

09 Frog TH Exam (5ec)

1. Frogs are:
a) warm blooded b) cold blooded c) they do not have blood d) they are both warm and cold
2. The word amphibian means:
a) slimy b) lives on land c) lives on water d) having both lives e) without tails
3. Which are not amphibians: a) salamanders b) frogs c) toads d) turtles e) tadpoles
4. Describe frogs: a) Dry bumpy skin b) Smooth moist skin c) has both d) has neither
5. Describe frogs: a) Short broad bodies b) Stocky bodies
6. Describe frogs: a) Long hind legs b) Short legs
7. Describe frogs: a) excellent jumpers b) not good jumpers
8. Describe frogs: a) Well adapted to dry environments b) like moist environments
9. Describe toads: a) Dry bumpy skin b) Smooth moist skin c) has both d) has neither
10. Describe toads: a) Short broad bodies b) Stocky bodies
11. Describe toads: a) Long hind legs b) Short legs
12. Describe toads: a) excellent jumpers b) not good jumpers
13. Describe toads: a) Well adapted to dry environments b) like moist environments
14. Respiration is by: a) gills b) lungs c) skin d) ALL of these
15. Eggs are fertilized: a) internally b) externally c) both
16. Tadpoles go through a transformation process called: a) anuran b) neoteny c) metamorphosis d) urodele
17. Which frogs have vocal sacs: a) male b) female c) both d) neither
18. When taken from their territories or breeding grounds, frogs can find their way back by smell. this is called:
a) traveling without Mrs Gillum b) traveling with Mrs Gillum
c) asking for directions d) sense of location e) sense of direction
19. Small salamanders in land-dwelling stage are called:
a) tadpoles b) lungfish c) coelacanth d) newts
20. The _____ lies on the surface of the body just behind the eyes. (for hearing)
a) nictitating membrane b) tympanic membrane c) thumb d) Eustachian tube e) web membrane
21. A canal or _____ connects the middle ear with the mouth cavity.
a) nictitating membrane b) tympanic membrane c) thumb d) Eustachian tube e) web membrane
22. A third eyelid or the _____ joins the lower lid.
a) nictitating membrane b) tympanic membrane c) thumb d) Eustachian tube e) web membrane
23. A broad, flexible _____ connects the five long toes.
a) nictitating membrane b) tympanic membrane c) thumb d) Eustachian tube e) web membrane

24. This identifies a male or a female.
 a) nictitating membrane b) tympanic membrane c) thumb d) Eustachian tube e) web membrane
25. The thick sticky tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth at the: a) front b) middle c) back d) glottis
26. The thick sticky tongue has how many projections on the free end? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
27. These project from bones of the roof of the mouth, and aid in the holding of prey:
 a) no teeth b) maxillary teeth c) Vomerine teeth d) dentures
28. This describes the teeth on the lower jaw : a) no teeth b) maxillary teeth c) Vomerine teeth d) dentures
29. Small _____ project from the upper jawbone, and also aid in holding prey.
 a) no teeth b) maxillary teeth c) Vomerine teeth d) dentures
30. This leads to the stomach a) olfactory b) optic c) glottis d) gullet e) medulla
31. This leads to the opening of the lungs a) olfactory b) optic c) glottis d) gullet e) medulla
32. This is the lobe present by the eyes a) olfactory b) optic c) glottis d) gullet e) medulla
33. The back surface in an erect standing animal, the upper surface in an animal such as a fish or frog.
 a) Bile b) Stomach c) Dorsal d) Ventral
34. Temporary storage site of food in which the process of digestion begins.
 a) Bile b) Stomach c) Small intestine d) gullet
35. Greenish liquid produced by the liver, stored in the gall bladder. Its function is to break down fats and oils.
 a) acetic acid b) carbonic acid c) bile d) blood
36. The front surface of an erect standing animal, the under surface in an animal such as a fish or frog.
 a) Bile b) Stomach c) Dorsal d) Ventral
37. Teeth found on the upper jaw bone.
 a) Nostrils b) Eustachian tubes c) Vomerine teeth d) Maxillary teeth e) canine teeth
38. Two knob-like, backward slanting teeth, located on the upper jaw of the frog.
 a) Nostrils b) Eustachian tubes c) Vomerine teeth d) Maxillary teeth e) canine teeth
39. Tube leading from the throat to the inside of the tympanic membrane of the ear. The purpose is to equalize the pressure inside the ear to that outside the ear.
 a) Nostrils b) Eustachian tubes c) Vomerine teeth d) Maxillary teeth e) esophagus
40. Opening through which the frog is able to breath air.
 a. Nostrils b. Eustachian tubes c. cloaca d. gullet e. esophagus
41. Fly-catching device in the frog. Its attachment in the front allows it to reach great lengths.
 a. Mesentery b. Tongue c. Gullet d. Glottis e. Lymph nodes
42. Horizontal opening in the center of the mouth which leads to the esophagus and then the stomach. Food is swallowed through here.
 a. Mesentery b. Tongue c. Gullet d. Glottis e. Lymph nodes
43. A vertical slit in the bottom jaw just anterior to the gullet. This is the air passage to the lungs.
 a. Mesentery b. Tongue c. Gullet d. Glottis e. Lymph nodes

