

# Biology I - diy NOTES

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Chpt 31.1

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

### Reptiles

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*Read Chapter 31.1 in your text, pages 817-825. Fill in the blanks (or answer the questions) below using the information you have read.*

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1. Reptiles are in the class \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Early reptiles were the first animals to \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Unlike amphibians, all reptiles have adaptations that enable them to complete their life cycles \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Reptiles have \_\_\_\_\_ skin covered with \_\_\_\_\_ . This prevents the \_\_\_\_\_ and provides additional \_\_\_\_\_ from predators.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of reptiles, unlike the scales of \_\_\_\_\_, are part of the \_\_\_\_\_ and are \_\_\_\_\_ to one another.
6. Because \_\_\_\_\_ cannot occur through \_\_\_\_\_ skin, reptiles are dependent on \_\_\_\_\_ for gas exchange.
7. Most reptiles reproduce by laying \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ . Unlike amphibians, reptiles have \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. The evolution of the \_\_\_\_\_ was the adaptation that liberated reptiles from \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. \_\_\_\_\_ enclose the embryo in \_\_\_\_\_ , provide a source of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ , and surround both embryo and food with \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ . These structures help prevent injury and \_\_\_\_\_ of the embryo as it \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. What is an amnion and what is its function?

fig 31.2

fig 31.3

## Skeletal Changes:

11. The positioning of the \_\_\_\_\_ provides greater body \_\_\_\_\_ and makes \_\_\_\_\_ and running on land \_\_\_\_\_.  
Reptiles that have legs also have \_\_\_\_\_ to help them \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Most reptiles have \_\_\_\_-chambered hearts. Crocodiles however, have \_\_\_\_ - chambered hearts.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ hearts completely \_\_\_\_\_ the supply of blood \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen from blood \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen. The separation is an adaptation that supports the higher level of \_\_\_\_\_ required by land animals.
14. All reptiles have \_\_\_\_\_ fertilization.
15. Reptiles are \_\_\_\_\_, they depend on an \_\_\_\_\_ heat source and \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain their body temperature.
16. Give an example of a behavioral adjustment of body temperature.
17. Many species of reptiles become \_\_\_\_\_ during cold periods in moderately cold environments.
18. Since most turtles and tortoises are too slow to be effective predators, how do they get food?
19. Lizards primarily eat \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Snakes are effective \_\_\_\_\_ and many use \_\_\_\_\_ to subdue or kill their prey.
21. The heads of some snakes have \_\_\_\_\_ organs or

\_\_\_\_\_ the enable them to detect tiny variations in  
\_\_\_\_\_. from the presence of  
\_\_\_\_\_.

22.Snakes and lizards have a keen sense of \_\_\_\_\_. They use their  
\_\_\_\_\_ in combination with a pit-like structure called a  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the roof of their mouth to identify molecules in the  
air.

23.The class Reptilia has includes 4 orders. Name them and give an example of each.  
Give the page number where a picture of it can be found in your text.

1.

2.

3.

4.

24.Turtles are the only reptiles protected by a \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ and expanded ribs of turtles are fused into the  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the carapace which is the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the shell.

25.Turtles that live on land are called \_\_\_\_\_.

26.Crocodiles can be identified by their \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
whereas alligators have \_\_\_\_\_.

27. How do crocodiles and alligators kill their prey?

28. Both alligators and crocodiles lay \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground.  
They stay \_\_\_\_\_ to their nests and \_\_\_\_\_ them from predators.

29. Snakes, in contrast to most vertebrates, have no \_\_\_\_\_ .

The many \_\_\_\_\_ of snakes permit them to move quickly in an s-shaped motion through grass and over rough terrain.

30. Describe the 3 ways that snakes kill their prey.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.