

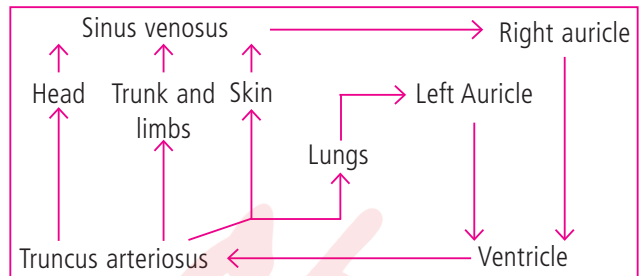
Structural Organisation in Animals



TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. Aestivation is summer sleep. In the mid summer when temperature is very high frogs escape to the shady and moist places temporarily and come out only to feed themselves. This period is of little activities help in energy conservation.
2. (i) Male frog possesses vocal sacs.
(ii) Inner finger of each hand of the male frog bears nuptial pad during breeding season.
3. Digestive glands Secretions
 1. Liver – Bile
 2. Pancreas – Hormones (Insulin and Glucagon), pancreatic juice
 3. Gastric gland – Gastric juice
 4. Intestinal gland – Intestinal juice, containing peptidase, maltase, lipase and enterokinase
4. The three-lobed liver is the largest organ in the frog's body.
5. The path of blood circulation in frog is as follows:



6. Spleen is an organ in the frog's circulatory system that help in filtering blood by taking out dysfunctional red blood cells. Spleen makes, stores and destroys blood cells.
7. Harderian gland is present below the lower eyelid and its secretion lubricates the eye ball and nictitating membrane.
8. The entire skin of frog bears tangoreceptors that serve as organs of touch as they are abundantly supplied with sensory nerve endings situated in the spaces between the cells.
9. A group of 10-12 ducts called vasa efferentia arise from testes and opens into Bidder's canal in the kidneys.
10. Cloaca is a common chamber for receiving fecal matter, urine and sperms. All these products are passed out through cloacal aperture.