44. Structures found under the skin in the lower jaw. They are part of the immune system and serve as disease fighting stations.
a. Mesentery b. Tongue c. Gullet d. Glottis e. Lymph nodes
45. Transparent connective tissues which hold internal organs in place.
a. Mesentery b. Tongue c. Gullet d. Glottis e. Lymph nodes
46. The covering over the ear of the frog. Also the eardrum in humans.
a. Testicles b. Tympanic membrane c. Nictitating membrane d. Oviducts e. Gall bladder
47. Small greenish sack beneath the right lobe of the liver which stores the bile produced by the liver.
a. Testicles b. Tympanic membrane c. Nictitating membrane d. Oviducts e. Gall bladder
48. The covering over the eye in a frog.
a. Testicles b. Tympanic membrane c. Nictitating membrane d. Oviducts e. Gall bladder
49. Tubes which carry the eggs.
a. Testicles b. Tympanic membrane c. Nictitating membrane d. Oviducts e. Gall bladder
50. Male reproductive organs which produce sperm.
a. Testicles b. Tympanic membrane c. Nictitating membrane d. Oviducts e. Gall bladder
51. Located to each side of the liver lobes. They are quite small for an animal of this size but will fill with oxygen
a. Fat bodies b. Spleen c. Lungs d. Cloaca e. Esophagus
52. Brown, bean shaped organ found below the stomach on the left side of your frog. Its function is to store blood cells. a.
a. Fat bodies b. Spleen c. Lungs d. Cloaca e. Esophagus
53. -a common reproductive, excretory organ in the frog just before the anus.
a. Fat bodies b. Spleen c. Lungs d. Cloaca e. Esophagus
54. The tail end of an organism, also may be used to refer to the back or behind something else.
a. Anterior b. Posterior c. Ventricle d. Atrium e. heart
55. Tube which serves as a passageway for food from the gullet to the stomach.
a. Fat bodies b. Spleen c. Lungs d. Cloaca e. Esophagus
56. Organ responsible for the pumping of blood throughout an organism.
a. Anterior b. Posterior c. Ventricle d. Atrium e. heart
57. Organs comprised of fat. These structures will be the food source for the frog throughout its winter hibernation.
a. Fat bodies b. Spleen c. Lungs d. Cloaca e. Esophagus
58. The front end or in front of something else.
a. Anterior b. Posterior c. Ventricle d. Atrium e. heart
59. Two long reddish organs located one on either side of the backbone. Its function is to filter the blood.
a. Small intestine b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Pancreas e. Ovaries
60. Coiled tube in which most of the process of digestion and absorption of food occurs
a. Small intestine b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Pancreas e. Ovaries
61. -the lower portions of the heart which pump blood out to the body.
a. Anterior b. Posterior c. Ventricle d. Atrium e. heart

62. Narrow band of whitish tissue found at the crook of the stomach. It produces several digestive enzymes.

- a. Small intestine b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Pancreas e. Ovaries

63. Upper chambers of the heart which serve to collect blood returning to the heart from the body.

- a. Anterior b. Posterior c. Ventricle d. Atrium e. heart

64. Female reproductive glands which produce eggs.

- a. Small intestine b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Pancreas e. Ovaries

65. Largest organ of the body produces and stores many substances vital to the existence of the organism.

- The frog has three lobes. a. Sm intestine b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Pancreas e. Ovaries

