

Bio.G12-Q3W8-Quarter Revision- Quarter Test

Multiple Choice

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

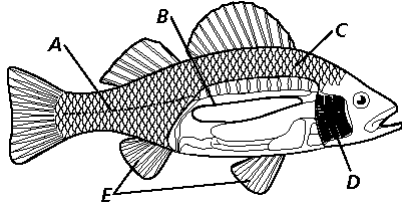


Figure 30-2

- _____ 1. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 is analogous to your lungs?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- _____ 2. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 aids a fish in floating?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- _____ 3. Rattlesnakes can detect heat by means of heat-sensitive pits in the _____.
- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| a. head | c. nose |
| b. tail | d. vertebrae |
- _____ 4. The skulls and pelvic bones of australopithecines have structures that appear _____ those of apes and modern humans.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| a. vestigial to | c. intermediate between |
| b. nothing like | d. identical to |
- _____ 5. The main advantage of hair is that it _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. protects the skin | c. conserves body heat |
| b. provides mucus | d. can be shed |
- _____ 6. Owls sleep during the day and are awake at night because of their kind of _____.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a. estivation | c. circadian rhythm |
| b. habituation | d. conditioning |



-
- | Species | Protein of Human (%) |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Gorilla (A) | ~90 |
| Chimpanzee (B) | ~90 |
| Lemur (C) | ~70 |
| Gibbon (D) | ~50 |

Figure 16-3

- ____ 9. According to Figure 16-3, which was the first primate to evolve?
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
- ____ 10. According to Figure 16-3, which species shares the closest ancestor with humans?
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
- ____ 11. Where would orangatans fall in Figure 16-3?
 - a. between gorillas and chimpanzees
 - b. between gorillas and lemurs
 - c. above chimpanzees
 - d. between lemurs and gibbons
- ____ 12. Predict where homo habilis would fall in Figure 16-3.
 - a. between gorillas and chimpanzees
 - b. between gorillas and lemurs
 - c. above chimpanzees
 - d. between lemurs and gibbons

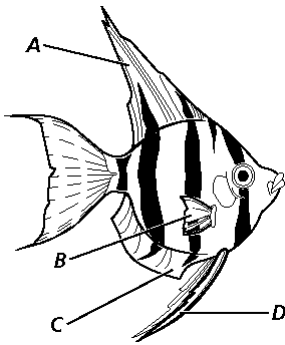


Figure 30-5

- ____ 13. Which fin shown in Figure 30-5 is not in a pair?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- ____ 14. Which is the pectoral fin in Figure 30-5?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- ____ 15. Which is the dorsal fin in Figure 30-5?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |

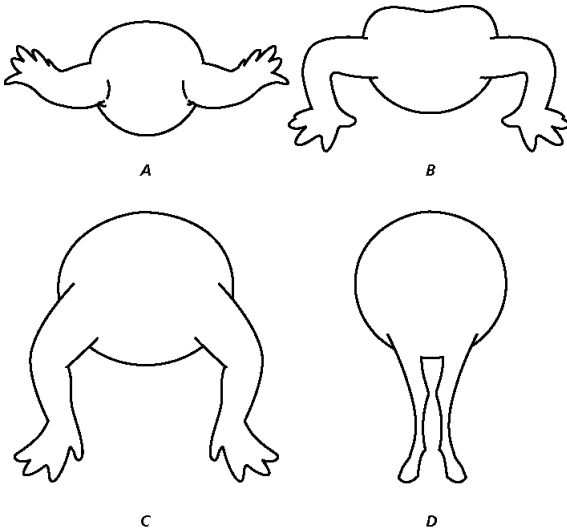
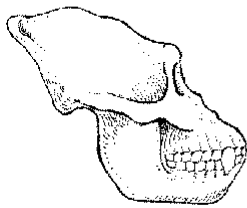


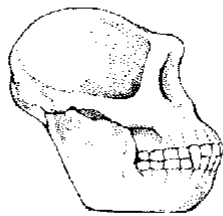
Figure 30-4

- ____ 16. Which appendages shown in Figure 30-4 are most likely from an organism that lives almost exclusively on land?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- ____ 17. What is the general progression of evolution from A to D in Figure 30-4?
- thinner legs were needed to stand in water
 - legs moved under the body to hold the animal off the ground
 - stronger legs were needed in order to swim
 - the legs made it easier to move in a warm, wet climate

