

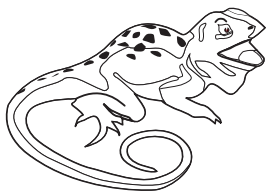
**Chapter 33 Comparing Chordates**

**Chapter Vocabulary Review**

**Defining Terms** *On the lines provided, define each of the following terms.*

- 1. notochord \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. adaptive radiation \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. ectotherm \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. endotherm \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5. alveolus \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. single-loop circulatory system \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7. double-loop circulatory system \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

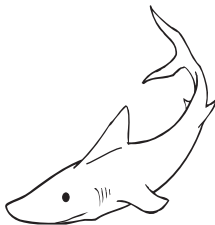
**Identifying Diagrams** *On the line provided, identify each animal as an ectotherm or endotherm.*



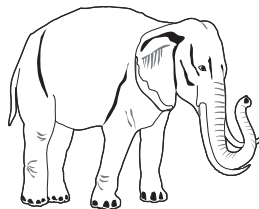
8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice** *On the lines provided, write the letter that best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Scientists now consider *Pikaia* the first chordate because it
- a. was an ectotherm.
  - b. was an endotherm.
  - c. had adaptive radiation.
  - d. had a notochord.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. An adaptive radiation often follows
- a. the appearance of new adaptations.
  - b. convergent evolution.
  - c. phylogenetic relationships.
  - d. diversification.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. On a chilly day, a snake moves from the shade to a sunny rock. This behavior is characteristic of a(an)
- a. ectotherm.
  - b. endotherm.
  - c. chordate.
  - d. vertebrate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which term describes an animal that pants and sweats to help regulate its internal temperature?
- a. ectotherm
  - b. endotherm
  - c. chordate
  - d. vertebrate
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which organisms have relatively high metabolic rates?
- a. all animals
  - b. endotherms
  - c. all vertebrates
  - d. ectotherms
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which animals have alveoli?
- a. fish
  - b. amphibians
  - c. mammals
  - d. all chordates
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The circulatory systems of gilled vertebrates have
- a. a single loop.
  - b. a double loop.
  - c. a single chamber.
  - d. three chambers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The vertebrate brain is
- a. a mass of nerve cells.
  - b. complex with distinct regions.
  - c. not specialized for complex behavior.
  - d. located at the posterior end of the spinal cord.