Unit 26 · Frog: habits, outside and digestion

WORKSHEET

Full marks 35

Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 35

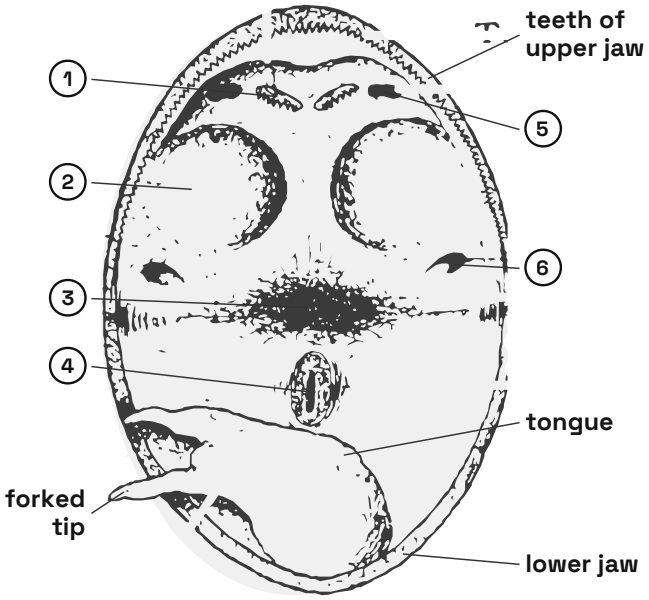
1 Key words [4]

Match each term in column A with its meaning in column B. Two items in column B are not needed. Each match carries 0.5 mark.

Column A		Column B
1. hibernation	☐	**a.** the call of a male toad only
2. aestivation	☐	**b.** the male's grip on the female's back while she lays her eggs
3. amplexus	☐	**c.** a swelling on the male's first finger in the breeding season
4. tympanum	☐	**d.** tiny clusters of bile salts that carry fatty acids
5. nuptial pad	☐	**e.** teeth fixed to the inner side of the jaw bone
6. pleurodont	☐	**f.** the thick, acid liquid food passing out of the stomach
7. chyme	☐	**g.** the round eardrum behind each eye
8. micelles	☐	**h.** a gland that makes bile
		i. the winter rest of a frog in moist burrows or mud
		j. the summer rest of a frog in the hottest, driest weather

2 Label the diagram [3]

The diagram shows a frog's mouth opened wide. Write the names of the parts 1 to 6. Each carries 0.5 mark.



1. _____ **2.** _____

3. _____ **4.** _____

5. _____ **6.** _____

3 Multiple choice [5]

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

i. The larva of a frog is: [1]

a. terrestrial **b.** aquatic

c. amphibious **d.** tree-dwelling

ii. In the liver, carbohydrate is stored as: [1]

a. glucose **b.** glycogen

c. amino acids **d.** fat

iii. Trypsinogen is poured into the duodenum, but it does nothing until it meets: [1]

a. hydrochloric acid **b.** bile salts

c. enterokinase from the intestinal juice **d.** pepsin

iv. Why is the pancreas called a mixed (compound) gland? [1]

a. because it has both a cystic duct and a bile duct

b. because it pours enzymes into a duct and hormones into the blood

c. because it makes both bile and pancreatic juice

d. because it has three lobes

v. On a summer night you find an animal with dry, warty skin and a big swelling behind each eye, a long way from water. It is most likely: [1]

a. a bullfrog, because it is active at night

b. a toad, because of its dry, warty skin and parotoid glands

c. a female bullfrog full of eggs

d. a tadpole after metamorphosis

4 Very short answers [3]

Write very short answers to the following questions.

a. Write the scientific name of the Indian bullfrog used today, and its old name. [1]

b. Name the three kinds of cells or glands in the frog's stomach wall and what each makes. [1]

c. Why is a frog's mouth cavity called the bucco-pharyngeal cavity? [1]

5 Short answers [9]

Write short answers to the following questions.

a. Give four ways in which a frog protects itself from its enemies. [2]

b. Write any four differences between a toad and the Indian bullfrog. [2]

c. A student says, "A frog chews its food with its teeth before swallowing." Correct her, and say what the frog's teeth are really for. [2]

d. How are nutrients absorbed through the wall of the frog's intestine? **[3]**

6 Long answers **[8]**

Write long answers to the following questions.

a. How does gastric digestion happen in the frog? **[4]**

b. Why is the pancreas called a compound gland? Describe its structure and functions. **[4]**

7 Think [3]

A frog hibernating in pond mud with its mouth and nostrils shut stops eating for months. How does it stay alive? Why would a mammal in the same mud die?

8 Activity: Following a meal (Activity 8.11) (not marked)

Fill in what happens to a frog's meal in each part of its gut.

Part	Juice or enzyme there	What it does
bucco-pharyngeal cavity		
stomach		
duodenum (from the liver)		
duodenum (from the pancreas)		
ileum		
rectum		

Which part does no chemical digestion at all?