

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6**FROM BACTERIA TO PLANTS****SECTION****6-1****Classifying Living Things**

(pages 184-189)

This section tells how scientists divide living things into groups. It also describes how scientists name living things.

► **Why Do Scientists Classify Organisms?** (pages 184–185)

- The process of grouping things based on their similarities is _____.
- Why do biologists use classification? _____
g _____
- The scientific study of how living things are classified is called _____.
- Is the following sentence true or false? Once an organism is classified, a scientist knows a lot about that organism. _____

► **The Classification System of Linnaeus** (page 185)

- Is the following sentence true or false? Linnaeus placed organisms into groups based on their features that he could observe. _____
- In Linnaeus's naming system, called _____, each organism is given a two-part name.
- Is the following sentence true or false? A species is a classification grouping that contains similar, closely related organisms.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

8. In the scientific name for mountain lions, *Felis concolor*, which is the genus name and which is the species name?

Genus: _____ Species: c _____

9. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about binomial nomenclature.

- a. An organism's name is its genus and a species name together.
- b. Genus and species names often are in Latin.
- c. The genus name begins with a small letter.
- d. Each species includes several genera.

► Classification Today (pages 186–187)

10. List three things biologists consider when they classify an organism.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

11. List the seven levels of classification used by modern biologists in order from the broadest level to the most specific level. _____

12. Is the following sentence true or false? The more classification levels that two organisms share, the more characteristics they have in common. _____

13. Look carefully at Figure 2 on page 187. What order does the great horned owl belong to? _____

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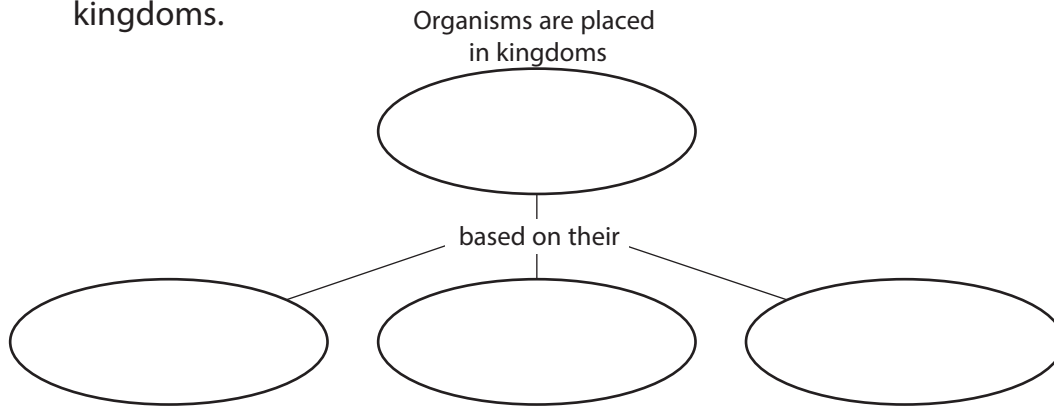
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► Six Kingdoms (pages 188–189)

14. List the six kingdoms of living things.

- a. _____ b. _____
- c. _____ d. _____
- e. _____ f. _____

15. Complete the concept map to show how organisms are placed into kingdoms.



16. Is the following sentence true or false? All organisms in a kingdom share many characteristics and are very similar. _____

17. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about archaebacteria.

- a. Archaebacteria can be autotrophic, or able to make their own food.
- b. Archaebacteria are prokaryotes.
- c. Archaebacteria have a cell nucleus.
- d. Archaebacteria do not have nucleic acids.

18. Eubacteria are unicellular _____ .

19. Is the following sentence true or false? Eubacteria have a similar chemical makeup to archaebacteria. _____

20. Are eubacteria autotrophs or heterotrophs? ^S _____
a _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

21. Is the following sentence true or false? Protists can be either unicellular or multicellular. _____ t _____

22. How do protists differ from archaeobacteria and eubacteria? _____

23. Is the following sentence true or false? Mushrooms, molds, and yeast are all fungi. _____

24. Circle the letter of each characteristic of fungi.

- a. eukaryotes b. prokaryotes
c. autotrophs d. heterotrophs

25. What do most fungi feed on? _____

26. Plants are _____ ; they can make their own food.

27. Is the following true or false? All plants produce flowers.

28. Circle the letter of each characteristic of animals.

- a. unicellular b. heterotrophs
c. eukaryotes d. autotrophs

29. Is the following sentence true or false? All animals are multicellular.

30. Is the following sentence true or false? At some point in their lives, most animals can move from one place to another.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

