

S

**LESSON NAME: VERTEBRATES-SET-1**

1

The table shows some characteristic features of four vertebrates.

Which vertebrate is a mammal?

| vertebrate | feature |           |          |       |      |
|------------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|------|
|            | scales  | lays eggs | feathers | wings | hair |
| <b>A</b>   | ✓       | ✓         | x        | x     | x    |
| <b>B</b>   | x       | ✓         | x        | x     | x    |
| <b>C</b>   | x       | ✓         | ✓        | ✓     | x    |
| <b>D</b>   | x       | x         | x        | ✓     | ✓    |

key

✓ feature present

x feature absent

2

Which characteristics do fish have?

|          | backbone | scales | hair |
|----------|----------|--------|------|
| <b>A</b> | x        | x      | ✓    |
| <b>B</b> | x        | ✓      | x    |
| <b>C</b> | ✓        | ✓      | x    |
| <b>D</b> | ✓        | x      | ✓    |

3

The diagram shows some external features of a rat.



Which features, seen in the diagram, show that a rat is a mammal?

- A two external ears and two eyes
- B fur and whiskers
- C tail and four legs
- D milk and sweat production

4

The table shows the classification of four vertebrate animals.

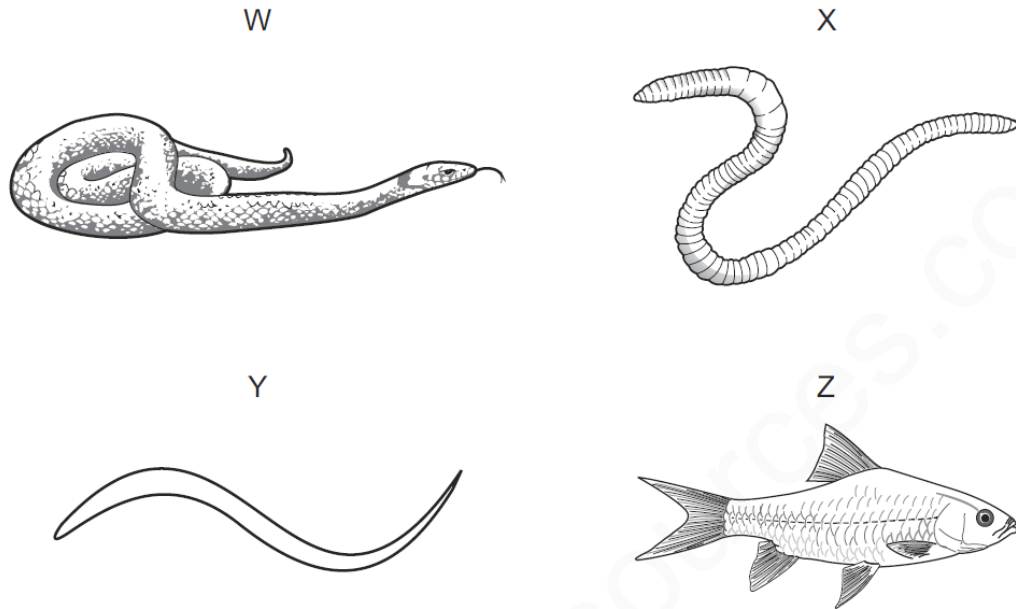
|         | animal 1       | animal 2           | animal 3         | animal 4       |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| phylum  | Chordata       | Chordata           | Chordata         | Chordata       |
| class   | Mammalia       | Mammalia           | Mammalia         | Mammalia       |
| order   | Dermoptera     | Dermoptera         | Dermoptera       | Dermoptera     |
| family  | Lemuridae      | Indridae           | Lemuridae        | Indridae       |
| genus   | <i>Eulemur</i> | <i>Propithecus</i> | <i>Eulemur</i>   | <i>Avahi</i>   |
| species | <i>fulvus</i>  | <i>diadema</i>     | <i>coronatus</i> | <i>laniger</i> |

Which two organisms are **most** closely related?

- A 1 and 2
- B 1 and 3
- C 2 and 3
- D 2 and 4

5

The diagrams show four different animals. They are not drawn to the same scale.



Which are vertebrates?

- A** W and X      **B** X and Y      **C** Y and Z      **D** W and Z

6

The table shows some characteristic features of four vertebrates.

Which vertebrate is a mammal?

|          | feature |           |          |       |      |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|------|
|          | scales  | lays eggs | feathers | wings | hair |
| <b>A</b> | ✓       | ✓         | ✗        | ✗     | ✗    |
| <b>B</b> | ✗       | ✓         | ✗        | ✗     | ✗    |
| <b>C</b> | ✗       | ✓         | ✓        | ✓     | ✗    |
| <b>D</b> | ✗       | ✗         | ✗        | ✓     | ✓    |

key  
 ✓ = present  
 ✗ = not present

7

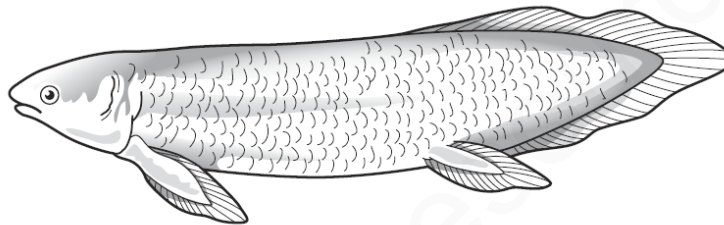
A student observed a vertebrate swimming in a pond. The animal's surface was smooth and hairless. It used its four legs to swim. At intervals, the animal came to the surface to take mouthfuls of air.

To which vertebrate class does this animal belong?

- A amphibians
- B fish
- C mammals
- D reptiles

8

The diagram shows the external features of an animal.

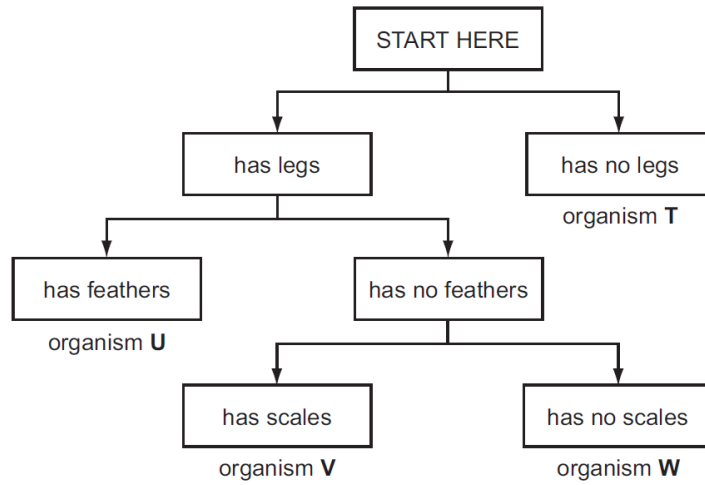


To which class does it belong?

- A amphibians
- B fish
- C mammals
- D reptiles

9

The diagram shows a key for five vertebrates.



Which class of vertebrates does organism **W** belong to?

- A** amphibians
- B** birds
- C** fish
- D** reptiles

10

Many snakes that belong to the viper family are unusual in that they give birth to live young.

This is usually a characteristic of which vertebrate group?

- A** amphibians
- B** birds
- C** bony fish
- D** mammals

11

Use the key to identify which group is amphibians.

- 1 hair present ..... mammals
- hair absent ..... go to 2
- 2 feathers present ..... group **A**
- feathers absent ..... go to 3
- 3 dry scaly skin..... group **B**
- moist skin ..... go to 4
- 4 four limbs ..... group **C**
- no limbs ..... group **D**