North American Wildlife

p. 124 Discussion & Essay #1, 3-6; Multiple Choice #1-10

Discussion & Essay

1. List the characteristics that distinguish mammals from other animals.
2. Explain how primary consumers are different from secondary consumers.
3. Describe the roles that gnawing mammals fill in the ecosystems of North America.
4. Predict the effects on populations of gnawing animals when predator populations increase or decline.
5. Predict the effects on populations of predators when populations of gnawing mammals increase or decrease.

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following **is not** a characteristic of a mammal?
   1. Young are produced from eggs
   2. They are warm-blooded
   3. Young are nourished with milk
   4. They are protected by a coat of hair
2. In the food chain, gnawing mammals are generally considered to be:
   1. Nocturnal
   2. Producers
   3. Primary consumers
   4. Secondary consumers
3. Which of the following gnawing mammals is considered to be a true rodent?
   1. The pika
   2. The rat
   3. The hare
   4. The rabbit
4. Which of the following animals is considered to be the smallest of the rodents?
   1. The vole
   2. The lemming
   3. The porcupine
   4. The mouse
5. The large number of young produced by many of the rodents as an indicator of:
   1. Evolution
   2. Nocturnal behavior
   3. A high biotic potential
   4. Consumerism
6. Which of the following is a ground squirrel?
   1. The chipmonk
   2. The fox squirrel
   3. The grey squirrel
   4. The chickaree
7. Which of the following animals is also known as the “rockchuck”?
   1. The yellow-bellied marmot
   2. The hoary marmot
   3. The black-tailed prairie dog
   4. The woodchuck
8. Which of the gnawing mammals is equipped with a second set of incisor teeth behind the front set?
   1. The prairie dog
   2. The rabbit
   3. The squirrel
   4. The rat
9. How is the population cycle of jackrabbits related to the population cycle of coyotes?
   1. When jackrabbit populations are high, coyote populations are low.
   2. Low jackrabbit populations correspond to high coyote populations.
   3. Jackrabbit and coyote populations rise and fall at the same time.
   4. Coyote populations follow the same pattern of jackrabbit populations, but the coyote population cycle is delayed behind that of the jackrabbit.
10. The preferred food of the porcupine is:
    1. Tree bark
    2. Berries
    3. Flesh
    4. Seeds