

Name _____

Date May 12, 2020

Chapter 14, Mammals

A. Completion

Fill in the word or number that best completes each statement.

1. Organisms that maintain a constant body temperature despite the temperature of their surroundings are said to be _____.
2. Another name for a flesh-eating mammal is a(an) _____.
3. Long, pointed teeth that are used for tearing and shredding meat are called _____ teeth.
4. The kangaroo, a pouched mammal, is also known as a(an) _____.
5. The group of egg-laying mammals are known as _____.
6. In mammals, the structure through which the young receive food and oxygen while growing within the mother is known as the _____.
7. Whales are mammals because they have hair and produce _____.
8. Rats and mice are examples of _____ mammals.
9. The only marsupial native to the United States is the _____.
10. Young marsupials complete their development in their mother's _____.
11. The sloth belongs to the group of _____ mammals.
12. Wolves are flesh-eating mammals, or _____.
13. The movement of an elephant's trunk is controlled by thousands of _____.
14. Bats hunt insects by using _____.
15. The group of mammals whose young are born partially developed are the _____.
16. The structures in a female mammal that produce milk are the _____.
17. The largest land mammals are the _____.
18. Humans are examples of the group of mammals called _____.
19. Whales live in water but must return to the surface to _____.
20. The only mammals that can make their own tools are _____.

elephants
muscles
milk
canine
humans
monotremes

mammary glands
warm blooded
pouch
marsupial
pouched mammals
primates
opossum

high pitched sound
breathe
carnivore
placenta
toothless
gnawing
carnivores

B. Critical Thinking and Application

Discuss each of the following in a brief paragraph.

Pick any 4 Questions and answer completely

21. What are the characteristics of placental mammals?

22. What characteristic places an armadillo and a sloth in the same mammal group?

23. You can tell about the way an animal lives by the teeth in its mouth. What kind of teeth would you expect to find in the mouth of a flesh-eating mammal? How would these teeth help this animal survive?

24. What are the main characteristics of mammals?

25. Some people think a porpoise is a fish because it lives in the ocean. List three reasons that prove this idea is not correct.

26. Explain why the teeth of a gnawing mammal must continue to grow.

27. How do marsupials differ from monotremes?

28. What are two reasons scientists consider the primates to be among the most intelligent animals on Earth?

29. How do the tentacles at the end of the nose of a star-nosed mole help this animal survive? Why is eyesight not important to this animal?

30. What does a kangaroo baby do immediately after it is born? Why is this important for the baby's survival?

C. Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the answer that best completes each statement.

_____ 31. Which is the only member of the group of trunk-nosed mammals?

- a. dolphins
- b. elephants
- c. moles
- d. apes

- _____ 32. Star-nosed moles find their way under ground by using their
- back paws.
 - tentacles on their nose.
 - good vision.
 - special hairs.
- _____ 33. Armadillos, anteaters, and sloths are examples of
- toothless mammals.
 - rodentlike mammals.
 - gnawing mammals.
 - flying mammals.
- _____ 34. Mammals with pouches are
- primates.
 - placentals.
 - marsupials.
 - coldblooded.
- _____ 35. To which group of mammals do star-nosed moles belong?
- insect-eating
 - flesh-eating
 - primates
 - flying
- _____ 36. The young of placental mammals develop
- partly inside the female and partly in a pouch.
 - totally within the female.
 - in eggs.
 - totally in a pouch.
- _____ 37. Rabbits and hares are examples of
- toothless mammals.
 - rodentlike mammals.
 - gnawing mammals.
 - flying mammals.
- _____ 38. The only marsupial native to North America is the
- opossum.
 - koala.
 - kangaroo.
 - shrew.
- _____ 39. Beavers and chipmunks are examples of
- toothless mammals.
 - rodentlike mammals.
 - gnawing mammals.
 - flying mammals.

- _____ 40. The only "toothless" mammal native to the United States is the
- raccoon.
 - opossum.
 - armadillo.
 - wolf.
- _____ 41. Because tiny shrews are so active, they must
- run fast.
 - eat a small amount of food.
 - eat a great deal.
 - remain hidden.
- _____ 42. Bats that fly at night find their way by using their
- excellent vision.
 - hearing.
 - sense of smell.
 - sense of touch.
- _____ 43. Mammals feed their young with milk produced in
- mammary glands.
 - digestive glands.
 - sweat glands.
 - skin.
- _____ 44. The duckbill platypus and the spiny anteater are
- flying mammals.
 - marsupials.
 - monotremes.
 - hoofed mammals.
- _____ 45. The most numerous group of mammals are the
- flying mammals.
 - trunk-nosed mammals.
 - gnawing mammals.
 - hoofed mammals.
- _____ 46. Bats and birds are the only vertebrates that are able to
- hibernate.
 - incubate eggs.
 - fly.
 - produce milk.
- _____ 47. Which are the largest land mammals?
- elephants
 - whales
 - rhinoceroses
 - shrews

- _____ 48. Fertilization in mammals is
- internal.
 - both internal and external.
 - external.
 - coldblooded.
- _____ 49. At some time during their lives, the bodies of mammals are covered with
- scales.
 - feathers.
 - fins.
 - fur or hair.
- _____ 50. The most intelligent animals on Earth are believed to be the
- reptiles.
 - mammals.
 - birds.
 - fishes.
- _____ 51. Which of the following is not one of the three basic mammal groups?
- egg-laying
 - pouched
 - toothed
 - placental
- _____ 52. Young opossums are
- born well-developed.
 - born partially developed.
 - large.
 - hatched.
- _____ 53. Which is an example of a pouched mammal?
- shrew
 - walrus
 - koala
 - duckbill platypus
- _____ 54. The feet of pigs, camels, and horses end in
- hooves.
 - toes.
 - claws.
 - talons.
- _____ 55. Lions, wolves, and bears are examples of
- flesh-eating mammals.
 - gnawing mammals.
 - primates.
 - hoofed mammals.

- _____ 56. Long, pointed teeth found in the mouths of carnivores are called
- a. canine teeth.
 - b. incisors.
 - c. shredding teeth.
 - d. grinding teeth.
- _____ 57. Female placental mammals feed their young
- a. small insects.
 - b. insects.
 - c. worms.
 - d. milk.
- _____ 58. Unlike other mammals, young monotremes are
- a. hatched from eggs.
 - b. not fed milk.
 - c. born alive.
 - d. hairless.
- _____ 59. The teeth of gnawing mammals are
- a. small.
 - b. constantly growing.
 - c. short.
 - d. worn.
- _____ 60. The most intelligent of all mammals are the
- a. elephants.
 - b. rats and mice.
 - c. birds.
 - d. primates.

~~2.~~ Study Figure 27. What classification groupings do the organisms in the chart have in common?

~~3.~~ From the information given in Figure 27, predict the diet of the European hedgehog.

E. True or False

Determine whether each statement is true or false.

- _____ 74. Mammals are coldblooded vertebrates that have hair or fur.
- _____ 75. External fertilization occurs in mammals.
- _____ 76. Pigs, camels, and horses all have hooves.
- _____ 77. Pygmy shrews are toothless mammals.
- _____ 78. The young of some mammals hatch from eggs.
- _____ 79. Bats are the only flying mammals.
- _____ 80. The teeth of gnawing mammals stop growing when these animals become adults.
- _____ 81. Some mammals do not feed their young milk.
- _____ 82. Mammals are believed to be the most intelligent animals on Earth.
- _____ 83. Carnivores use their canine teeth to tear food.