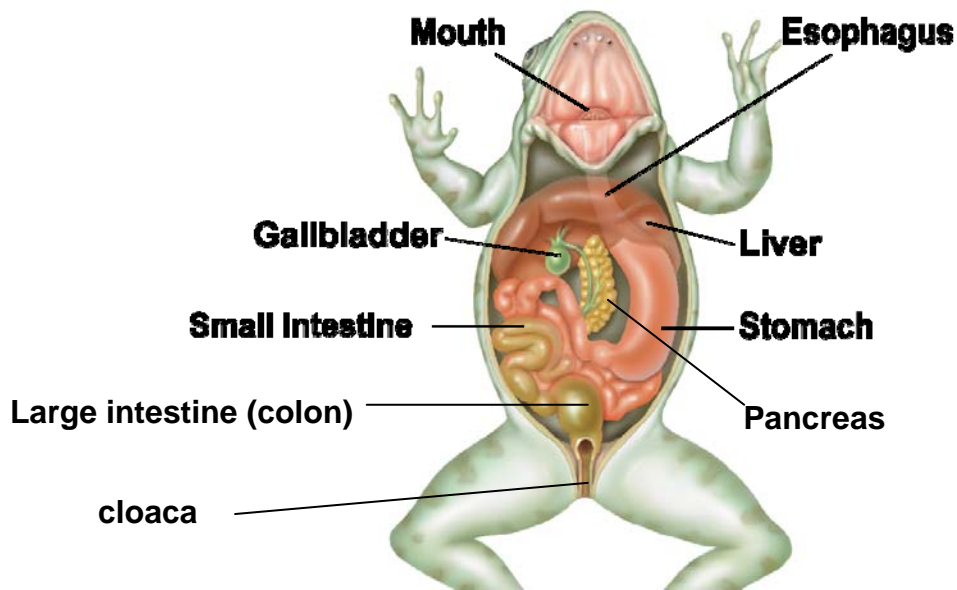
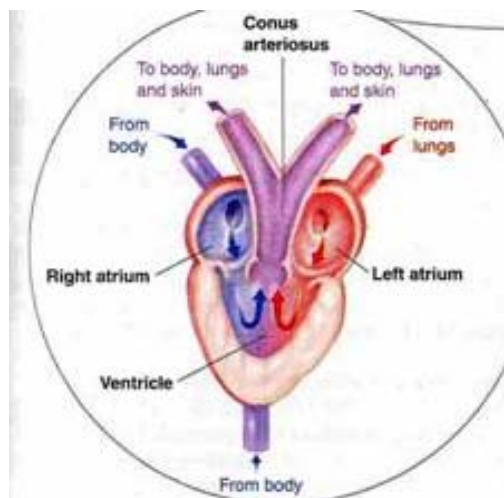


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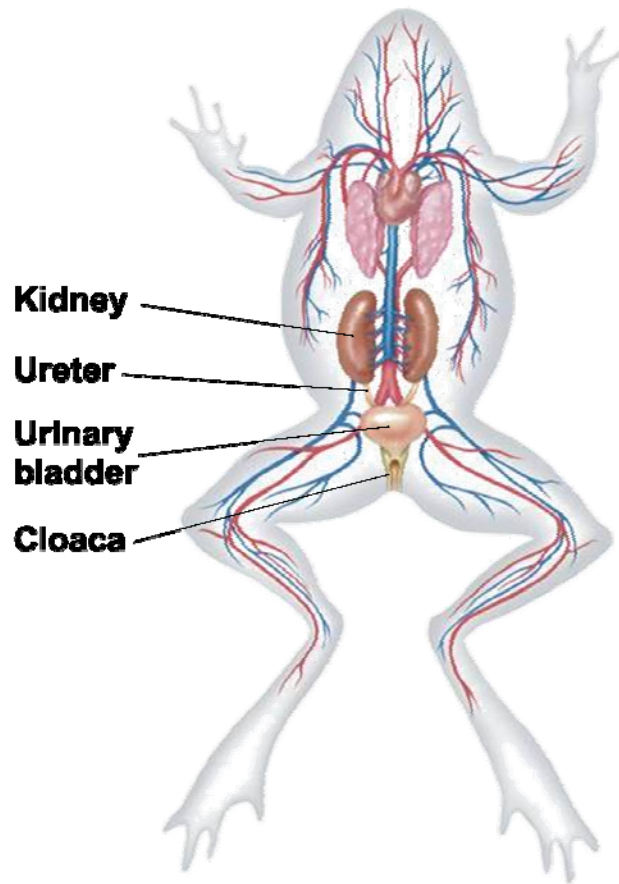
1. What does “amphibian” mean? **Double life, they live both in water and on land.**
2. a) What is the respiratory organ in **larval** amphibian? **Gills**
 b) What is the respiratory organ in **adult** amphibian? **Lungs**
3. Point and identify on the scheme the organs that are involved in the **digestion** of the frog.



3. True or false?
 - a) Adult amphibians get oxygen from their lungs and their skin. **True**
 - b) There is some mixing of oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood. **True**
4. Draw a scheme of the amphibian heart. Identify the separated chambers and shows the circulation of the blood with arrows.



5. Point and identify on the scheme the organs that are involved in the **excretion** of the frog.



6. Complete the sentences about reproduction of amphibians:

Most amphibian eggs are fertilized by males **externally** (externally/internally) in **water** (water/the female). However, salamanders eggs are fertilized **internally** (externally/internally).

7. True or false?

a) Eggs of amphibians are hard shelled. **False**

b) Like fish, some amphibians possess a lateral line system, that detect water movement. **True**

8. Complete the sentences:

a) The larval stage of amphibians is commonly called **tadpole**.

b) Eyes of amphibians are protected by a transparent layer called a **nictitating membrane**.

c) Amphibians hear through ___**tympanic membranes**___, located on the side of the head.

9. Name the three groups of modern amphibians:

1. **Salamanders**
2. **Frogs and toads**
3. **Caecilians**

10. Where do toads often live? _____**moist woods and even deserts**_____

11. Give two adaptations that some amphibians have to protect them from predators.

1. **release toxins**
2. **bright colors, patterns, marking, as warning to potential predators**
skin glands that ooze an unpleasant-tasting
poisonous substance
toxin

12. Global amphibian population is declining due to decreasing habitat and changes in the environment. Give five susceptible threats to the populations of amphibians.

1. **decreasing habitat**
2. **depletion of the ozone layer**
3. **acid rain**
4. **water pollution**
5. **fungal infections**
introduced aquatic predators
increasing human population