

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Temperature regulation

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|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Most noticeable form of homeostasis   | A. hibernation            |
| 2. part of the brain that analyzes data and sends message  | B. evaporation            |
| 3. animals who maintain a constant internal body temperature across a wide range of environmental conditions | C. conduction             |
| 4. Fish, amphibians, reptiles whose temperature changes depending on environmental temperature               | D. heterotherms           |
| 5. Animals which usually keep a constant body temperature except in hibernation                              | E. Ectotherms             |
| 6. Animals that receive heat primarily from external sources   | F. evaporation trick      |
| 7. Animals that create their own heat  | G. cryoprotectant         |
| 8. Heat transferred by two objects touching  | H. Endotherms             |
| 9. heat transferred between objects and the liquid or gas that surrounds them                                | I. estivation             |
| 10. absorption of electromagnetic waves  | J. hypothalamus           |
| 11. A heat exchanger; way fish can conserve heat   | K. convection             |
| 12. Something that prevents things from freezing   | L. radiation              |
| 13. something that makes an animal look bigger that's a temperature regulator                                | M. counter-current        |
| 14. heterotherms who sustain periods of low body temperature in winter are in                                | N. Poikilotherms          |
| 15. Animals who sleep in summer are in   | O. piloerection           |
| 16. What animals use to release heat   | P. Homeotherms            |
| 17. Panting is an  | Q. temperature regulation |