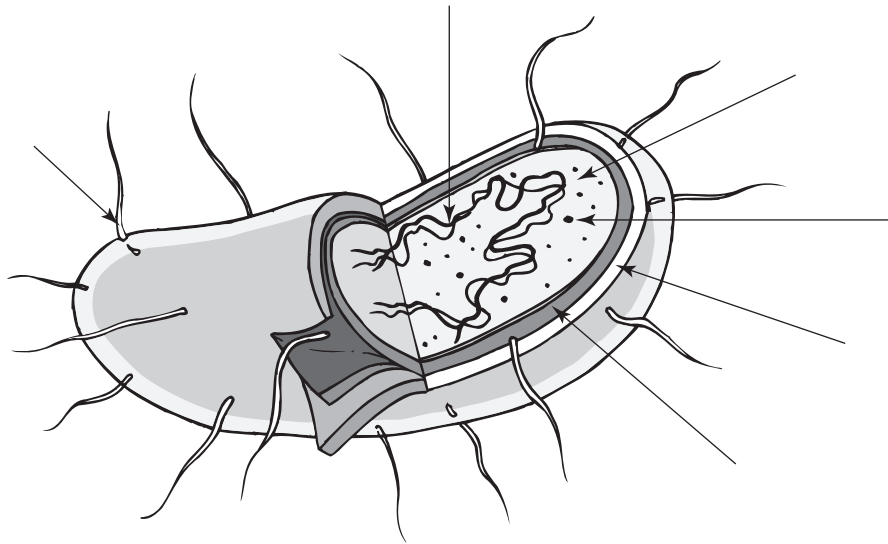
SECTION
6-2 **Bacteria**
 (pages 190-193)

This section explains what bacteria are, their positive roles, and how they reproduce.

► **The Bacterial Cell** (pages 190–191)

1. Bacteria are _____. The genetic material in their cells is not contained in a nucleus.
2. Is the following sentence true or false? Bacteria are living organisms because they use energy, grow, and respond to their surroundings.

3. What three shapes can bacterial cells have?
 a. _____ b. _____ c. _____
4. Label the parts of a bacterial cell in this diagram.



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5. Circle the letter of the cell structure that helps a cell to move.
 a. cell wall b. cytoplasm c. ribosomes d. flagellum
6. Is the following sentence true or false? Air, water, and clothing can move bacteria from one place to another. _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

► Energy Needs (page 191)

7. List the two ways in which autotrophic bacteria make food.

a. _____

b. _____

8. How do heterotrophic bacteria get food? _____

9. Is the following sentence true or false? All bacteria must use oxygen to break down food for energy. _____

► Reproduction (page 192)

10. Complete the table below about reproduction in bacteria.

Reproduction in Bacteria		
	Asexual Reproduction	Sexual Reproduction
Name of Process		
Number of Parents		
What Occurs in Process		
Result of Process		

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► Survival Needs (page 192)

11. When do bacteria form endospores? _____

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► **Bacteria and The Living World** (page 193)

12. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about bacteria.
- a. All bacteria are harmful and cause disease.
 - b. Methane gas produced by archaeobacteria living millions of years ago helps to heat homes.
 - c. Bacteria help produce foods such as buttermilk and cheese.
 - d. Decomposers recycle Earth's matter.
13. Is the following sentence true or false? Bacteria are used to clean up oil spills and gasoline leaks. _____

SECTION **6-3** **Protists and Fungi**
(pages 196-203)

This section describes the characteristics of protists. This section also explains what fungi are and how they get food.

► **The Protist Kingdom** (pages 196-197)

1. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about protists.
- a. All protists are eukaryotes, organisms that have cells with nuclei.
 - b. All protists live in dry surroundings.
 - c. All protists are unicellular.
 - d. Some protists are heterotrophs, some are autotrophs, and some are both.
2. List the three categories into which scientists group protists.
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

► **Animal-like Protists** (pages 197-199)

3. Circle the letter of each characteristic that animal-like protists share with animals.
- a. autotroph b. heterotroph c. movement d. unicellular

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

4. Another name for an animal-like protist is_____.
5. Circle the letter of the cell part in an ameba that removes excess water.

a. pseudopod	b. cilia
c. contractile vacuole	d. cell membrane
6. Is the following sentence true or false? Paramecia have two nuclei.

