 times per minute. This is necessary because of their high
a. density. c. altitude.
b. standards. d. metabolism.
- _____ 12. Like reptiles, birds lay _____ eggs.
a. gelatinous c. placental
b. non-shelled d. amniotic
- _____ 13. The albatross can glide for hours without flapping its wings. It must have a
a. lot of energy. c. large wingspan.
b. lot of wind. d. small wingspan.

- ___ 14. To survive long, harsh winters, many birds
- hibernate.
 - migrate.
 - stockpile food.
 - estivate.
- ___ 15. A difference between birds and reptiles is that birds
- reproduce by internal fertilization and reptiles reproduce by external fertilization.
 - lay amniotic eggs, and reptiles do not.
 - do not have scales, and reptiles do.
 - must keep their eggs warm for the embryo to develop, and reptiles do not.
- ___ 16. Sometimes parents of new baby birds make 1,000 trips per day between the two of them to feed their babies. These are parents of
- finicky chicks.
 - ungrateful chicks.
 - altricial chicks.
 - precocial chicks.
- ___ 17. Which flightless bird has wings that have been modified into flippers?
- an ostrich
 - a penguin
 - an emu
 - a kiwi
- ___ 18. What kind of bird usually has webbed feet?
- a bird of prey
 - a flightless bird
 - a water bird
 - a perching bird
- ___ 19. Humans are classified as
- reptiles.
 - fish.
 - mammals.
 - birds.
- ___ 20. The cutting teeth in the front of your mouth are called
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 21. Stabbing teeth shaped like spears are called
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 22. Flat teeth farther back in your mouth are called
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 23. Meat-eating mammals, such as dogs and cats, have large
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 24. Plant-eating mammals, such as donkeys and cows, have better developed
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 25. The first set of small teeth that a mammal gets, which are later replaced with permanent teeth, are called
- canines.
 - milk teeth.
 - molars.
 - incisors.
- ___ 26. Mammals are divided into three groups based on
- how intelligent they are.
 - how their young develop.
 - what kind of food they eat.
 - what kind of habitat they live in.

Final Exam Review Sheet #8
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. A
24. C
25. B
26. B