CLASS XI BIO CH-7

Set 2 – Structural Organisation in Animals (Frog)

The frog belongs to the phylum — A) Chordata B) Arthropoda C) Mollusca D) Annelida
2. The body symmetry of frog is — A) Radial B) Bilateral C) Asymmetrical D) Biradial
3. Frog's body is covered by —A) Scales B) Feathers C) Moist smooth skin D) Dry rough skin
4. The upper side of frog's body is —A) Dark green with spots B) Light yellow C) Brown D) White
5. The ventral side of frog's body is —A) Dark B) Pale yellowish white C) Green D) Black
 6. Frog shows sexual dimorphism by — A) Size difference only B) Colour difference C) Presence of vocal sacs and pads in males D) Absence of cloaca in males
 7. Male frogs can be distinguished by — A) Smaller size and vocal sacs B) Larger size and no pads C) Presence of oviducts D) Green colour
8. The head of frog bears —A) Eyes, mouth, and nostrils B) Ears and eyes C) Eyes and gills D) Only mouth
9. Frog has pairs of external nares. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
10. The nostrils open into — A) Buccal cavity B) Pharynx C) Lungs D) Cloaca
11. The mouth of frog is —A) Narrow B) Wide and terminal C) V-shaped D) Circular
12. Frogs possess pairs of limbs. A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
13. The hindlimbs of frog are adapted for —A) Walking B) Jumping and swimming C) Digging D) Running

14. Frog's eyes project outward to provide —A) Depth perception B) Wide field of vision C) Binocular vision D) Night vision
15. Nictitating membrane in frog protects eyes —A) During swimming B) During feeding C) During hibernation D) During breathing
16. The eardrum of frog is called —A) Tympanum B) Cochlea C) Pinna D) Ear lobe
17. Frog does not have —A) Ear lobes B) Middle ear C) Internal ear D) Tympanum
18. The tongue of frog is used for —A) Chewing food B) Capturing insects C) Digestion D) Croaking
 19. Frog's tongue is attached at the — A) Posterior end of buccal cavity B) Anterior end of buccal cavity C) Pharynx D) Oesophagus
20. Maxillary teeth of frog are found —A) On upper jaw margin B) On lower jaw C) On tongue D) On palate only
21. Vomerine teeth are located on — A) Palate B) Tongue C) Lower jaw D) Buccal floor
22. Vomerine teeth help in —A) Mastication B) Digestion C) Holding prey D) Biting prey
 23. Frog's alimentary canal consists of — A) Mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, intestine, cloaca B) Mouth and stomach only C) Mouth, gills, cloaca D) Mouth, rectum, anus
24. Stomach of frog opens into — A) Intestine B) Pharynx C) Cloaca D) Rectum
25. The small intestine of frog is divided into — A) Duodenum and ileum B) Jejunum and ileum C) Colon and rectum D) Rectum and cloaca
26. The liver of frog has — A) 1 lobe B) 2 lobes C) 3 lobes D) 4 lobes
27. The gall bladder of frog stores —A) Bile B) Pancreatic juice C) Urine D) Hormones
28. The pancreas of frog lies between — A) Stomach and small intestine B) Liver and stomach C) Duodenum and ileum D) Cloaca and intestine

29. Bile is secreted by — A) Liver B) Gall bladder C) Pancreas D) Cloaca
30. The digestion of fat in frog occurs in —A) Mouth B) Stomach C) Small intestine D) Cloaca
31. The heart of frog lies in —A) Thoracic cavity B) Abdominal cavity C) Pericardial cavity D) Cloacal cavity
32. The heart is surrounded by —A) Peritoneum B) Pericardium C) Pleura D) Cuticle
33. The number of auricles in frog heart is — A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
34. The ventricle in frog's heart is — A) Thin-walled B) Thick-walled C) Divided D) Double
35. Sinus venosus opens into —A) Right auricle B) Left auricle C) Ventricle D) Pulmonary vein
36. The truncus arteriosus arises from —A) Left auricle B) Right auricle C) Ventricle D) Sinus venosus
37. The respiratory system of frog includes —A) Skin, lungs, buccal cavity B) Lungs only C) Gills only D) None
38. Respiration in water takes place through — A) Lungs B) Skin C) Gills D) Cloaca
39. Respiration on land occurs through —A) Lungs B) Skin C) Both lungs and skin D) Mouth
40. The kidneys of frog are —A) Dark red and flattened B) Round and black C) Long and green D) White and soft
41. Ureters open into — A) Cloaca B) Urinary bladder C) Pharynx D) Intestine
42. Urinary bladder in frog is —A) Unpaired and thin-walled B) Paired C) Absent D) Thick-walled
43. Brain of frog consists of — A) Forebrain, midbrain and hindbrain B) Two parts only C) Forebrain only D) Hindbrain only
44. The largest part of frog's brain is —A) Cerebrum B) Cerebellum C) Medulla oblongata D) Olfactory lobe

- **45.** The optic lobes in frog control —
- A) Smell B) Vision C) Balance D) Taste
- 46. The medulla oblongata controls —
- A) Voluntary actions B) Involuntary actions C) Reflexes D) Hearing
- 47. The spinal cord originates from —
- A) Cerebellum B) Medulla oblongata C) Cerebrum D) Optic lobe
- 48. Male reproductive organ consists of —
- A) Testes, vas deferens, cloaca B) Ovaries and oviduct C) Testes and bladder D) Oviduct and uterus
- 49. The testes are connected to kidneys by —
- A) Mesorchium B) Vas efferentia C) Vas deferens D) Ureter
- 50. Fertilisation and development in frog are —
- A) Internal and direct B) External and indirect C) External and direct D) Internal and indirect

Answer Key (Set 2)

1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-B, 6-C, 7-A, 8-A, 9-B, 10-A, 11-B, 12-B, 13-B, 14-B, 15-A, 16-A, 17-A, 18-B, 19-B, 20-A, 21-A, 22-C, 23-A, 24-A, 25-A, 26-C, 27-A, 28-A, 29-A, 30-C, 31-C, 32-B, 33-B, 34-B, 35-A, 36-C, 37-A, 38-B, 39-C, 40-A, 41-A, 42-A, 43-A, 44-A, 45-B, 46-B, 47-B, 48-A, 49-B, 50-B.