Chimpanzee
Pan Troglodytes



Ancient Hominid
Australopithecus afarensis



Human
Homo Sapiens

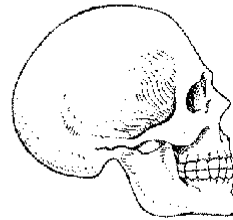


Figure 16-4

- ____ 18. Predict what will happen to the characteristics shown in Figure 16-4 as evolution continues.
- skulls will get smaller
 - teeth will get smaller
 - brain cavity size will increase
 - heads will get flatter
- ____ 19. Which characteristic of the skulls in Figure 16-4 most impacts diet?
- increased brain cavity size
 - decreased teeth size
 - smaller eye sockets
 - rounder jaw
- ____ 20. How do snakes subdue their prey?
- some by constriction
 - some by injecting venom
 - grabbing and swallowing whole
 - all of these
- ____ 21. Evidence for the determination of bipedal locomotion in an animal could be found by an examination of the ____.
- pelvis
 - upper arm (humerus)
 - finger (carpal)
 - jaw
- ____ 22. Which structures do birds share with no other animals?
- shelled eggs
 - clawed toes
 - feathers
 - scales on their feet

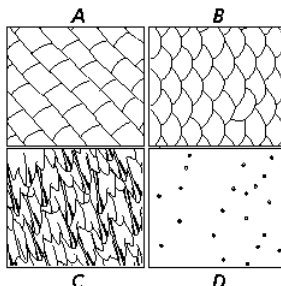


Figure 30-3

- ____ 23. Which illustration in Figure 30-3 is characteristic of a shark?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
- ____ 24. The folds in the mammalian brain ____.
- increase the surface area
 - secrete necessary fluids
 - form ridges for storing learned behavior
 - transfer heat from the body to the environment

- ____ 25. Most marsupials are found in ____.
- America
 - Antarctica
 - Australia
 - Africa
- ____ 26. The major anatomical difference between hominids and the apes is that the foramen magnum is ____ in hominids.
- less developed
 - located at the bottom of the skull
 - thicker
 - all of these
- ____ 27. The earliest primate identifiable from the fossil record is ____.
- Purgatorius*
 - Australopithecus*
 - Neanderthalus*
 - Afarensis*

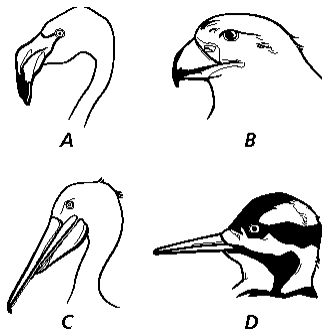


Figure 31-4

- ____ 28. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is used to drill into trees to get insects?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
- ____ 29. Which beak shown in Figure 31-4 is most similar to that of a theropod dinosaur?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
- ____ 30. A famous pianist can play a melody after hearing someone hum a few bars, even though she has never heard the melody before. This type of behavior is called ____.
- insight
 - conditioning
 - experience
 - rhythmic response

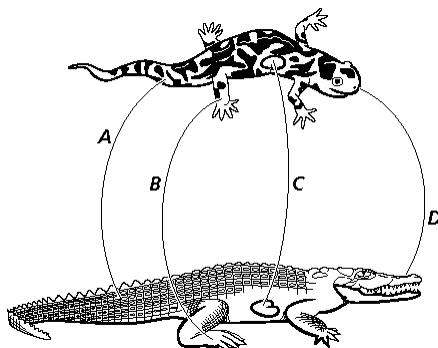


Figure 31-2

- ____ 31. How does C contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
- the crocodile has four chambers
 - the salamander has four chambers
 - the crocodile has two chambers
 - the crocodile has three chambers

- ___ 32. How does D contrast between the salamander and the crocodile shown in Figure 31-2?
- salamanders have stronger jaws
 - crocodiles have no teeth
 - salamanders have no teeth
 - crocodiles have stronger jaws
- ___ 33. New World monkeys are said to have an extra hand, the ____.
- opposable thumb
 - prehensile tail
 - nails on toes
 - flexible fingers and toes

