

Chapter 30 Test  
Fish and Amphibians

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harkleroad

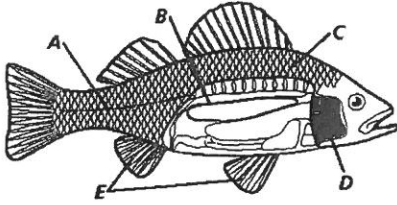
Multiple Choice:

1. Frogs, toads, and salamanders belong to a group of animals called
  - a. amphibians
  - b. reptiles
  - c. fish
  - d. arthropods
2. Amphibians belong to the phylum
  - a. Chordata
  - b. Arthropoda
  - c. Platyhelminthes
  - d. Mollusca
3. The word "amphibian" means
  - a. water dweller
  - b. hopper
  - c. two lives
  - d. moist skin
4. Frogs belong to which order of amphibian?
  - a. Urodela
  - b. Apoda
  - c. Anura
  - d. Rodentia
5. A tetrapod is an animal with \_\_\_\_\_ appendages.
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
6. What function is NOT performed by a frog's skin?
  - a. respiration
  - b. escape from predators
  - c. absorption of water
  - d. temperature regulation
7. On the front feet of a frog, we find \_\_\_\_\_ toes.
  - a. 2
  - b. 3
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
8. The clear, inside eyelid of a frog is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. tympanic membrane
  - b. nictitating membrane
  - c. external nares
  - d. internal nares

9. The structure through which a frog hears is the \_\_\_\_\_
- tympanic membrane
  - nictitating membrane
  - external nares
  - internal nares
10. The sticky, mucous covered \_\_\_\_\_ of a frog is used to catch insects.
- skin
  - tongue
  - vomerine teeth
  - maxillary teeth
11. The roof of a frog's mouth contains
- skin
  - tongue
  - vomerine teeth
  - maxillary teeth
12. To assist a frog with swallowing, it
- blinks
  - pushes food down the esophagus with its tongue
  - moves the vomerine teeth
  - hops
13. The beginning section of the esophagus is called the
- glottis
  - Eustachian tube
  - gullet
  - duodenum
14. The opening for the trachea that leads to the lungs is called the
- glottis
  - Eustachian tube
  - gullet
  - duodenum
15. A fish can detect movement and vibrations in the water by means of its \_\_\_\_\_.
- keen sense of smell
  - scales
  - excellent vision
  - lateral line system
16. The common opening for solid and liquid waste on the frog is the
- Eustachian tube
  - glottis
  - cloaca
  - aorta
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ stores bile which is produced by the livers of both fish and frogs.
- heart
  - lungs
  - gall bladder
  - kidneys

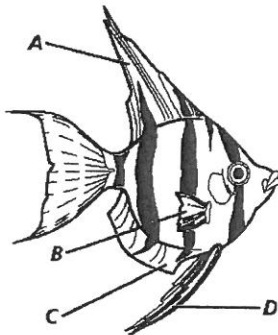
18. The heart of a frog has \_\_\_\_\_ chambers.
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
19. Circulation of blood through the gills of a fish
- cleanses it of impurities
  - speeds it up
  - slows it down
  - enriches it with nitrogen
20. Bony fishes belong to the class \_\_\_\_\_.
- Agnatha
  - Osteichthyes
  - Amphibia
  - Chondrichthyes
21. Fishes have great flexibility when they swim because their spines have \_\_\_\_\_.
- separate vertebrae
  - no limbs
  - scales
  - no skin
22. The surface which does NOT perform gas exchange in a frog is the
- skin
  - lungs
  - spleen
  - moist surfaces of mouth
23. Frogs are \_\_\_\_\_, or cold-blooded.
- endothermic
  - ectothermic
  - hibernate
  - aestivate
24. To withstand long periods of extreme temperatures, most frogs
- hibernate
  - jump
  - respire
  - circulate
25. Mammals are \_\_\_\_\_, or warm-blooded.
- endothermic
  - ectothermic
  - hibernate
  - aestivate
26. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ animal is one whose temperature depends on the temperature of its surroundings.
- endothermic
  - ectothermic
  - polythermic
  - heterothermic

