Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I CAN describe and identify structures and functions of an amphibian.

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTED READING CHAPTER 16 SECTION 3:**

**“AMPHIBIANS” pages 382-386**

pg. 382

1. 350 million years ago, what made the land such a wonderful place for vertebrates?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did the first amphibians look like? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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3. Amphibian means what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do amphibians lead a “double-life?” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do amphibians drink water? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Why is it easy for an amphibian to become dehydrated?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Name two ways amphibians get oxygen.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Amphibian embryos must develop in a wet environment because

a. their eggs lack shells.

b. they begin life as fish.

c. they are ectotherms.

d. the water is less polluted than the air.

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9. When an amphibian goes through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it changes from its

larval form, a tadpole, into its adult form.

10. Where does the embryo of the Darwin frog finish developing?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pg. 385

11. Frogs and toads belong to the same group of amphibians. True or False (circle one.)

12. How are caecilians different from most other amphibians? (circle all that apply.)

a. They don’t have legs.

b. Some have bony scales.

c. They are shaped like snakes.

d. They have thin, moist skin.

13. There are about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known species of salamanders; most of them live under

stones and logs in the damp woods of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. Do all salamanders go through metamorphosis? \_\_\_\_\_\_

pg. 386

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_percent of all amphibians are frogs or toads.

Use the information on pg 386 to mark each of the following phrases ***F*** if it is characteristic of a frog. ***T*** if it is characteristic of a toad, or ***B*** if it is characteristic of both a frog and a toad.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ extendible, sticky tongue

17. \_\_\_\_\_ dry, bumpy skin

18. \_\_\_\_\_ spends more time in the water

19. \_\_\_\_\_ vocal chords

20. \_\_\_\_\_ powerful leg muscles

21. \_\_\_\_\_ well-developed ears

22. \_\_\_\_\_ moist skin

23. Frogs have a special structure called a vocal sac that humans don’t have. What does this structure do?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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