CLASS XI BIO CH-7

Set 3 – Structural Organisation in Animals (Frog)

| 1. When a frog is completely submerged in water, respiration occurs through —A) Lungs only B) Skin only C) Gills only D) Both lungs and skin |
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| 2. In a frog, when on land, respiration occurs through — A) Lungs and skin B) Skin only C) Buccal cavity only D) Gills |
| 3. Cutaneous respiration in frog is possible due to —A) Dry skin B) Moist glandular skin C) Presence of hairs D) Scaly skin |
| 4. Which of the following adaptations helps frog to live both in water and on land?A) Moist skin B) Webbed hindlimbs C) Lungs and cutaneous respiration D) All of these |
| 5. The function of mucus glands in frog's skin is — A) To keep skin dry B) To make skin moist for respiration C) To digest food D) To secrete venom |
| 6. Frog's body temperature changes with its environment. Hence, it is — A) Homeothermic B) Poikilothermic C) Heterothermic D) Endothermic |
| 7. During summer, frog buries itself in moist soil to escape heat. This is called — A) Hibernation B) Aestivation C) Migration D) Dormancy |
| 8. During winter, frog becomes inactive and hides in mud. This is called — A) Aestivation B) Hibernation C) Migration D) Dormancy |
| 9. In frog, the heart pumps —A) Pure blood only B) Impure blood only C) Mixed blood D) Lymph |
| 10. Which chamber of frog's heart receives oxygenated blood?A) Right auricle B) Left auricle C) Ventricle D) Sinus venosus |
| 11. The number of auricles and ventricles in frog's heart are — A) 2 auricles, 1 ventricle B) 1 auricle, 2 ventricles C) 2 auricles, 2 ventricles D) 1 auricle, 1 ventricle |
| 12. Oxygenated blood from lungs is carried to heart through —A) Pulmonary artery B) Pulmonary vein C) Carotid artery D) Aortic arch |
| 13. In frog, blood leaves the heart through —A) Pulmonary vein B) Truncus arteriosus C) Sinus venosus D) Conus arteriosus |

| 14. Sinus venosus in frog collects blood from —A) Lungs B) Body parts C) Heart D) Liver |
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| 15. The oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in frog's ventricle — A) Remain completely separate B) Partially mix C) Mix completely D) Do not enter ventricle |
| 16. Which part of frog's brain controls involuntary actions such as respiration and heartbeat? A) Cerebellum B) Medulla oblongata C) Cerebrum D) Midbrain |
| 17. Which part of frog's brain controls body balance during swimming and jumping?A) Cerebellum B) Medulla C) Cerebrum D) Optic lobe |
| 18. The optic lobes of frog are associated with —A) Vision B) Hearing C) Smell D) Balance |
| 19. Which of the following helps frog to locate prey?A) Sense of smell B) Sense of sight C) Tongue movement D) Tympanum vibration |
| 20. During swallowing in frog, eyes move down into buccal cavity. It helps in —A) Vision B) Breathing C) Pushing food into oesophagus D) Chewing |
| 21. Frog's tongue is —A) Bifid and fixed anteriorly B) Non-bifid and fixed posteriorly C) Bifid and fixed posteriorly D) None |
| 22. Frog's tongue helps to —A) Grasp prey B) Chew prey C) Swallow prey D) Digest prey |
| 23. Frog's liver produces bile, but digestion of fats takes place in —A) Mouth B) Stomach C) Small intestine D) Cloaca |
| 24. The bile of frog — A) Contains digestive enzymes B) Helps in emulsification of fats C) Helps in carbohydrate digestion D) Digests proteins |
| 25. Pancreatic juice contains —A) Only amylase B) Lipase, amylase, protease C) Pepsin only D) Trypsin and bile |
| 26. The cloaca of frog acts as — A) Only digestive opening B) Common passage for digestive, urinary and reproductive systems C) Only excretory opening D) Only reproductive passage |
| 27. Frogs excrete urea as main nitrogenous waste; hence they are —A) Ureotelic B) Uricotelic C) Ammonotelic D) None |
| 28. The excretory and reproductive ducts open into — A) Cloaca B) Rectum C) Bladder D) Urethra |
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| A) Urinogenital ducts B) Vasa efferentia C) Vasa deferentia D) Mesorchium 31. Which of the following does not occur during aestivation? A) Low metabolism B) Feeding stops C) Increased activity D) Respiration rate decreases 32. Which statement is true for frog's skin? A) It is dry and scaly B) It is thin, moist and richly supplied with blood vessels C) It helps in reproduction D) It helps in digestion 33. The color of frog's dorsal skin provides — A) Warning signal B) Camouflage C) Attraction to mates D) None 34. The function of tympanum in frog is — A) Breathing B) Hearing C) Swallowing D) Locomotion 35. The voice of male frog is produced by — A) Larynx and vocal cords B) Pharynx C) Oesophagus D) Buccal cavity only 36. In frog, vocal sacs are present in — A) Male only B) Female only C) Both sexes D) Tadpoles 37. Tadpoles respire through — A) Gills B) Lungs C) Skin D) Both gills and skin 38. The metamorphosis of tadpole into frog is controlled by — A) Insulin B) Thyroxine C) Adrenaline D) Oestrogen 39. During metamorphosis, the tadpole loses — A) Tail B) Gills C) Both A and B D) None 40. The alimentary canal of frog is adapted for — A) Carnivorous diet B) Herbivorous diet C) Omnivorous diet D) Parasitic habit 41. Frogs feed mainly on — A) Worms and insects B) Leaves C) Fish D) Algae 42. The mode of reproduction in frog is — A) Oviparous B) Viviparous C) Ovoviviparous D) Asexual 43. In frogs, fertilisation takes place — A) Externally in water B) Internally in body C) Both D) None | 29. The type of kidney found in frog is —A) Pronephric B) Mesonephric C) Metanephric D) Archinephric |
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| | 44. The eggs of frog are —A) Hard-shelled B) Soft and jelly-coated C) Leathery D) Naked |

- 45. The jelly around frog's egg helps in —
- A) Floating and protection B) Nutrition C) Gas exchange D) Digestion
- **46.** The development in frog is —
- A) Direct B) Indirect via larval stage C) Asexual D) Fragmented
- 47. The larval stage of frog is adapted for —
- A) Aquatic life B) Terrestrial life C) Arboreal life D) Parasitic life
- 48. During metamorphosis, which of the following changes occur?
- A) Lungs develop B) Tail disappears C) Gills disappear D) All of these
- **49**. The animal that shows both cutaneous and pulmonary respiration is —
- A) Fish B) Earthworm C) Frog D) Human
- **50.** Frog is a connecting link between —
- A) Fish and reptiles B) Birds and mammals C) Reptiles and mammals D) Pisces and mammals

Answer Key (Set 3)

1-B, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D, 5-B, 6-B, 7-B, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B,

11-A, 12-B, 13-B, 14-B, 15-B, 16-B, 17-A, 18-A, 19-B, 20-C,

21-A, 22-A, 23-C, 24-B, 25-B, 26-B, 27-A, 28-A, 29-B, 30-A,

31-C, 32-B, 33-B, 34-B, 35-A, 36-A, 37-A, 38-B, 39-C, 40-A,

41-A, 42-A, 43-A, 44-B, 45-A, 46-B, 47-A, 48-D, 49-C, 50-A.