

Quiz 6

Choose the most correct answer

- The _____ membrane forms the “pond” or fluid-filled cavity within amniotic eggs.
 - yolk sac
 - chorion
 - amnion**
 - allantois
- What key adaptation in their most recent common ancestor led to the radiation of Mammalia & Reptilia?
 - vertebrae
 - legs
 - lungs
 - amniotic egg**
- Mammals are the living members of the _____ lineage.
 - synapsid**
 - anapsid
 - diapsid
 - archosaurian
- Selection for weight reduction likely resulted in the loss of _____ in modern birds, while a similar convergence occurred in turtles, it likely was due to a different selective force.
 - copulatory organs
 - legs
 - teeth**
 - a tail
- “Reptiles”, as traditionally defined, was a paraphyletic group due to the exclusion of _____.
 - snakes
 - turtles and tortoises
 - amphibians
 - birds**
- Tuataras are of special interest to biologists because they represent a _____, and in order to see one in the wild, you would have to visit the cold climate of _____.
 - living fossil, the arctic
 - living dinosaur, the Andes
 - living fossil, New Zealand**
 - living dinosaur, Antarctica
- Some squamate reptiles have evolutionarily lost _____ because their lifestyle depends on the functionality of the tail.
 - hemipenes
 - kinetic skull
 - oviparity
 - caudal autotomy**
- Nonavian reptiles have better-developed lungs than their amphibian ancestors; the lungs of nonavian reptiles have more surface area and _____ air into the lungs as opposed to _____ air into the lungs like amphibians.
 - push, drawing
 - draw, pushing**
 - release, drawing
 - absorb, pushing
- A snake's jaw disarticulates at the _____ to increase their gape and provide left-right independence to aid in swallowing.
 - chin**
 - rear
 - muscle attachment
 - posteriormost point
- There are two copulatory organs in lizards and snakes known as the _____.
 - cloacal organs
 - penises
 - uteruses
 - hemipenes**



Quiz 6

11. Some squamate reptiles, like rattlesnakes, give birth to fully formed babies by _____ reproduction.
- viviparous
 - ovoviviparous**
 - oviparous
 - none of the above
12. Egg incubation temperature determines the sex ratio of the offspring in crocodiles and many turtles. In crocodiles, low temperatures produce _____. In turtles, high temperatures produce _____.
- females, males
 - females, females**
 - males, females
 - males, males
13. What will crocodilian babies do immediately before and after hatching?
- call out to their mother**
 - eat the remnants of their yolk sac
 - shed their skin
 - replace their baby teeth
14. The two major lineages of _____ dinosaurs are quadrupedal herbivorous sauropods and bipedal carnivorous theropods.
- ornithischian
 - saurischian**
 - archosaurian
 - pterosaurian
15. Sixty-five million years ago, the demise of the dinosaurs coincided with _____ that produced a devastating world-wide environmental upheaval.
- climate change
 - increased volcanic activity
 - an asteroid impact**
 - the extinction of plants
16. The discovery of _____ was especially significant because it demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that birds are related to dinosaurs. One important line of evidence was the presence of _____ on the fossil.
- Archaeopteryx, feathers**
 - Sinosauropteryx, scales
 - Caudipteryx, a toothed jaw
 - Protarchaeopteryx, clawed fingers
17. Birds navigate during migration using all of the following cues EXCEPT _____.
- chemical cues**
 - celestial cues
 - visual cues
 - geomagnetic cues
18. Hollow bones, the loss of teeth, and air sacs are specializations in birds to _____.
- decrease weight**
 - increase diving ability
 - divert calcium to egg shells
 - allow endothermy
19. Since bird forelimbs are highly modified for flight, their _____ are highly modified for feeding.
- fingers
 - feet
 - tails
 - beaks**
20. _____ allowed birds to inhabit the unoccupied aerial niche, but came at an energetic cost.
- Feathers
 - Flight**
 - Nesting
 - Courtship