

Chapter 02

Structural Organisation in Animals



Practice Section-01



- Q.1** Animal tissues are broadly classified into four types as
- (1) Squamous, columnar, cuboidal and ciliated
 - (2) Simple, compound, special and glandular
 - (3) Epithelial, connective, neural and skeletal
 - (4) Neural, connective, epithelial and muscular
- Q.2** Epithelium present in ducts of glands and tubular parts of nephrons
- (1) Columnar (2) Stratified
 - (3) Cuboidal (4) Squamous
- Q.3** The cloaca is
- (1) a small, median chamber that is used to pass faecal matter, urine and sperms to the exterior.
 - (2) a very small, median chamber that is used to pass faecal matter and urine.
 - (3) a small, median chamber that is used to pass faecal matter and sperms to the exterior.
 - (4) a large, median chamber that is used to pass faecal matter, urine and sperms to the exterior.
- Q.4** Which characteristics describe the circulatory system of frogs?
- (1) Closed circulatory system with double circulation and nucleated red blood cells.
 - (2) Open circulatory system with double circulation and non-nucleated red blood cells.
 - (3) Closed circulatory system with double circulation and non-nucleated red blood cells.
 - (4) Open circulatory system with single circulation and nucleated red blood cells.
- Q.5** Fertilisation in frogs usually take place in?
- (1) Internal (within genital pouch)
 - (2) External (in a cocoon)
 - (3) External (in water)
 - (4) not well define
- Q.6** The abdomen in male and females consists of
- (1) 10 and 11 segments, respectively
 - (2) 9 and 10 segments, respectively
 - (3) 10 and 10 segments, respectively
 - (4) 10 and 9 segments, respectively
- Q.7** Malpighian tubule are present at the junction of
- (1) Foregut and midgut, and help in the secretion of digestive enzymes.
 - (2) Midgut and hindgut, and help in the grinding the food particles.
 - (3) Foregut and midgut, and help in the removal of excretory products from haemolymph.
 - (4) Midgut and hindgut, and help in the removal of excretory products from haemolymph.
- Q.8** Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding cockroach?
- (1) The compound eyes are situated at the ventral surface of the head.
 - (2) Thorax consists of three parts – prothorax, mesothorax and metathorax.
 - (3) Hepatic caeca secrete digestive enzyme and is present at the junction of foregut and midgut.
 - (4) body wall 3-layered (i.e. cuticle, hypodermis and basement membrane).



Practice Section-02



- Q.1** Cartilage is present
- In the tip of nose and outer ear joints
 - Between adjacent bones of vertebral column
 - Between adjacent bones of limbs and hands in adults
- (1) A, B and C
 - (2) A and B
 - (3) B and C
 - (4) A and C
- Q.2** Which of the following are specialised connective tissue?
- (1) Cartilage
 - (2) Bone
 - (3) Blood
 - (4) All
- Q.3** Read the following statements about cockroach
- The compound eyes are situated at the dorsal surface of the head
 - Females bear a pair of short, thread like anal styles which are absent in males.
 - Hepatic caeca secrete digestive enzyme and is present at the junction of foregut and midgut
 - Thorax consists of prothorax, mesothorax and metathorax.
- How many statements are correct?
- (1) One
 - (2) Two
 - (3) Three
 - (4) Four
- Q.4** Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding cockroach?
- (1) A pair of thread like antennae arise from membranous sockets lying in front of eyes.
 - (2) In cockroach, labium, labrum and hypopharynx are commonly called Lower lip, upper lip and tongue, respectively.
 - (3) Externally segmented into head, thorax and abdomen.
 - (4) In cockroach walking legs arise from Prothorax and mesothorax and are two pairs.
- Q.5** The front portion of the vaginal pouch in female cockroaches contains
- (1) Gonopore
 - (2) Spermathecal pores
 - (3) Collateral glands
 - (4) All of these
- Q.6** Which of the following is not a defence mechanism in frogs?
- (1) Camouflage
 - (2) Poisonous skin
 - (3) Loud vocalizations
 - (4) Playing dead
- Q.7** Metamorphosis is the process of ?
- (1) transformation from tadpoles to adults in frogs
 - (2) formation nictitating membrane is a translucent third eyelid
 - (3) formation of tympanic membrane
 - (4) none of the above
- Q.8** What is the mode of communication adapted by frogs?
- (1) Vocalizations
 - (2) Visual signals
 - (3) Chemical signals
 - (4) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE SECTION-01

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ans:	4	3	1	1	3	3	4	1

PRACTICE SECTION-02

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ans:	1	4	3	4	4	3	1	4

