

FEATURES OF MAMMALS

The Galápagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean have many species of animals and plants that live nowhere else. Iguanas are large herbivorous reptiles. Four species of iguana live on the Galápagos Islands:

- marine iguana, *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*
- land iguana, *Conolophus subcristatus*
- Santa Fe land iguana, *Conolophus pallidus*
- pink land iguana, *Conolophus rosada*

Fig. 2.1 shows a marine iguana.



Fig. 2.1

(a) Reptiles and mammals are both vertebrates.

State three features of mammals that are **not** found in reptiles.

- 1
- 2
- 3 [3]

MARKING SCHEME:

<p>pinna / external ear ; fur ; <u>mammary</u> glands / secretes milk ; sweat glands ; endothermic / homoeothermic / AW ; A – warm blooded different types of teeth ; 3 middle ear bones ;</p>	<p>[max 3]</p>
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2 Fig. 2.1 shows an Arctic wolf, *Canis lupus*. These wolves are one of the few mammals adapted to the extreme cold of the tundra in the Canadian Arctic and in Alaska.



Fig. 2.1

(a) (i) State **two** features, **visible** in Fig. 2.1, that identify Arctic wolves as mammals.

1

2

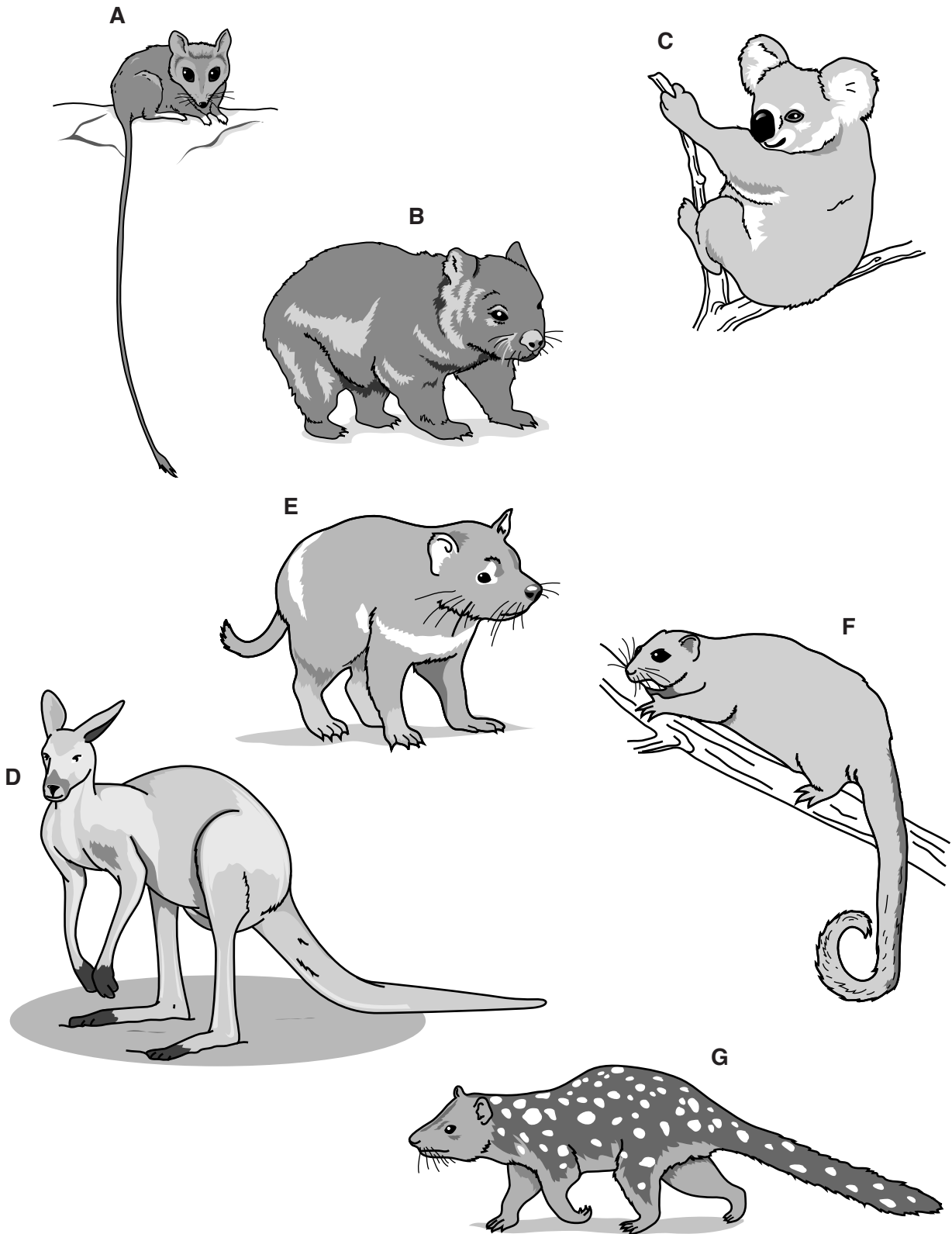
[2]

MARKING SCHEME:

(a)(i)	(external) ears / pinna(e) ; fur / hair ; whiskers ;	2	
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1 Fig. 1.1 shows seven marsupial mammals.



not drawn to scale

Fig. 1.1

(a) (i) State **one** visible feature that could be used to identify the marsupials in Fig. 1.1 as mammals.

.....[1]

MARKING SCHEME:

(a) (i)	hair / fur / whiskers ; external ears / pinna(e) ; nose / snout ;	max [1]	
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