

## SECTION

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES ARE ADAPTED FOR LIFE ON LAND.

# 5.2 Reinforcing Key Concepts

**BIG IDEA** Vertebrate animals live in most of Earth's environments.

**KEY CONCEPT** Amphibians and reptiles are adapted for life on land.

- 1. Vertebrates adapted to live on land.** It took millions of years for amphibians to evolve into a distinct group. What kinds of adaptations made it possible for animals living in water to be able to live on land?

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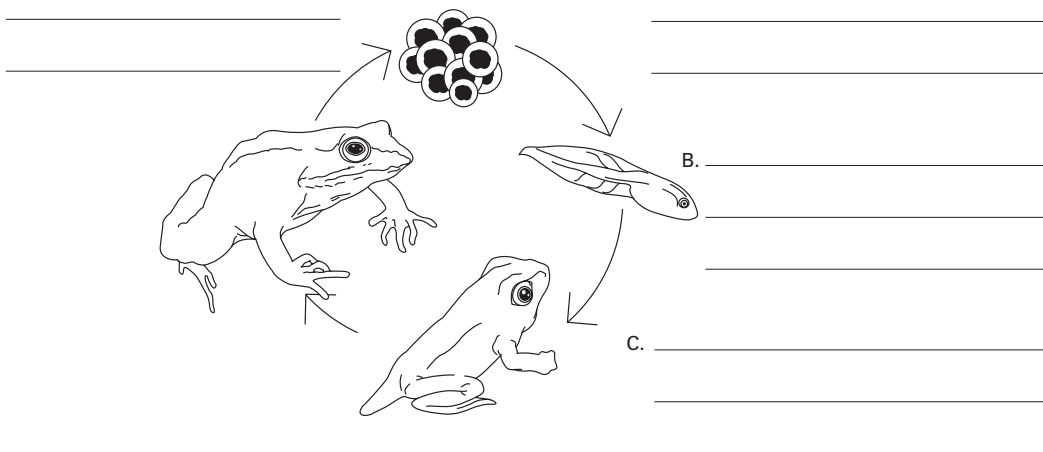


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- 2. Amphibians have moist skin and lay eggs without shells.** The life cycle of an amphibian includes separate stages of development. The life cycle of a wood frog is summarized in the diagram below. Identify and briefly describe each of the stages.

D. \_\_\_\_\_

A. \_\_\_\_\_



- 3. Reptiles have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs with shells.** Reptiles have adaptations that allow them to survive in hotter, drier places than amphibians. What are two of these adaptations?

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- 4. The body temperatures of amphibians and reptiles change with the environment.** Amphibians and reptiles are ectotherms, animals whose body temperatures change with environmental conditions. How do ectotherms like amphibians and reptiles control their body temperature?

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