## **CLASS XI BIO CH-7**

## **Set 4 – Structural Organisation in Animals (Frog)**

<ol> <li>When a frog is forced to live only on land, it mainly respires through —</li> <li>Lungs B) Skin C) Gills D) Buccal cavity</li> </ol>
2. When a frog is completely submerged in water for a long time, it respires through — A) Skin only B) Lungs only C) Gills only D) None
<ul><li>3. During aestivation, metabolic rate of frog —</li><li>A) Increases B) Decreases C) Remains constant D) Becomes zero</li></ul>
<ul> <li>4. When a frog hibernates, it obtains oxygen by —</li> <li>A) Pulmonary respiration B) Cutaneous respiration C) Buccopharyngeal respiration D</li> <li>Tracheal respiration</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>5. Frog can see in almost all directions because —</li> <li>A) Eyes are large and project outwards B) Eyes can rotate 360° C) Eyes are close together D) Eyes are on top of the head</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b> Which of the following helps frog in both respiration and protection of eyes?  A) Tympanum B) Eyelid C) Nictitating membrane D) Retina
7. In frog, sound waves are transmitted to inner ear through —  A) Tympanum and columella auris B) Tympanum and cochlea C) Only tympanum D)  Ear ossicles
8. Which of the following statements is true for frog?  A) The ventricle receives only oxygenated blood B) The ventricle receives both oxygenated and deoxygenated blood C) Sinus venosus receives oxygenated blood D) Left auricle receives deoxygenated blood
<ul> <li>9. The blood from body organs enters the right auricle through —</li> <li>A) Pulmonary vein B) Sinus venosus C) Truncus arteriosus D) Conus arteriosus</li> </ul>
<ul><li>10. During contraction of ventricle in frog, blood is pumped into —</li><li>A) Sinus venosus B) Truncus arteriosus C) Left auricle D) Pulmonary vein</li></ul>
<ul><li>11. In frog, oxygenated blood from lungs and deoxygenated blood from body mix in —</li><li>A) Sinus venosus B) Right auricle C) Ventricle D) Truncus arteriosus</li></ul>
<b>12.</b> In frog, the right aortic arch carries — A) Pure blood B) Impure blood C) Mixed blood D) Only CO <sub>2</sub>

<ul><li>13. Frogs can live both on land and in water due to —</li><li>A) Lungs and gills B) Lungs and skin C) Gills only D) Skin only</li></ul>
<ul><li>14. The skin of frog acts as respiratory organ because —</li><li>A) It is dry and scaly B) It is moist and vascular C) It secretes enzymes D) It has alveoli</li></ul>
<ul><li>15. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood to the body in frog?</li><li>A) Dorsal aorta B) Pulmonary vein C) Pulmonary artery D) Truncus arteriosus</li></ul>
<b>16.</b> During hibernation, frog survives due to — A) Stored glycogen in liver B) Stored protein in muscles C) Stored water D) Stored fat in adipose tissue
<ul><li>17. The voice of male frog helps in —</li><li>A) Warning signal B) Attracting females C) Frightening enemies D) Orientation</li></ul>
<ul> <li>18. The male frog differs from the female frog by —</li> <li>A) Presence of vocal sacs and thumb pads B) Smaller size and ovaries C) Absence of cloaca D) Presence of scales</li> </ul>
19. The urinary bladder in frog opens into — A) Cloaca B) Urethra C) Intestine D) Stomach
20. The kidneys of frog are located —  A) In abdominal cavity B) Dorsally attached to body wall C) Near lungs D) Anterior to heart
<ul><li>21. In male frog, the common duct for urine and sperm is —</li><li>A) Ureter B) Vas deferens C) Urinogenital duct D) Cloacal aperture</li></ul>
22. The reproductive and excretory systems of frog are closely associated; hence called — A) Urino-genital system B) Excretory system C) Reproductive system D) Circulatory system
23. Which organ of frog secretes bile?  A) Liver B) Pancreas C) Gall bladder D) Intestine
24. The pancreas of frog is located between — A) Stomach and duodenum B) Liver and lungs C) Cloaca and rectum D) Stomach and kidney
25. The function of bile is —  A) Digestion of starch B) Emulsification of fats C) Conversion of protein D) Absorption of glucose
26. The gastric juice of frog contains — A) HCl and pepsin B) Pepsin only C) Trypsin D) Bile
<ul><li>27. Which of the following parts of frog's alimentary canal is longest?</li><li>A) Oesophagus B) Stomach C) Small intestine D) Large intestine</li></ul>