Match the animal-like protist with the cell part it uses for movement.

Protist	Cell Part
_____ 7. ameba	a. cilia
_____ 8. paramecium	b. flagella
_____ 9. sporozoan	c. pseudopods

10. Animal-like protists called _____ are parasites that feed on the cells and body fluids of their hosts.

► Plantlike Protists (page 200)

11. Plantlike protists are commonly called_____.
12. The one characteristic that all algae share is that, like plants, they are _____.
13. Why are algae important to other organisms?_____
- _____
- _____
14. How does a colony of algae differ from algae that are multicellular organisms? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

► Fungus-like Protists (page 201)

15. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about fungus-like protists.
- a. Like fungi, fungus-like protists are heterotrophs.
 - b. Fungus-like protists do not have cell walls.
 - c. Fungus-like protists use spores to reproduce.
 - d. Fungus-like protists never move during their lives.

► The Fungi Kingdom (page 201)

16. Circle the letter before each sentence that is true about fungi.
- a. All fungi are multicellular organisms.
 - b. Most fungi are eukaryotes.
 - c. Most fungi use spores to reproduce.
 - d. Most fungi are autotrophs.

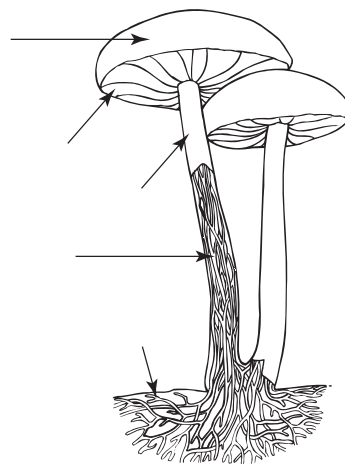
17. What are three examples of fungi? _____

► Cell Structure of Fungi (page 202)

18. The cells of fungi are arranged in branching, threadlike tubes called _____.

19. Is the following sentence true or false? Fuzzy-looking molds that grow on food have hyphae that are packed tightly together.

20. Identify the structures of the mushroom shown here.



Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

► How Do Fungi Obtain Food? (page 202)

21. Is the following sentence true or false? Some fungi are parasites.

22. Describe the process by which a fungus feeds. _____

► Reproduction in Fungi (page 203)

23. Fungi most often reproduce by _____.

24. Is the following sentence true or false? Fungi reproduce sexually only when growing conditions become unfavorable. _____



Reading Skill Practice

Concept maps are useful in organizing information. Make a concept map to show the characteristics of the four different types of animal-like protists. For more information about concept maps, see page 588 in the Skills Handbook of your textbook. Do your work on a separate sheet of paper.

SECTION

6-4

The Plant Kingdom

(pages 204-211)

This section explains the features that all plants have. It also describes what plants need to survive and how they reproduce.

► What Is a Plant? (pages 205-208)

1. Circle the letter of each characteristic that all plants share.

- a. heterotroph b. autotroph c. prokaryote d. eukaryote

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

2. Some plants move water, minerals, and food with an internal system of tubelike structures called _____.
3. Is the following sentence true or false? Nonvascular plants can pass materials only from one cell to the next. _____
4. Is the following sentence true or false? Nonvascular plants can become very large and tall because of their support system.

5. What role do leaves play in a plant? _____

6. Carbon dioxide enters a leaf through tiny pores called _____, which control the movement of gases into and out of the leaf.
7. List two characteristics that ferns and club mosses share.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
8. Is the following sentence true or false? Gymnosperms have seeds that do not have a protective covering. _____
9. A plant that produces seeds that are enclosed in a fruit is called a(n) _____.
10. List two functions of roots.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
11. List three functions of stems.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

► Reproduction (pages 208–210)

12. The process in which a sperm unites with an egg is called _____.

13. Circle the letter of the name of a fertilized egg.

- a. spore b. sperm
- c. zygote d. embryo

14. What is a seed? _____

Match the part of the seed with its function.

