High School Science Virtual Learning

Biology
Amphibians and Reptiles

May 14, 2020

High School General Biology
Lesson: May 14, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Students will be able to identify different characteristics of amphibians and reptiles as compared to other phyla of animals.

On your own sheet of paper answer the following questions using this link:

1. What are three differences between reptiles and amphibians?
2. What are three similarities between reptiles and amphibians?

1. What are three differences between reptiles and amphibians?- dry skin in reptiles vs. moist skin in amphibians; reptiles lay their eggs on land and amphibians lay them in water; and reptiles never have gills after birth, but amphibian larvae to have gills and then the adults have lungs.

2. What are three similarities between reptiles and amphibians? - both can be in land or water, both are cold blooded, and both are chordates.

Lesson Activity:

Directions: Watch the following video (starting at 7:33) and answer the questions on slide 7.

Link(s): Crash Course - Khan Academy

Practice

You will use the activity on slide 5 to answer the following questions.

Practice Questions

1. What 4 things make the coelacanth so interesting?
2. As animals moved to land, what did they develop in place of fins?
3. What is the first group of tetrapods developed?
4. Why do amphibian eggs have to be laid in water?
5. What is the difference between the type of eggs fish and amphibians lay and the eggs reptiles, mammals, and birds lay?
6. What does he mention that is similar between a certain organ in reptiles and amphibians?
7. What is another name for cold blooded?
8. What are the two types of surviving archosaur descendants we still have today?

Answer Key

Once you have completed the practice questions check with the work.

1. What 4 things make the coelacanth so interesting? - Its pair of lobed fins that move in an alternating pattern, hinged jaw, bones in the lobed fins, and its thick scales not found on any other fish
2. As animals moved to land, what did they develop in place of fins? - legs
3. What is the first group of tetrapods developed? - amphibians
4. Why do amphibian eggs have to be laid in water? - They do not have shells and will dehydrate quickly on land so they need to be in water.
5. What is the difference between the type of eggs fish and amphibians lay and the eggs reptiles, mammals, and birds lay? - Reptiles, mammals, and birds lay amniotic eggs that can survive on land
6. What does he mention that is similar between a certain organ in reptiles and amphibians? - They both have a 3 chambered heart
7. What is another name for cold blooded? - Ectothermic
8. What are the two types of surviving archosaur descendants we still have today?- reptiles and birds

More Practice

You will use the activity on slide 5 to answer the following questions.

More Practice Questions

1. Watch this video to find out more about amphibians
2. Watch this video to find out more about reptiles.

Additional Practice

Quizlet reviewing important terms for all chordates, but specifically reptiles and amphibians.

KUFS

Missouri Reptiles and Amphibians

Missouri Snakes- The reptile that forewent legs completely