<ul><li>28. The cloacal aperture in frog opens —</li><li>A) At the posterior end of body B) Below mouth C) Between limbs D) Near eyes</li></ul>
<ul><li>29. The sense organs of frog include —</li><li>A) Eyes, ears, nose, tongue, and skin B) Eyes and ears only C) Skin only D) Ears only</li></ul>
<ul><li>30. Which part of frog's brain controls voluntary actions?</li><li>A) Cerebrum B) Cerebellum C) Medulla oblongata D) Optic lobe</li></ul>
<ul><li>31. Which part controls balance and posture in frog?</li><li>A) Cerebellum B) Cerebrum C) Medulla oblongata D) Midbrain</li></ul>
<ul><li>32. Reflex actions in frog are controlled by —</li><li>A) Spinal cord B) Cerebellum C) Medulla D) Cerebrum</li></ul>
33. The optic lobes in frog are associated with — A) Vision B) Hearing C) Smell D) Taste
34. The olfactory lobes in frog are concerned with — A) Smell B) Vision C) Balance D) Touch
<ul><li>35. The forebrain in frog consists of —</li><li>A) Olfactory lobes and cerebrum B) Cerebellum and medulla C) Cerebrum only D) Olfactory lobes only</li></ul>
<b>36.</b> Which of the following is absent in frog's heart?  A) Sinus venosus B) Right auricle C) Left auricle D) Septum between auricle and ventricle
<ul><li>37. The type of circulation in frog is —</li><li>A) Open B) Closed C) Single D) Open and single</li></ul>
38. The larva of frog breathes by — A) Skin B) Gills C) Lungs D) Both A and B
<ul><li>39. Tadpole feeds on —</li><li>A) Algae B) Insects C) Small worms D) Insect larvae</li></ul>
<ul><li>40. Metamorphosis in frog is regulated by —</li><li>A) Pituitary and thyroid B) Adrenal and pancreas C) Gonads D) Parathyroid</li></ul>
<ul><li>41. Tadpole transforms into frog under the influence of —</li><li>A) Thyroxine B) Insulin C) Adrenaline D) Estrogen</li></ul>
<b>42.</b> The tail of tadpole disappears due to — A) Apoptosis B) Mitosis C) Meiosis D) Regeneration
<ul><li>43. Frog acts as a connecting link between —</li><li>A) Pisces and Reptilia B) Reptilia and Aves C) Amphibia and Mammalia D) None</li></ul>

- **44.** The cloacal aperture serves as —
- A) Common opening for digestive, urinary and reproductive tracts B) Separate opening for excretion C) Only reproductive opening D) Only urinary opening
- 45. Which part of frog's heart prevents backflow of blood?
- A) Valves B) Truncus arteriosus C) Auricles D) Ventricle
- **46.** During hibernation, the respiration rate of frog —
- A) Increases B) Decreases C) Remains constant D) Becomes zero
- **47.** During hibernation, the frog obtains energy from —
- A) Stored glycogen and fat B) Protein C) Glucose from food D) Air respiration
- 48. Tadpole's intestine is —
- A) Long and coiled B) Short and straight C) Thick-walled D) Absent
- 49. Frog's intestine is adapted for —
- A) Carnivorous habit B) Herbivorous habit C) Omnivorous habit D) Parasitic habit
- **50.** The excretory product of frog during hibernation is mainly —
- A) Urea B) Ammonia C) Uric acid D) None

## Answer Key (Set 4)

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

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

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

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

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