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AP Biology Chapter 34 Vocab Activity

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| **Across****1.** Capable of maintaining body temperature through metabolic activity.**5.** Part of cephalochordata. The most basal group of living chordates. Eat via cilia trappings. Have chevron-like muscle arrangement.**8.** Type of mammals with pouches.**10.** Type of mammals that lay eggs.**11.** Group of amniotes. Have a temporal fenestra behind each eye socket. Evolved into large herbivores and carnivores during the Permian period.**12.** Includes salamanders, frogs, and caecilians. Some live both a terrestrial and aquatic life. External fertilization occurs in most, and eggs are laid in moist environments.**13.** Longitudinal, flexible rod located between the digestive tube and the nerve cord. Composed of large fluid-filled cells encased in fairly stiff fibrous tissue. | **Down****2.** More than 5000 species. Have mammary glands. Have hair, fat layer under the skin, and are endothermic. Have a high metabolic rate. **3.** Absorbing external heat as the main source of body heat in the organism. Excludes birds.**4.** Has 4 limbs with digits. Originated 365 million years ago. Also have a neck, a pelvic girdle, and a lack of gill slits.**6.** Marine and freshwater, most are parasitic. Skeleton made of cartilage w/ no collagen. Have sheath over notochord w/ cartilage projections similar to vertebrae. Have partially enclosed nerve cord.**7.** Type of mammals with placentas. Includes primates.**9.** Bilaterian animals; belong to clade Deuterostomia; have muscular, post-anal tail, dorsal, hollow nerve cord, notochord, pharyngeal slits/clefts, mouth, anus, and muscular segments |