

Chapter 32 Mammals**Vocabulary Review**

Multiple Choice *In the space provided, write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.*

- _____ 1. Mammals are characterized by hair and
 a. lungs. c. four-chambered hearts.
 b. mammary glands. d. prehensile tails.
- _____ 2. The outer layer of the cerebrum that is the center of thinking is the
 a. cerebellum. c. cerebral cortex.
 b. medulla oblongata. d. subcutaneous fat.
- _____ 3. Mammals that lay eggs are
 a. monotremes. c. marsupials.
 b. placental mammals. d. primates.
- _____ 4. Small, nocturnal primates with large eyes adapted to seeing in the dark belong to the primate group called
 a. prosimians. c. anthropoids.
 b. hominoids. d. hominids.
- _____ 5. Members of the primate group in which the only living members are humans are called
 a. prosimians. c. anthropoids.
 b. hominoids. d. hominids.

Completion *Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 32.*

6. The layer of fat located beneath the skin is called _____.
7. The _____ is a stomach chamber in which newly swallowed plant food is stored and processed.
8. A powerful muscle called the _____ pulls the bottom of the chest cavity downward, pulling air into the lungs.
9. Mammals bearing live young that complete their development in a pouch are called _____.
10. A structure called a(an) _____ forms when an embryo's tissues join with tissues from the mother's body.
11. The ability to merge visual images from both eyes is called _____.
12. Members of the primate group that includes monkeys, apes, and humans are called _____.
13. A tail that can coil tightly around a branch is called a(an) _____ tail.
14. The evolution of _____, or two-foot, locomotion freed the hands to use tools.
15. The hominid hand evolved a(an) _____ that enabled grasping objects and using tools.