Seed Part	Function
_____ 15. embryo	a. Keeps the seed from drying out
_____ 16. cotyledon	b. Young plant that develops from the fertilized egg
_____ 17. seed coat	c. A seed leaf that stores food

18. Is the following sentence true or false? Seeds can begin to grow in any place they land. _____

19. What do seeds need to develop into a new plant? _____

20. Describe three ways seeds are dispersed. _____

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

21. Most gymnosperms have reproductive structures called _____.

22. What is pollen? _____

23. A structure that contains an egg cell is a(n) _____.

24. Circle the letter of the reproductive structure of an angiosperm.

- a. seed b. flower c. petals d. sepals

25. Label the parts of the flower in this diagram.



► Plant Responses and Growth (pages 210–211)

26. What is a tropism? _____

27. Circle the letter of each stimulus to which plants respond.

- a. touch b. light c. food d. gravity

28. A chemical that affects how a plant grows and develops is a(n)
_____.

29. How long is the life cycle of a perennial? _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 6 , From Bacteria to Plants (continued)

WordWise

Match each definition on the left with the correct term on the right. Then write the number of each term in the appropriate box below. When you have filled in all the boxes, add up the numbers in each column, row, and two diagonals. The sums should be the same.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Branching, threadlike tubes that make up fungi B. Animal-like protists C. A small, thick walled resting cell inside a bacterial cell D. Fertilized egg E. A group of similar organisms that can mate and produce fertile offspring F. Scientific study of how living things are classified G. Process by which one cell divides to form two identical cells H. A plant's growth toward or away from a stimulus I. Tiny pores in leaves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protozoans 2. binary fission 3. taxonomy 4. stomata 5. species 6. hyphae 7. zygote 8. endospore 9. tropism |
|---|---|

A	B	C	=	_____
_____	_____	_____	=	_____
D	E	F	=	_____
_____	_____	_____	=	_____
G	H	I	=	_____
_____	_____	_____	=	_____
=	=	=	=	_____
_____	_____	_____	=	_____
15	15	15	=	_____

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CHAPTER 7

ANIMALS

.....

SECTION What Is an Animal?

7-1 (pages 218-220)

This section explains the characteristics of animals and how biologists classify animals into groups. It also describes some animal adaptations.

► **Characteristics of Animals** (page 218)

1. List four characteristics of animals.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

2. Animals get water, food, and oxygen from their _____.

3. Is the following sentence true or false? An animal responds to stimuli in its environment. _____

► **How Animals Reproduce** (page 219)

4. What is sexual reproduction? _____

5. Is the following sentence true or false? A hydra reproduces sexually by forming buds that break off to form new hydras. _____

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Structure and Function in Animals (pages 219–220)

6. What is an adaptation? _____

Match the type of animal with what it eats.

Type of Animal	What It Eats
_____ 7. herbivore	a. both plants and animals
_____ 8. carnivore	b. other animals
_____ 9. omnivore	c. plants only

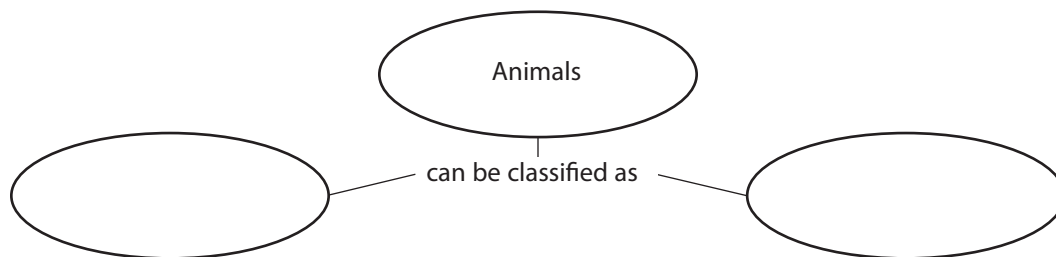
10. Carnivores that hunt and kill other animals are called _____ . The animals that these carnivores capture and feed upon are called _____ .