27. Sharks and rays belong to the group
- Agnatha
  - Chondrichthyes
  - Osteichthyes
  - Amphibia
28. Which group of organisms listed below has no jaws?
- Agnatha
  - Chondrichthyes
  - Osteichthyes
  - Amphibia
29. Which would have more oxygen in the ventricles of its heart, a frog or fish?
- The frog because its heart is more efficient.
  - The fish because its blood comes straight from the gills.
  - The frog because it has blood coming straight from the lungs.
  - The fish because it has no mixing of blood from a pulmonary loop.
30. The structure on a fish that can most efficiently (for the least energy) maintain its swimming depth is the
- anal fin
  - swim bladder
  - caudal fin
  - pectoral fin
31. The structure that protects the gills is the
- pectoral fin
  - pelvic fin
  - nostril
  - operculum
32. The primary fin for propulsion (swimming) is the
- pectoral fin
  - pelvic fin
  - anal fin
  - caudal fin
33. The fan of tubes that makes up a fish's gills
- filters food out of the water
  - increases the surface area
  - is positioned so that water flows past them as the fish swims
  - looks gross
34. The liver of both fish and frogs produce \_\_\_\_\_ to help with the digestion of fats.
- mucous
  - insulin
  - bile
  - red blood cells



**Figure 30-2**

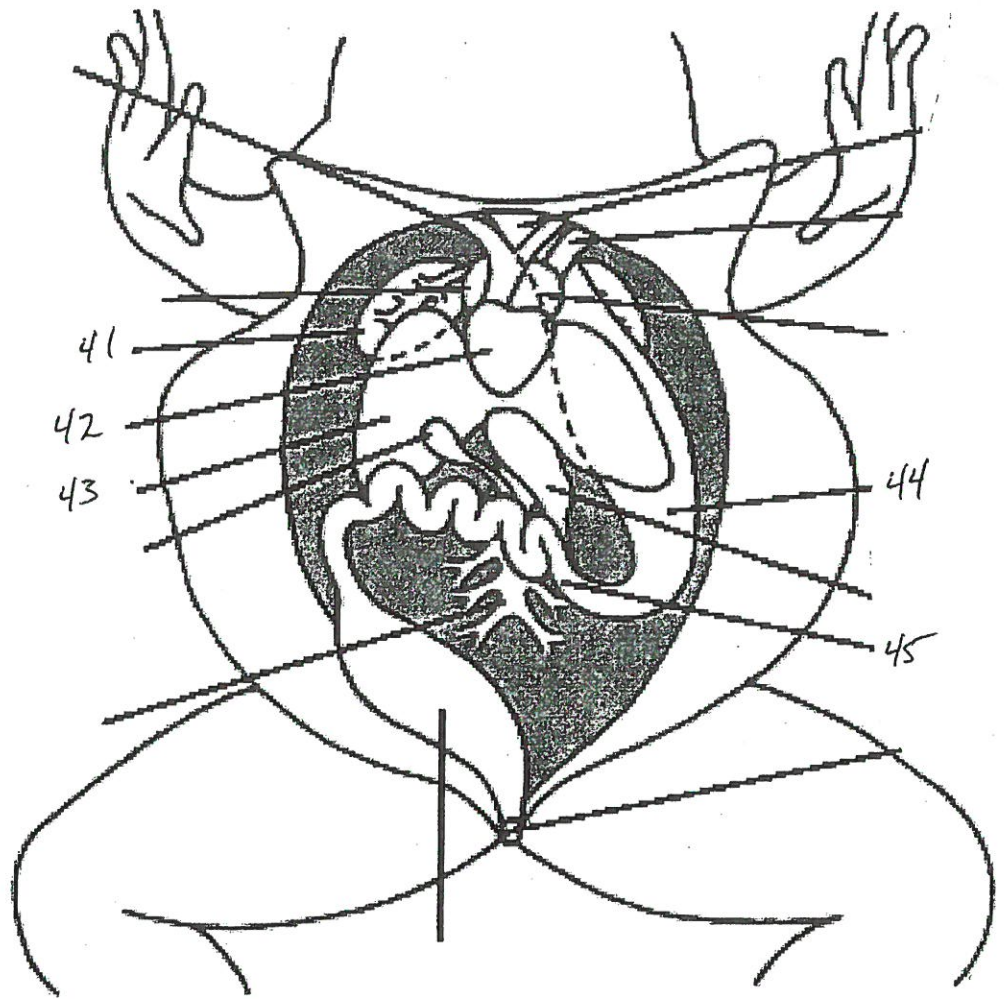
35. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 is analogous to your lungs?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D
36. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 aids a fish in floating?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D
37. Which structure pictured in Figure 30-2 allows a shark to feel vibrations of a struggling fish several hundred yards away?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D



**Figure 30-5**

38. Which is the dorsal fin in Figure 30-5?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D
39. Which is the pectoral fin in Figure 30-5?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D
40. Which fin shown in Figure 30-5 is analogous to a tetrapod's hind legs?
- A
  - B
  - C
  - D

- a. liver
- b. heart
- c. small intestine
- d. lungs
- e. stomach



- a. Eustachian tube
- b. vomerine teeth
- c. maxillary teeth
- d. glottis
- e. internal nares