66. What system is structure A part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

67. What system is structure B part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

68. What system is structure D part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

69. What system is structure E part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

70. What system is structure I part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

71. What system is structure J part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

72. What system is structure O part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

73. What system is structure P part of?

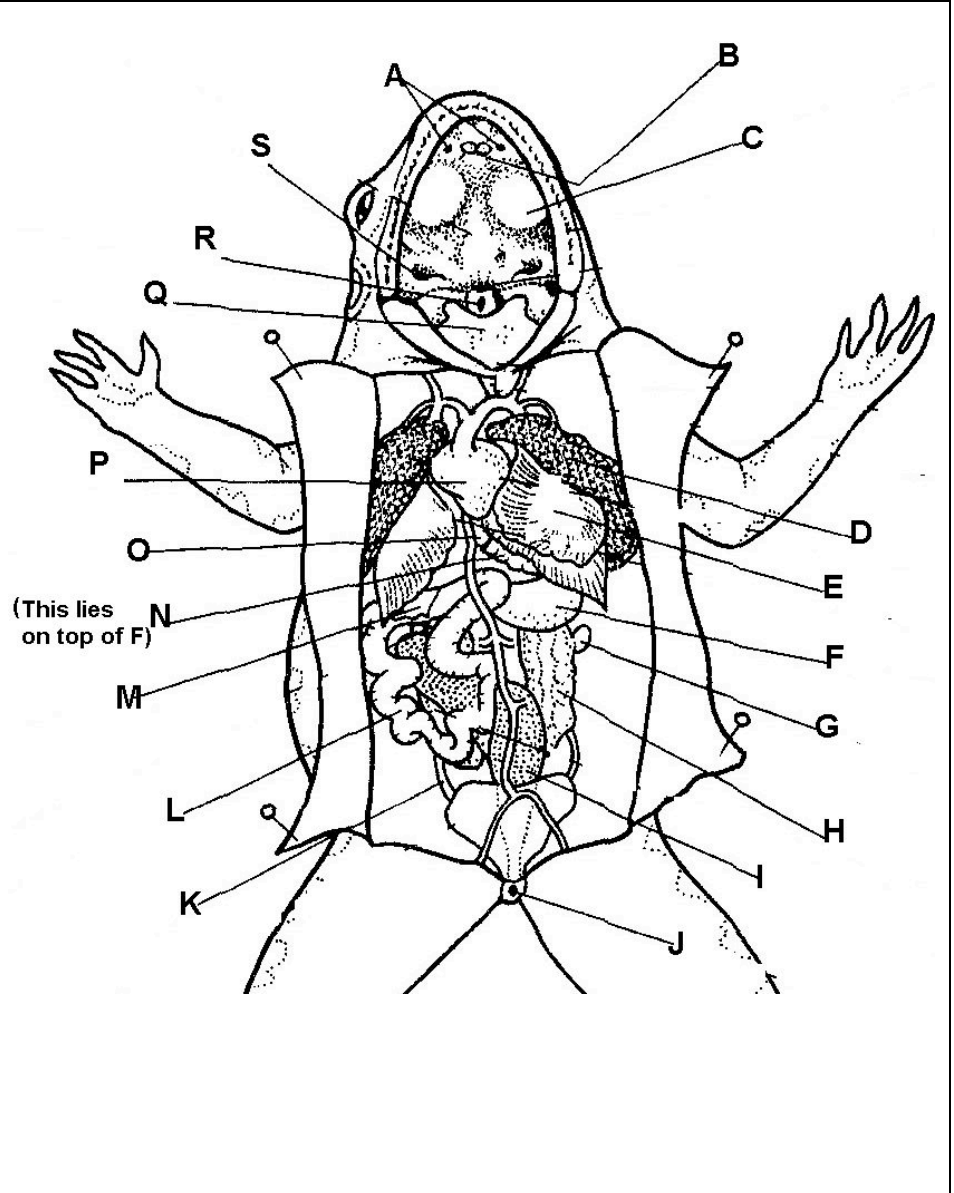
- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