11. Is the following sentence true or false? The bristly tongue of a bee is an adaptation for protection. _____

► Classification of Animals (page 220)

12. Biologists classify animals in the animal kingdom into about 35 major groups, called _____ .

13. Complete the concept map.



14. Is the following sentence true or false? Most animal species are vertebrates. _____

15. Circle the letter of the animal that is a vertebrate.

- a. bird b. jellyfish c. spider d. crab

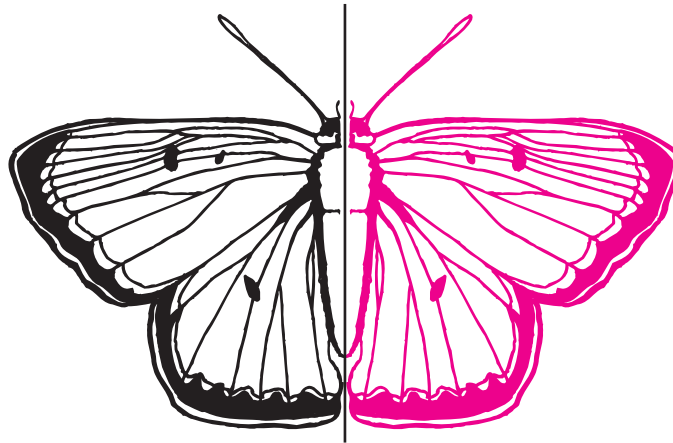
Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

SECTION
7-2 **Symmetry**
(pages 221-222)

This section explains the balanced arrangement of animal bodies.

► **Introduction** (page 221)

1. The balanced arrangement of the body of a complex animal is called _____.
2. Is the following sentence true or false? The bodies of complex animals all have either radial or bilateral symmetry. _____
3. Complete the drawing of the butterfly's body on the other side of the line of symmetry.



4. Because the butterfly can be divided into two halves that are mirror images of each other, it has _____ symmetry.
5. Objects with many lines of symmetry that all go through a central point have _____ symmetry.

► **Animals With Radial Symmetry** (page 222)

6. Circle the letter of each object that has radial symmetry.
a. oak leaf **b.** sea anemone c. pair of eyeglasses **d.** bicycle wheel

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► **Animals With Bilateral Symmetry** (pages 222)

7. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about animals with bilateral symmetry.
- a. Human bodies have bilateral symmetry.
 - b. Radially symmetrical animals have distinct front and back ends.
 - c. Bilateral symmetry allows animals to move quickly and efficiently.
 - d. Most bilaterally symmetrical animals have sense organs in their back ends.



SECTION **Sponges, Cnidarians, Worms, and Mollusks**
7-3 (pages 223-228)

This section describes the characteristics of sponges and cnidarians. It also tells about the characteristics of the major groups of worms and mollusks.

► **Characteristics of Sponges** (pages 223-224)

1. Describe the body of a sponge. _____

2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about sponges.
- a. Sponges remove bacteria and protists from the water that enters them.
 - b. Pores in the sponge's body trap food particles and digest them.
 - c. A sponge gets oxygen from water.
 - d. Water that leaves a sponge carries waste material away.

► **Cnidarians** (page 224)

3. What are cnidarians? _____

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

4. How does a cnidarian capture prey? _____

5. Is the following sentence true or false? A cnidarian's nerve net helps the animal to respond quickly to external stimuli. _____

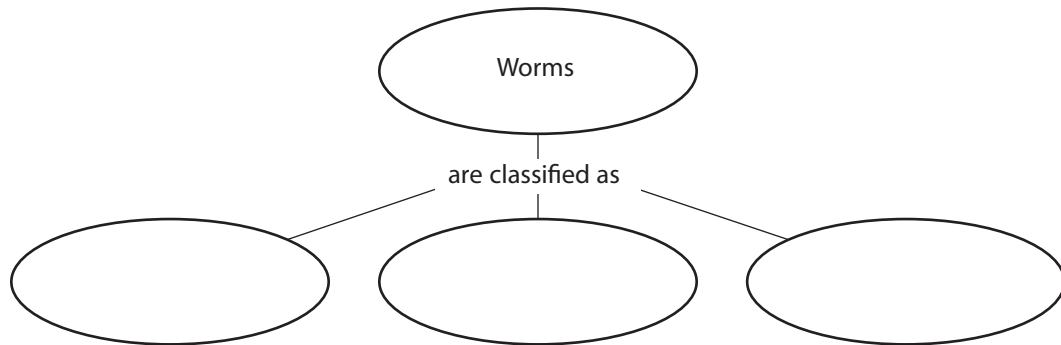
► **Worms** (page 225)

6. List five characteristics shared by all worms.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

► **Flatworms** (page 225)

7. Complete the concept map to show the three major groups of worms.



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8. The characteristics that distinguishes flatworms from other worms are their _____.

