# Chapter 13 SRQs:

# Vertebrates I: Systems, Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles

## 13A

What two substances may form a vertebrate’s skeleton?

The series of bones that supports the body and protects the spinal cord is called what?

What main advantage is there to being endothermic?

## 13B

What happens to blood in gills? In what kind of blood vessel does this happen?

List the two parts of a central nervous system.

List the parts of the peripheral nervous system.

What are an organism’s reactions to stimuli controlled by?

## 13C

2. What organ helps some fish maintain their position at a constant depth?

5. What term do we use to describe how fish reproduce?

6. What group of fish contains the most species?

7. What kind of fish are Sharks?

8. Do all fish have scales?

## 13D

Why are amphibians called “amphibians”?

Besides gills and lungs, what organ can amphibians use in gas exchange?

Why are most amphibians found near water?

Name three kinds of amphibians.

How are hibernation and estivation similar? How are they different?

## 13E

1. Periodic shedding of skin by reptiles is called:
2. List three similarities and three differences between snakes and lizards.

## Chapter Review

1. How does the number of heart chambers differ in the various groups of vertebrates?
2. What two gases are exchanged in gills and lungs?

8. The organs which filter waste from vertebrates’ blood are called what?

12. Which group of vertebrates is the only group to undergo metamorphosis?

## Vocabulary 13: (type them up here or bring in your flashcards)

Endoskeleton v. exoskeleton

Bone

Cartilage

Endothermic v. exothermic

Central nervous system (and parts)

Peripheral nervous system (and parts)

Molting

Three Types of Fish

Amphibians

Reptiles

Major parts of the circulatory system

Parts of the respiratory system (including gills, trachaea)

Major organs in the digestive system

Organs of the excretory system