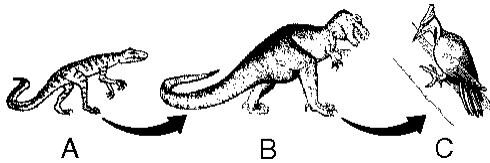


Figure 31-3

- ___ 34. What can be inferred from Figure 31-3?
- dinosaurs are closely related to birds
 - mammals evolved from dinosaurs
 - reptiles evolved from dinosaurs
 - dinosaurs were just big reptiles
- ___ 35. What can be inferred from Figure 31-3?
- early reptiles were identical to modern reptiles
 - reptiles are the oldest animals
 - all three groups evolved from early reptiles
 - reptiles are more dominant than mammals
- ___ 36. Lemurs and lorises are members of the primate group called ____.
- Haplorhines
 - Anthropoids
 - Strepsirrhines
 - Huminoids
- ___ 37. Scientists hypothesize that amphibians evolved from ____.
- sharks
 - tetrapods
 - lampreys
 - salmon
- ___ 38. Most early hominid fossils have been found in ____.
- Egypt
 - France
 - Africa
 - North America
- ___ 39. The anthropologists who discovered the skull of *Homo habilis* were ____.
- the Leakeys
 - the Darts
 - the Johansons
 - the Priestleys
- ___ 40. In the roof of a snake's mouth, a pitlike sense organ that picks up airborne chemicals is the ____.
- gizzard
 - Jacobson's organ
 - allantois
 - sternum
- ___ 41. An animal jaw that has small incisors and canines but wide premolars and molars may belong to a ____.
- beaver
 - dolphin
 - horse
 - wolf

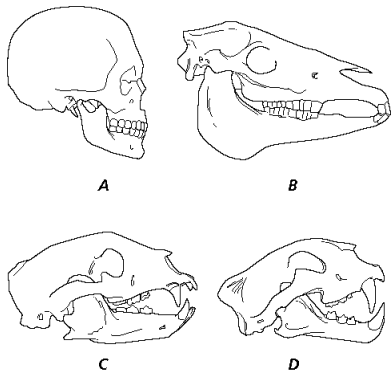


Figure 32-2

- ____ 42. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 are built to eat a variety of foods?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. A and B | c. B and C |
| b. A and C | d. C and D |
- ____ 43. What is the primary source of food for the animal with skull D as shown in Figure 32-2?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. plants | c. carrion |
| b. insects | d. meat |
- ____ 44. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 belongs to an animal that does not hunt?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- ____ 45. The first hominids to make and use simple stone tools were ____.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. <i>Homo sapiens</i> | c. <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> |
| b. <i>Homo habilis</i> | d. <i>Australopithecus africanus</i> |
- ____ 46. What structure do turtles have for protection?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. venom | c. external ears |
| b. a powerful tail | d. a shell |

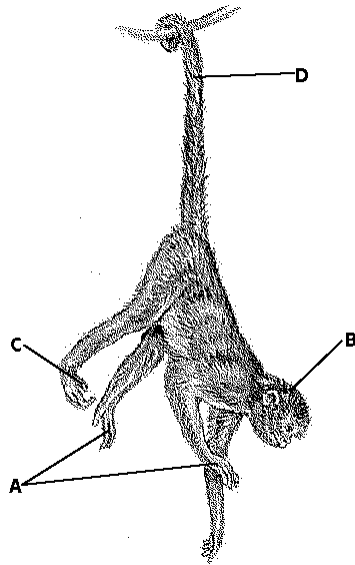


Figure 16-2

- ____ 47. Which adaptation shown in Figure 16-2 was lost as monkeys evolved into homonoids?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. A | c. C |
| b. B | d. D |
- ____ 48. It has been determined that the earliest primates probably lived in the ____.
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a. grasslands | c. forests |
| b. mountains | d. deserts |
- ____ 49. Animal communication can occur through ____.
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a. sounds | c. smells |
| b. touches | d. all of these |
- ____ 50. The hominid that had the most advanced toolmaking abilities and spoken language was ____.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a. Cro-Magnon | c. <i>Purgatorius</i> |
| b. Neanderthal | d. <i>Homo habilis</i> |

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