

Chapter – 7 | Structural Organisation in Animals

QUIZ-01

1. A group of similar cells with intercellular substances performing a specific function is called:
- A. Organ B. Tissue
C. Organ system D. Organism (B)

Explanation : A tissue is a group of similar cells along with intercellular substances that perform a specific function.

2. The common frog found in India is:
- A. Rana tigrina
B. Pheretima
C. Ascaris
D. Hydra (A)

Explanation : The most common frog species found in India is Rana tigrina.

3. Frogs are called poikilotherms because they:
- A. Have constant body temperature
B. Can fly
C. Have variable body temperature
D. Live only in water (C)

Explanation : Frogs are cold-blooded animals because their body temperature changes with the environment.

4. Summer sleep in frogs is called:
- A. Hibernation B. Aestivation
C. Metamorphosis D. Mimicry (B)

Explanation : During peak summer, frogs go into summer sleep, which is called aestivation.

5. Frog skin is smooth and slippery due to the presence of:
- A. Scales B. Hair
C. Mucus D. Feathers (C)

Explanation : Frog skin remains moist and slippery because of mucus secretion.

6. Male frogs are identified by the presence of:
- A. Ovaries
B. Vocal sacs and copulatory pad
C. Five digits in forelimbs
D. External ears (B)

Explanation : Male frogs have sound-producing vocal sacs and a copulatory pad on the first digit of forelimbs.

7. Food in frogs is captured by:
- A. Teeth
B. Bilobed tongue
C. Claws
D. Gills (B)

Explanation : Frogs use their bilobed tongue to capture food.

8. In water, frogs mainly respire through:
- A. Lungs
B. Gills
C. Skin
D. Tympanum (C)

Explanation : In water, frogs respire through the skin by cutaneous respiration.

9. The heart of frog has:
- A. Two chambers B. Three chambers
C. Four chambers D. One chamber (B)

Explanation : Frog heart has three chambers: two atria and one ventricle.

10. Frogs are ureotelic because they excrete nitrogenous waste mainly as:
- A. Ammonia
B. Uric acid
C. Urea
D. Carbon dioxide (C)

Explanation : Frogs excrete urea as their main nitrogenous waste, so they are called ureotelic animals.