► **Roundworms** (pages 225–226)

9. Is the following sentence true or false? Unlike flatworms, roundworms have a digestive tract that is like a tube, open at both ends.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Segmented Worms (page 226)

- 10. Earthworms have bodies made up of many linked sections called _____
- 11. Earthworms have a digestive system with _____ opening(s).
- 12. What is the advantage of a closed circulatory system? _____

► What Are Mollusks? (pages 227–228)

- 13. Circle the letter of each characteristic of a mollusk.
 - a. vertebrate
 - b. invertebrate
 - c. segmented body
 - d. unsegmented body
- 14. Give the function of each of the following parts of a mollusk.
 - hard outer shell: _____
 - mantle: _____
 - foot: _____

Match the body part with its function.

Body Part	Function
_____ 15. gills	a. Organs that remove oxygen from water
_____ 16. cilia	b. A flexible ribbon of tiny teeth that scrapes food from a surface
_____ 17. radula	c. Tiny, hairlike structures that move water over the gills

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Reading Skill Practice

By looking carefully at illustrations, you can help yourself understand what you have read. Look at Figure 8 on page 226. What does this illustration show?

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SECTION

7-4

Arthropods and Echinoderms

(pages 230-236)

This section describes the characteristics of arthropods, and tells about the major groups of arthropods. It also describes spiny-skinned animals called echinoderms.

► The Arthropod Phylum (pages 230-231)

1. What are the characteristics of an arthropod? _____

2. What happens to the exoskeleton when an arthropod grows? _____

3. Look at the table in Figure 6 on page 231. Crustaceans have _____

pairs of antennae. Arachnids have _____ body segments.

Insects have _____ pairs of eggs.

4. Is the following sentence true or false? Joints in their appendages give arthropods flexibility and the ability to move. _____

► Insects (page 232)

5. What is an insect? _____

6. Circle the letter of the body segment to which wings and legs are attached.

a. head b. thorax c. abdomen d. exoskeleton

7. In complete metamorphosis, the larva stage is followed by the

_____ stage.

8. In gradual metamorphosis, the egg hatches into a(n) _____, which looks much like a small adult.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Crustaceans (page 234)

9. What is a crustacean? _____

10. Is the following sentence true or false? Very few watery environments are home to crustaceans. _____

► Arachnids (page 234)

11. An arthropod with only two body sections is a(n) _____.

12. Circle the letter of each characteristic of arachnids.

- a. Abdomen with reproductive organs and digestive tract
- b. Eight legs
- c. Four antennae
- d. Book lungs

13. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about spiders.

- a. All spiders are herbivores.
- b. All spiders build webs.
- c. Spiders have hollow fangs that inject venom into prey.
- d. Spiders have an exoskeleton.

► Centipedes and Millipedes (page 235)

Match the arthropod with its characteristics. Each kind of arthropod may be used more than once.

Characteristics	Arthropods
_____ 14. Two pairs of eggs on each segment	a. centipede
_____ 15. One pair of eggs on each segment	b. millipede
_____ 16. Predators with sharp jaws	
_____ 17. Herbivores	

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

► **The Echinoderm Phylum** (pages 235–236)

18. What is an echinoderm? _____

19. The skin of most echinoderms is supported by a spiny internal skeleton, called a(n) _____.
20. What is a water vascular system? _____



SECTION **Fishes, Amphibians, and Reptiles**
7–5 (pages 237–245)

This section describes animals with backbones and identifies the characteristics of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles.

► **Vertebrates** (pages 237–238)

1. The backbone is formed by many similar bones, called _____, which are lined up in a row.
2. A vertebrate’s backbone is part of a(n) _____, or internal skeleton.
3. List the functions of the endoskeleton.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

► **Regulating Body Temperature** (page 238)

4. What is an ectotherm? _____

5. Is the following sentence true or false? Ectotherms can live in a greater variety of environments than endotherms can. _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Characteristics of Fishes (pages 238–239)

6. What is a fish? _____

7. Circle the letter of each characteristic of fishes.

- a. gills b. feathers
- c. scales d. hair

8. Fishes obtain oxygen from _____.

9. Is the following sentence true or false? In a fish’s circulatory system, blood flows through two loops. _____

► Kinds of Fishes (pages 239–240)

10. List the three groups of fishes.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

11. The skeletons of cartilaginous fishes are made of _____.

12. Circle the letter of each characteristic of cartilaginous fishes.

- a. jaws b. fins c. scales d. bones

Match the parts of bony fishes with their functions. See Exploring a Bony Fish on page 240.

