Practice B/C Herpetology Test

By: snakequeen
Directions

1. This is a station test.

2. There will be 25 stations.

3. You will have 2 minutes at each station.

4. You have 50 minutes to finish the test.
Station 1

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What does the scientific name mean? (1 pt.)
3. Are there any differences between male and female turtles of this genus? If so, give 2. (3 pts.)
4. Is the turtle a symbol of any U.S. states? If so, which ones? (1 pt.)
5. Although they are fairly popular pets, it is discouraged to keep them as such. Why is that? (3 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. These snakes have proteroglyphous fangs. What does that mean? What is the other main fang type in venomous snakes? (2 pts.)
3. T/F: Venom from these snakes causes lots of damage to tissue at or near the bite site, in contrast to other venomous snakes. (1 pt.)
4. List 5 side effects of their venom. (5 pts.)
5. What is the most venomous snake in this family? Give the common and scientific name. (2 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1pt.)
2. What do their vocalizations sound like? (1 pt.)
3. Why do these anurans display polymorphism? (2 pts.)
4. Frogs are a very diverse group. About how many species are known today? (1 pt.)
5. What fungus currently threatens amphibians such as this one? (1 pt.)
Station 4

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What do they eat? Give 3 answers. (3 pts.)
3. How do they catch and kill their prey? (2 pts.)
4. What is their response to predators? (2 pts.)
5. List some defining characteristics of their family. (1 pt. for each and up to 5 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. These turtles have many adaptations to their brackish environments. Please list 2. (2 pts.)
3. About how many eggs do they lay in a clutch? Do they lay multiple clutches? (2 pts.)
4. What do they eat? (1 pt.)
5. T/F: males are larger than females. (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What is one unusual communicative behavior of these lizards and what does it communicate? (2 pts.)
3. Is this specimen likely male or female? Why? (2 pts.)
4. What is their preferred habitat? (1 pt.)
5. How long do they live? (1 pt.)
Station 7

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What is their range? (1 pt.)
3. Where does the common name come from? (1 pt.)
4. How many species are in this taxon? (1 pt.)
5. What does paedomorphy mean? (1 pt.)
Station 8

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. How do males compete for females? Include what happens to the victor and loser. (5 pts.)
3. What are their temperaments like? (3 pts.)
4. Are these snakes constrictors? (1 pt.)
5. When is the breeding season? (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What is a Bidder’s organ? (2 pts.)
3. What effects do their toxins have on humans? Do humans use their toxins in any ways? For what? (4 pts.)
4. Why are they not big leapers? (1 pt.)
5. Define amplexus. (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What do they do when threatened? List 4 behaviors. (4 pts.) One species has a particularly unique _____________ behavior. (1 pt.)
3. How many offspring do these snakes produce at a time? (1 pt.)
4. These snakes have several unusual scale features. What are 2? (2 pts.)
5. T/F: They are some of the most common city snakes. (1 pt.)
Station 11

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What are the differences in appearance between juveniles like the one pictured above and adults (other than size)? (1 pt.)
3. What is their diet? (1 pt.)
4. Where does their common name originate from? (1 pt.)
5. How long do their carapaces grow? (1 pt.)
Station 12

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. When was the last death from the venom of this specimen? (1 pt.)
3. When do their fossils date back to? (1 pt.)
4. Where are their venom glands located? (1 pt.)
5. Several compounds of their saliva have been discovered to have medical benefits. List one drug that has been made from one of these compounds and what it treats. (2 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. How often do they lay eggs? (1 pt.)
3. These turtles are well known to exhibit TSD. What temperatures produce females? What temperatures produce males? (2 pts.)
4. What are arribadas? (1 pt.)
5. Fibropapillomatosis is a disease that threatens these turtles. What is it believed to be caused by? (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What distinctive method do they use to catch their prey? (1 pt.)
3. What visible characteristic of this snake helped you to distinguish it from a closely related genus? (1 pt.)
4. Males have an unusual method of preventing females from breeding with other males. What is it? (1 pt.)
5. T/F: Although they are less aggressive than a closely related genus of snakes, their venom is much more potent. (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What are the internal characteristics that define this group? Please give 4. (4 pts.)
3. Describe the appearance of the larvae. (2 pts.)
4. What is unusual about some of the hybrid species produced by members of this taxon? (1 pt.)
5. Why is one member of this group frequently used in scientific studies? Which is it? (2 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What anatomical feature separates the order they belong to from other living reptiles? (1 pt.)
3. Why are many species of this group considered threatened? Please give 2 reasons. (2 pts.)
4. How do these reptilians communicate? Please give 2 answers. (2 pts.)
5. What is a gastrolith? (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What is the defining characteristic of this genus? (1 pt.)
3. Where do they lay their eggs? (3 pts.)
4. Why do many of this turtle’s eggs never hatch? (1 pt.)
5. One species from this group was found to be surprisingly intelligent: which species was it and how was it found to be so? (2 pts.)
Station 18

1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. How are they able to project their tongues? (1 pt.)
3. Why do they, like all members of their family, have nasolabial grooves? (2 pts.)
4. What does the scientific name mean? (1 pt.)
5. Where do they live (range)? (1 pt.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. What behavior is this individual exhibiting? Is it common among these turtles? (2 pts.)
3. How long do they live? (1 pt.)
4. These turtles are usually peaceful, but will occasionally fight. What are these conflicts usually over? (1 pt.)
5. Describe their ideal nests. Please give 5 characteristics. (5 pts.)
1. Identify this specimen by its list-specified common and scientific names. (1 pt.)
2. Several species in this family exhibit an unusual brand of reproduction. What is it? (1 pt.)
3. T/F: These lizards are only found in the Americas. (1 pt.)
4. How do they spend most of their days? (1 pt.)
5. What is the non-marine reptile that lives the farthest north? Give its scientific and common names. (2 pts.)
Station 21

Identify each specimen by its common and scientific names. Each is worth 1 point.
1. What did the first amphibians evolve from? (2 pts.)
2. When did this happen? (1 pt.)
3. How did these amphibians differ from their ancestors? Give 3 ways. (3 pts.)
4. There are three orders of modern amphibians. List their common and scientific names. (6 pts.)
5. The relationships between modern and extinct amphibians are debated. What is the name of the most accepted hypothesis? (1 pt.)
Station 23

1. What is the earliest-living creature that is universally accepted as a reptile? (1 pt.)

2. How long ago did it live? (1 pt.)

3. What era was known as the “Age of Dinosaurs?” When was it? (2 pts.)

4. Are there any living dinosaurs? If so, what are they? (1 pt.)

5. Modern reptiles are divided between those with anapsid and diapsid skulls. What do those terms mean? (2 pts.)
1. Although non-avian reptiles are much more closely related to birds than amphibians, amphibians and reptiles are grouped together in the field of herpetology. Please give the initial reason for this grouping and a reason that it has stayed that way. Do you think reptiles should be grouped with amphibians or birds? Support your answer in a well-written paragraph. (5 pts.)
Station 25 - Tie Breaker!

Listen to the attached recording and identify what you think made the noise by its scientific and common name. (1 pt.)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YYv5AGOQJfBVJQBbcBRnJZv_8nuI8sUe/view?usp=sharing
The End
Good Job!