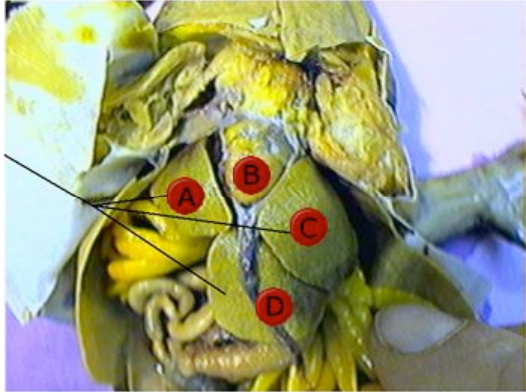
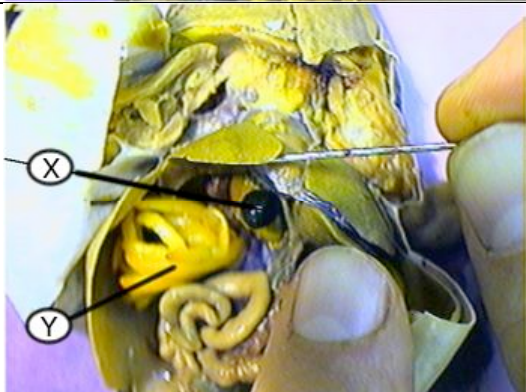
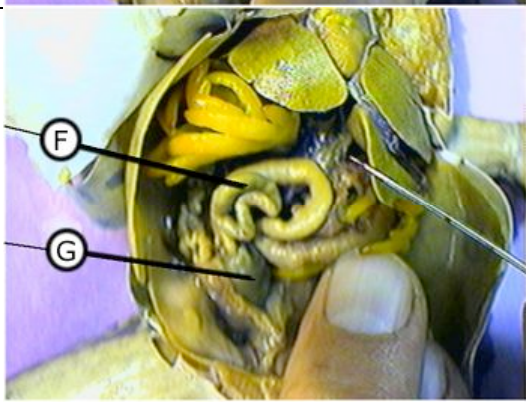
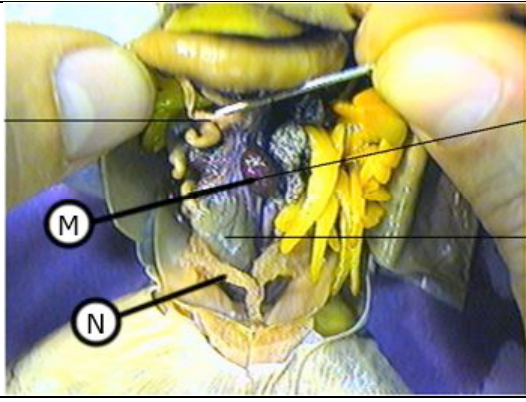
74. What system is structure Q part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous

75. What system is structure R part of?

- a. respiration b. digestion
c. reproduction d. circulation e. nervous



<p>76. Which letter indicates the left anterior lobe of the liver?</p> <p>a) A b) B c) C d) D</p>		
<p>77. The letter "X" indicates the:</p> <p>a) spleen b) duodenum c) gall bladder d) stomach</p>		
<p>78. The letter "Y" indicates the:</p> <p>a) small intestine b) large intestine c) oviducts d) fat bodies</p>		
<p>79. The function of "X" is:</p> <p>a) cleanse blood b) store bile c) digest food d) circulation</p>		
<p>80. The letter "F" indicates the:</p> <p>a) ileum of the small intestine b) duodenum of the small intestine c) large intestine d) fat bodies</p>		
<p>81. The letter "G" indicates the:</p> <p>a) ileum of the small intestine b) duodenum of the small intestine c) large intestine d) urinary bladder</p>		
<p>82. Both "F" and "G" belong to what system?</p> <p>a) digestive b) urogenital c) circulatory d) respiratory</p>		
<p>83. The letter "M" indicates the:</p> <p>a) gall bladder b) heart c) stomach d) spleen</p>		
<p>84. The letter "N" indicates the:</p> <p>a) stomach b) large intestine c) urinary bladder d) spleen</p>	<p>85. The letter "N" structure belongs to which system?</p> <p>a) digestive b) urogenital c) respiratory d) circulatory</p>	

86. Eggs, sperm, and wastes all exit out of this structure: a) esophagus b) pyloric sphincter c) cloaca d) duodenum

87. The largest organ in the frog's body cavity is the: a) heart b) liver c) stomach d) lg. intestine

88. Bile stored by the gall bladder is directed into what structure? a) liver b) duodenum c) cloaca d) heart

89. The frog heart has how many chambers: a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

Match the word to its definition:

90. Coiled tube in which most of the process of digestion and absorption of food occurs

a. atrium b. spleen c. lungs d. small intestine e. cloaca

91. Located to each side of the liver lobes. They are quite small for an animal of this size but will fill with oxygen

a. atrium b. spleen c. lungs d. small intestine e. cloaca

92. Brown, bean shaped organ found below the stomach on the left side of your frog. Its function is to store blood cells.

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93. a common reproductive, excretory organ in the frog just before the anus.

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94. Upper chambers of the heart which serve to collect blood returning to the heart from the body.

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95. Tube which serves as a passageway for food from the gullet to the stomach.

a. pancreas b. fat bodies c. kidneys d. esophagus e. ovaries

96. Narrow band of whitish tissue found at the crook of the stomach. It produces several digestive enzymes.

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97. Organs comprised of fat. These structures will be the food source for the frog throughout its winter hibernation.

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98. Female reproductive glands which produce eggs.

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99. Two long reddish organs located one on either side of the backbone. Its function is to filter the blood.

a. pancreas b. fat bodies c. kidneys d. esophagus e. ovaries

100; Much to my amazement I really know a lot about the frog:

a) TRUE TRUE TRUE b) we were learning about the frog?? I thought this was a pig