Part	Function
_____ 13. gill cover	a. Helps stabilize the fish at different levels in the water
_____ 14. scales	b. Cover the body by overlapping each other
_____ 15. lateral line	c. Sense organ that picks up vibrations and pressure changes in water
_____ 16. swim bladder	d. A flexible flap that opens to release water from the gills

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

► **Amphibians** (pages 241–242)

17. What is an amphibian? _____

18. Describe the path blood takes in the circulatory system of an adult amphibian. _____

19. Circle the letter of the two upper chambers of the heart that receive blood.

a. ventricles b. atria c. vessels d. lungs

► **Kinds of Amphibians** (page 242)

20. Is the following sentence true or false? A land animal must have a strong skeleton to support the body against the pull of gravity.

21. How are frogs and toads adapted for hopping and leaping? _____

22. Amphibians with long, slender bodies that keep their tails as adults are called _____.

► **Reptiles** (pages 243–244)

23. What is a reptile? _____

24. What are two functions of a reptile's scaly skin? _____

25. How do the kidneys keep reptiles from losing water? _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Kinds of Reptiles (pages 244–245)

26. Reptiles with slender bodies and four legs with claws are _____.

27. Is the following sentence true or false? A snake can swallow prey that is larger in diameter than the snake itself. _____

28. What is a turtle? _____

29. Is the following sentence true or false? All turtles can pull their head, legs, and tail inside their shell. _____



SECTION **Birds and Mammals**
7-6 (pages 247-255)

This section tells about the characteristics of birds and how they care for their young. It also describes the characteristics of mammals.

► What Is a Bird? (pages 247–248)

1. List six characteristics of birds.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | b. _____ |
| c. _____ | d. _____ |
| e. _____ | f. _____ |

2. Circle the letter of each adaptation that enables birds to fly.

- a. feathers b. hollow bones c. scales d. large chest muscles

► Eating Like a Bird (page 248)

3. Why do birds need a lot of energy? _____

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Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

4. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about birds.
- Birds have teeth.
 - Each bird species has a bill shaped to help it feed.
 - The crop stores food in the body after the bird swallows it.
 - Chemicals break down food in the gizzard.

► Delivering Oxygen to Cells (pages 248–249)

5. Cells must have enough _____ to release the energy from food.

6. What is the function of air sacs? _____

7. What is the advantage of a four-chambered heart? _____

► Quick Response to Stimuli (page 250)

8. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about the nervous system.

- Birds have very quick reactions.
- Birds cannot see well.
- Birds have a poorly developed brain.
- Birds have well developed ears.

► Reproducing and Caring for Young (page 250)

9. Circle the letter of a characteristic of bird eggs.

- a. soft shell b. leathery shell c. hard shell d. no shell

10. How do birds keep their eggs warm so that they will develop? _____

11. How long do parent birds care for their young? _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

► Why Birds Are Important (page 250)

12. Is the following sentence true or false? Birds help pollinate flowers and carry seeds to new places. _____

13. How do predator birds help people? _____

► What is a Mammal? (page 251)

14. Circle the letter of each characteristic of mammals.

- a. endothermic vertebrate
- b. feathers
- c. three-chambered heart
- d. teeth

► Fur and Hair (page 251)

15. Is the following sentence true or false? All mammals have fur or hair at some point in their lives. _____

16. How do fur and hair help mammals? _____

► Structure and Function of Teeth (page 252)

Match the type of teeth with their function.

Teeth	Function
_____ 17. canines	a. Bite off and cut parts off food
_____ 18. molars	b. Stab food and tear it
_____ 19. incisors	c. Grind and shred food into tiny bits

► Breathing (page 252)

20. Is the following sentence true or false? All mammals, except whales, breathe with lungs. _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

▶ Nervous System and Senses (page 252)

21. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about mammals' nervous system.
- The brain helps mammals learn, remember, and behave in complex ways.
 - Squirrels cannot remember what they have learned.
 - The senses of mammals are adapted for the ways that individual species live.
 - All mammals can see in color.

