CLASS XI BIO CH-7

Set 1 – Structural Organisation in Animals (Frog)

1. Frog belongs to the class —A) Pisces B) Reptilia C) Amphibia D) Mammalia
2. The scientific name of frog is —A) Rana tigrina B) Rana hexadactyla C) Rana esculenta D) Rana temporaria
3. Frogs show which type of habitat? A) Aquatic B) Terrestrial C) Amphibious D) Arboreal
4. The body of frog is divisible into —A) Head and tail B) Head and trunk C) Head and abdomen D) Head, trunk and tail
5. The skin of frog is —A) Dry and scaly B) Moist and glandular C) Smooth and hard D) Thick and horny
6. The colour of frog's dorsal surface helps in —A) Respiration B) Digestion C) Camouflage D) Excretion
7. The frog can change its body colour to blend with surroundings. This is called — A) Autotomy B) Mimicry C) Camouflage D) Adaptation
8. Skin of frog is rich in —A) Sweat glands B) Oil glands C) Mucus glands D) Sebaceous glands
 9. Frogs respire through skin when in water. This is known as — A) Cutaneous respiration B) Pulmonary respiration C) Branchial respiration D) Buccal respiration
10. The eyes of frog are covered by a transparent membrane called —A) Nictitating membrane B) Conjunctiva C) Retina D) Cornea
11. Tympanum in frog represents — A) Nose B) Ear drum C) Eye D) Gill
12. The forelimbs of frog have — A) 3 digits B) 4 digits C) 5 digits D) 6 digits
13. The hindlimbs of frog have — A) 4 digits B) 5 digits C) 6 digits D) 7 digits
14. Webbed feet in frog help in — A) Jumping B) Swimming C) Digging D) Holding prev

15. The mouth of frog opens into —A) Pharynx B) Stomach C) Cloaca D) Buccal cavity
16. The frog has — A) Teeth in both jaws B) Teeth in upper jaw only C) Teeth in lower jaw only D) No teeth
17. Frog's teeth are used for —A) Chewing food B) Biting C) Grasping prey D) Grinding
 18. The tongue of frog is — A) Forked and fixed behind B) Forked and fixed in front C) Non-forked and fixed in front D) Non-forked and fixed behind
19. The opening of the oesophagus lies — A) In buccal cavity B) In pharynx C) In stomach D) In cloaca
20. Food in frog is swallowed with the help of —A) Tongue B) Water C) Air pressure D) Both tongue and eyeballs
21. The digestive glands in frog are — A) Liver and pancreas B) Salivary glands and liver C) Pancreas and kidney D) Liver and lung
22. Liver of frog secretes — A) Enzymes B) Bile C) Hormones D) Mucus
 23. Bile helps in — A) Digestion of proteins B) Digestion of carbohydrates C) Digestion of fats D) Absorption of water
24. Pancreas secretes — A) Insulin B) Pancreatic juice C) Bile D) Both A and B
25. The large intestine of frog opens into — A) Cloaca B) Anus C) Rectum D) Pharynx
26. Cloaca receives openings from — A) Digestive canal only B) Urinary canal only C) Genital and urinary canals D) Digestive, urinary and reproductive canals
27. Blood of frog is — A) Blue B) Red C) Green D) Colourless
28. The heart of frog is — A) Two-chambered B) Three-chambered C) Four-chambered D) Five-chambered
 29. The three chambers of frog's heart are — A) Two auricles and one ventricle B) One auricle and two ventricles C) Two ventricles and one sinus D) Two auricles and one sinus

30. The opening into the right auricle receives —A) Pulmonary vein B) Sinus venosus C) Truncus arteriosus D) Conus arteriosus
31. Blood from lungs returns to heart through —A) Pulmonary vein B) Pulmonary artery C) Aortic arch D) Carotid artery
32. In frog, the respiratory organs are —A) Gills B) Lungs C) Skin D) Both lungs and skin
33. The lungs of frog are —A) Simple thin-walled sacs B) Highly folded C) Chambered D) Spongy
34. In hibernation, frog —A) Remains active B) Becomes inactive C) Feeds on insects D) Migrates
35. Hibernation occurs during —A) Summer B) Winter C) Rainy season D) Breeding season
36. Aestivation in frog occurs during —A) Winter B) Summer C) Rainy season D) Monsoon
37. The excretory organ in frog is —A) Liver B) Kidney C) Cloaca D) Urinary bladder
38. The frog's kidney is of which type?A) Pronephric B) Mesonephric C) Metanephric D) Opisthonephric
39. Urine from kidneys is carried by —A) Ureters B) Urethra C) Cloaca D) Nephrons
40. Frog excretes mainly — A) Urea B) Ammonia C) Uric acid D) Creatinine
41. Frogs are —A) Ammonotelic B) Ureotelic C) Uricotelic D) Creatotelic
42. The brain of frog is enclosed in —A) Cranium B) Vertebral column C) Skull D) Spinal cord
43. Spinal cord of frog continues as —A) Brain B) Medulla oblongata C) Nerve cord D) Vertebral column
44. The principal excretory and reproductive opening is — A) Anus B) Cloaca C) Urethra D) Genital pore
45. Male reproductive organ in frog is — A) Testes B) Ovaries C) Cloaca D) Kidney
46. The testis in frog is attached to kidney by —A) Vas deferens B) Mesorchium C) Ureter D) Cloacal aperture

- **47.** The female reproductive organ in frog is —
- A) Ovary B) Oviduct C) Cloaca D) Uterus
- 48. Fertilisation in frog is —
- A) Internal B) External C) Viviparous D) Parthenogenetic
- **49.** The development of frog is —
- A) Direct B) Indirect C) Asexual D) Parthenogenetic
- **50.** The larval form of frog is called —
- A) Caterpillar B) Nymph C) Tadpole D) Pupa

Answer Key (Set 1)

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