

Name _____

Date _____

1. List the 5 traits of all animals that we mentioned in class.

2. Give at least three examples of homeostasis that you would find in the human body (two are listed in the notes, and then think of another one on your own).

3. Which group of vertebrates has only two main members left on Earth?

4. Which group of vertebrates would the shark and sting ray be in?

5. Give at least 4 examples of things that would be bony fish?

6. Amphibians go through a process called _____, in which they look much different as an adult than they do when they are in a younger stage of life.

7. Give two examples of amphibians.

8. Which group of vertebrates consists of animals that are cold-blooded, have dry scaly skin, and lays eggs?

9. Give at least 2 examples of reptiles.

10. One trait of all birds is that they can fly—true or false?

11. What are the traits of birds?

12. What are the traits of mammals?

13. Give 4 examples of mammals.

14. Of all of the groups of animals (both invertebrates and vertebrates), which ones are warm-blooded (or endothermic)?

15. Explain what the term “reaction time” means (think about the lab we did with catching the meter stick or trying to catch the \$100 bill. Why couldn’t people catch the \$100 bill? Explain what is happening from the time the bill is dropped to the instant that your fingers grasp together.

16. Sketch a diagram of the eye, and label the 8 key parts we discussed in class.

17. Describe the cornea.

18. Describe the sclera.

19. Describe the iris.

20. Describe the pupil.

21. Describe the lens.

22. Describe the retina.

23. What are the two types of photoreceptors in the retina, and what is the function of each?

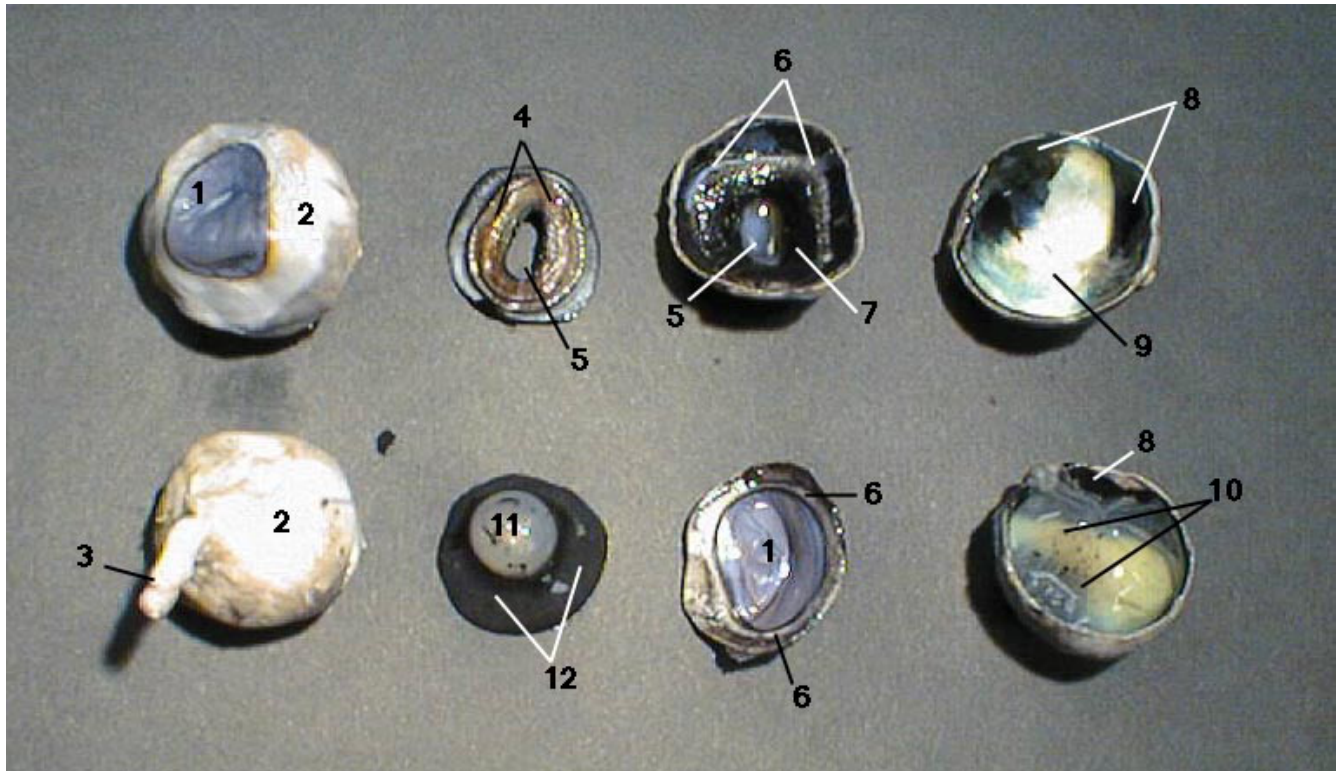
24. Cats, dogs, and owls see much better at night than you do. How is this?

25. Describe the optic nerve.

26. Describe the vitreous humor.

27. Which organ are the eyes directly attached to?

28. Some vision problems involve problems with the eye. Other vision problems can involve problems with what?



Use the above diagram to answer the following questions:

29. What would #1 be?

30. What would #2 be?

31. What would #3 be?

32. What would #4 be?

33. What would #5 be?

34. What would #9 be?

35. What would #11 be?

Use the ***Relationships in Nature*** project to answer the following.

36. A relationship in which two different species interact closely for survival, and at least one benefits, is called:

37. What are the three types of symbiotic relationships?
38. What is the type of symbiotic relationship in which both living things benefit?
39. Give an example of the relationship in the above question.
40. What is the type of symbiotic relationship in which one living thing benefits, and the other isn't affected either positively or negatively.
41. Give an example of the relationship in the above question.
42. What is the type of symbiotic relationship in which one living thing benefits, and the other is harmed.
43. Give an example of the relationship in the above question.
44. Compare the terms ***predator*** and ***prey***.
45. What is a scavenger?
46. Give an example of a scavenger.
47. What is a decomposer?
48. Give an example of a decomposer.
49. What is an herbivore?
50. Give an example of an herbivore.
51. What is a carnivore?

52. Give an example of a carnivore.

53. What is an omnivore?

54. Give an example of an omnivore.

55. Compare the terms *endothermic* and *ectothermic*.

56. Why are *warm-blooded* and *cold-blooded* not necessarily accurate terms?

57. Which would require more energy—to be endothermic/warm-blooded or ectothermic/cold-blooded?