▶ Reproduction (page 253)

22. Is the following sentence true or false? Some mammals lay eggs.
- _____

23. All mammals feed their young with milk produced in_____.

▶ Monotremes (page 254)

24. What are monotremes? _____
- _____

▶ Marsupials (page 254)

25. What are marsupials? _____
- _____
- _____

26. Marsupials have a short_____, the length of time between fertilization and birth.

▶ Placental Mammals (page 255)

27. What is a placental mammal? _____
- _____

28. Circle the letter of each item that passes from the mother to her young through the placenta.

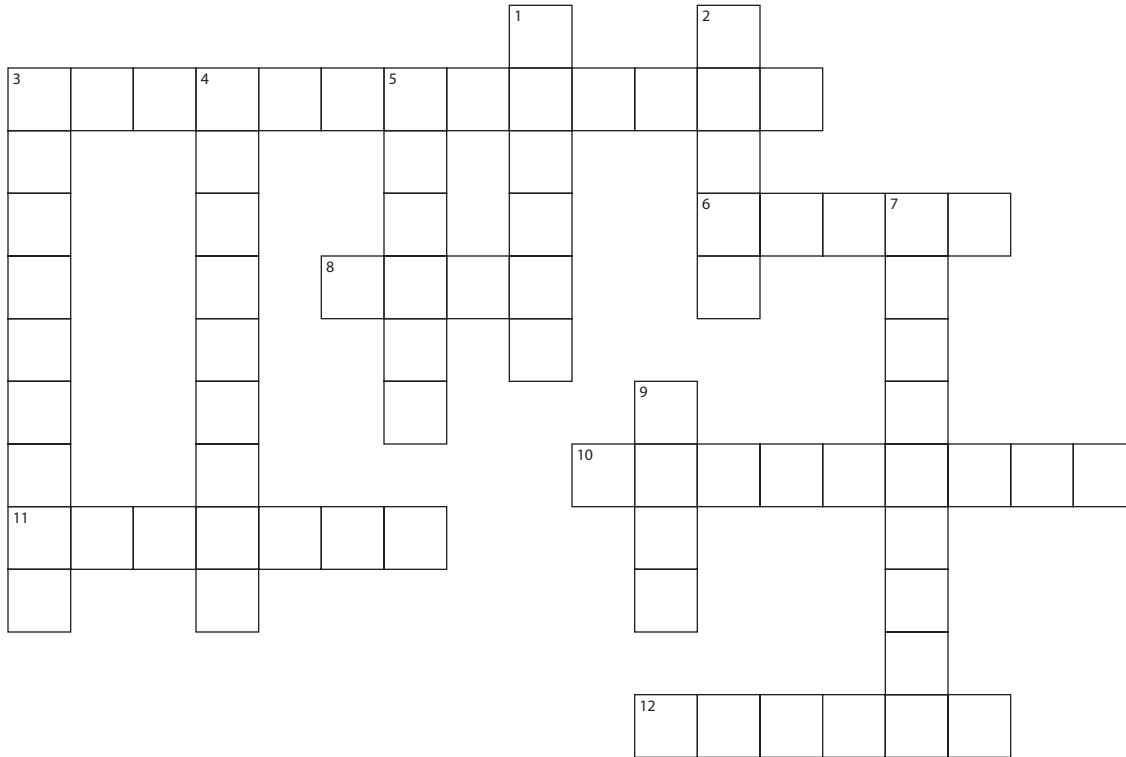
a. wastes b. water c. food d. oxygen

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

CHAPTER 7 , Animals (continued)

Word Wise

Complete the crossword puzzle by using the clues below.



Clues down

1. Midsection of an insect, to which the wings and legs are attached
2. Structures that remove oxygen from water
3. Mammal whose young are born at an early stage of development and complete development in the mother's pouch
4. Invertebrate with an exoskeleton and jointed appendages
5. Mollusk's flexible ribbon of teeth
7. Lower chamber of a vertebrate's heart
9. Opening in the digestive tract through which wastes leave the body

Clues across

3. Process in which an animal's body undergoes dramatic changes in form
6. Immature form of an animal that looks very different from the adult
8. Stage in which an insect gradually changes into the adult form
10. Carnivores that use stinging cells to capture their prey
11. Section of an insect's body that contains many of the internal organs
12. Organs of the excretory system

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