Bio.G12-Q3W6-Mammals-H.W.

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

_____ 1. What are teeth used primarily for crushing and grinding food called?
a. Molars
c. Incisors
b. Canines
d. Chisel

_____ 2. Which of the following types of mammals develop for a short period within the mother, followed by another period outside the mother in a pouch?
a. Primate
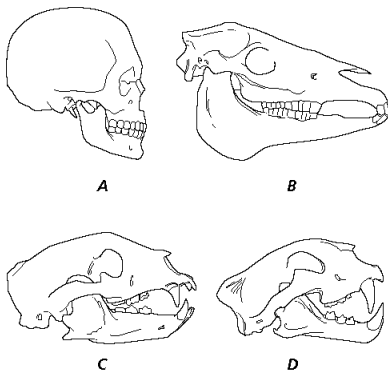c. Placental
b. Monotreme
d. Marsupial

Figure 32-2

_____ 3. What is the primary source of food for the animal with skull D as shown in Figure 32-2?
a. plants
c. meat
b. carrion
d. insects

_____ 4. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 belongs to an animal that does not hunt?
a. B
c. A
b. C
d. D

_____ 5. Which of the skulls shown in Figure 32-2 are built to eat a variety of foods?
a. B and C
c. A and B
b. C and D
d. A and C

_____ 6. An animal jaw that has small incisors and canines but wide premolars and molars may belong to a _____.
a. dolphin
c. horse
b. wolf
d. beaver

_____ 7. Premolars and molars are used for
a. shearing.
c. grinding.
b. crushing.
d. all of these.

_____ 8. During which era did mammals experience a dramatic increase in their populations?
a. Precambrian
c. Cenozoic
b. Mesozoic
d. None of the above

_____ 9. Which of these mammals is a monotreme?
a. platypus
c. kangaroo
b. chimpanzee
d. Tasmanian devil

_____ 10. You discover the remains of what appears to be a mammal. Upon examining the teeth of the animal, you find that there are predominantly premolars and molars. What type of lifestyle did this animal probably live?
   a. Herbivorous
   b. It cannot be determined.
   c. Omnivorous
   d. Carnivorous

_____ 11. Chimpanzees are intelligent enough to
   a. use sign language.
   b. work machines.
   c. use tools.
   d. all of these.

_____ 12. Which of the following is characteristic of mammals?
   a. Mammary glands
   b. Diaphragm
   c. Four-chambered heart
   d. All of the above

_____ 13. The limbs of antelopes are characterized by
   a. strong, slender bones.
   b. greatly elongated finger bones.
   c. short bones and large claws.
   d. none of these.

_____ 14. What do mammals contract to inhale?
   a. Lungs
   b. Heart
   c. Mammary gland
   d. Diaphragm

_____ 15. Cud chewing is an adaptation found in
   a. many hoofed mammals.
   b. bears and other omnivores.
   c. tigers and other carnivores.
   d. all of these.

_____ 16. According to Figure 32-3, which order of mammals is most closely related to reptiles?
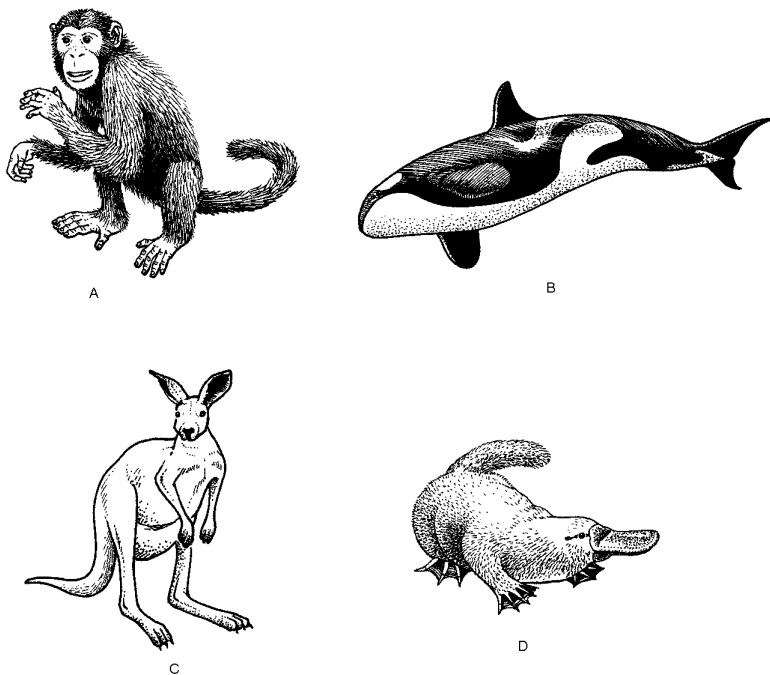

Figure 32-3

   a. primates
   b. monotremes
   c. marsupials
   d. cetaceans

_____ 17. What is the name of the hollow, muscular organ in which mammal offspring develop?
   a. Uterus
   b. Placenta
   c. Pouch
   d. Diaphragm

_____ 18. In which of the following areas would you find monotremes?
   a. Tasmania
   b. Australia
   c. New Guinea
   d. All of the above

____ 19. Most marsupials are found in _____.
a. America   c. Antarctica
b. Africa   d. Australia

____ 20. The folds in the mammalian brain _____.
a. increase the surface area
b. transfer heat from the body to the environment
c. form ridges for storing learned behavior
d. secrete necessary fluids

____ 21. The main advantage of hair is that it _____.
a. provides mucus   c. can be shed
b. protects the skin   d. conserves body heat

____ 22. What is the hair of a mammal made of?
a. Cellulose   c. Chitin
b. Keratin   d. Chlorophyll

____ 23. What is a group of cells that secretes fluid called?
a. Placenta   c. Diaphragm
b. Gland   d. Organ

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

____ 24. Plant-eaters such as horses and cows have well-developed canine teeth for piercing food.

____ 25. Mammalian limbs are adapted for a variety of methods of food gathering.

____ 26. By chewing their cud and then swallowing it, some mammals help bacteria break down the cellulose in their food.

____ 27. Moles use their opposable thumbs to grasp objects.

____ 28. Complex nervous systems and highly developed brains make it possible for many kinds of mammals to learn.

____ 29. The size and shape of a mammal's teeth can give valuable clues about its diet.

____ 30. The teeth of mammals are generally more uniform than the teeth of fishes and reptiles.

____ 31. One reason mammals are successful is that they guard their young and teach them survival skills.

____ 32. Molars are used for crushing and grinding food. _____

____ 33. The most intelligent mammals are the carnivores. _____

____ 34. Marsupials in continents other than Australia lost out in competition with monotremes. _____

____ 35. Both mammals and reptiles share one aspect of their reproductive cycle--external fertilization. _____

____ 36. The nourishment of the young inside the uterus occurs through the placenta. _____

____ 37. The golden age of mammals is the Mesozoic Era. _____

____ 38. Teeth called incisors are used to puncture and tear the flesh of prey. _____

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