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Frog dissection questions answers

- Name _____ Date _____ Period _____
- Virtual Frog Dissection (VFD) Lab
- Directions: Read the directions carefully. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection.
- Go to <http://www.ck12.org/Book-Search/Book-Search.aspx?bookid=10000> and find the page: **VIRTUAL FROG DISSECTION**
 - Read the directions carefully. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection. You will be asked to answer questions about the dissection.
- Introduction:
- Why dissect? Give at least one reason.
 - What things do you learn through this virtual dissection?
 - What materials have you used in this dissection?
 - What are the different organs that you have dissected? (List at least 1.)
 - What are the 3 main stages of a frog's life?
 - What is the scientific name of a leopard frog used in this dissection?
 - What are the dissection tools used for this dissection? List at least 3.

External Anatomy

- The opening at the top of the frog is called the _____.
- The nostrils on the sides of the frog are called the _____.
- Define: **snout**.
- Define: **eyeball**.
- What is the body part of the frog called the _____?
- What is the function of the _____?

Frog Dissection: Internal Anatomy

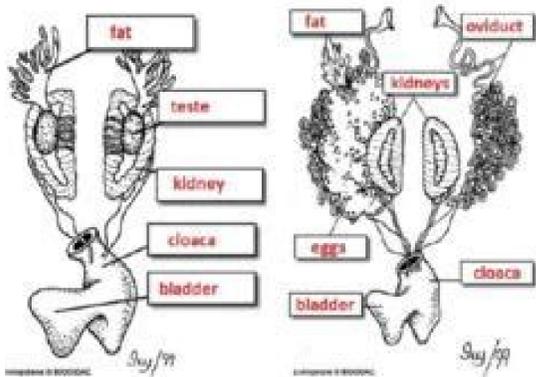
Removal of the Stomach:

Cut the stomach out of the frog and open it up. You may find what remains of the frog's last meal in there. Look at the texture of the stomach on the inside. ☐

What did you find in the stomach? **Students have found insect parts, fat, even other frogs. Bullfrogs might even have small tadpoles or snakes in their stomachs.**

Measuring the Small Intestine: Remove the small intestine from the body cavity and carefully separate the mesentery from it. Stretch the small intestine out and measure it. Now measure your frog. Record the measurements below in centimeters. Frog length: 10-15 cm Intestine length: 8-12 cm

Urogenital System



FROG DISSECTION

NAME _____

Dissection Instructions

- Place the frog in the dissecting pan ventral side up.
- Use scissors to lift the abdominal muscles away from the body cavity. Cut along the midline of the body from the pelvic to the pectoral girdle.
- Make transverse (horizontal) cuts near the arms and legs.
- Lift the flaps of the body wall and pin back.



If your specimen is a female, the body may be filled with eggs and an enlarged ovary. You may need to remove these eggs to view the organs.

Locate each of the organs below. Check the box to indicate that you found the organs.

- Fat Bodies** – Spaghetti shaped structures that have a bright orange or yellow color, if you have a particularly fat frog, these fat bodies may need to be removed to see the other structures. Usually they are located just on the inside of the abdominal wall.
- Peritoneum** A spider web like membrane that covers many of the organs, you may have to carefully pick it off to get a clear view.
- Liver**–The largest structure of the frog's body cavity. This brown colored organ is composed of three parts, or lobes. The **right lobe**, the **left anterior lobe**, and the **left posterior lobe**. The liver is not primarily an organ of digestion, it does secrete a digestive juice called bile. Bile is needed for the proper digestion of fat.
- Heart** – at the top of the liver, the heart is a triangular structure. The **left and right atrium** can be found at the top of the heart. A single **ventricle** located at the bottom of the heart. The large vessel extending out from the heart is the **conus arteriosus**.
- Lungs** – Locate the lungs by looking underneath and behind the heart and liver. They are two spongy organs.
- Gall bladder**–Lift the lobes of the liver, there will be a small green sac under the liver. This is the gall bladder, which stores bile. (hint: it kind of looks like a bogie)
- Stomach**–Curving from underneath the liver is the stomach. The stomach is the first major site of chemical digestion. Frogs swallow their meals whole. Follow the stomach to where it turns into the small intestine. The **pyloric sphincter valve** regulates the exit of digested food from the stomach to the small intestine.



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Frog dissection summary. How to do a frog dissection. Frog dissection worksheet answer key. Frog dissection answers. Frog dissection comparing anatomy-vertebrates extension questions answers. Post lab frog dissection questions answers.

Closed-circulation, double loop circulation, allows the blood to reach all parts of the frog body 4. Notice the abdominal muscles. It is open to the trachea (Folling) leading to the lungs. Mascellar teeth: used for prey socket 10. To cling to prey 9. The heart has two rooms that receive or Atria (singular: atrium) and a chamber of sending, or ventricle. Blood is brought to the heart in ships called veins. The heart is among the lungs. The digestive enzymes from the pancreas flow into this duct. The teeth of the vomerina are located on the roof of the mouth. How many toes are on the front legs? _____ Locate a vertical opening towards the back of the mouth. Now cut through the muscle layer and repeat the engravings you're angry in step 2 and 3. Make sure you scrape away from you. Label the kidneys, ureteries and urinary bladder on figure 3. The lower part of the large intestine is called the cloaca. 1. Ileo 5. The size of a frog's lungs affects its capacity to take oxygen? How many toes are present on each foot? The frog has two series of teeth. It identifies large and protruding eyes. Examine the rear legs. VENA: take the blood towards the heart 13. The mascellar teeth are located around the edge of the mouth. Now make transverse cuts through the skin under each of the rear legs. 1.Kidney 2. Just behind the language, and before reaching the esophagus it is a slit as the opening. Is it attached to the front or back of the mouth? The straight part of the tenuous intestine is called duodenum and the rolled section is the ileo. The detergent is dissection, the better. 2. Draw a sketch of the language, paying attention to its shape. Internal tapes (nostrils) Breathing 3. 5. Explain your answer: No, a frog Oxygen through the capillaries in the lining of the mouth and absorbs oxygen through its thin, skin 4.) What is the purpose of fatty bodies? To determine the scraana's sex, look at the Figures of the hand or fingers, on its front legs. In the center of the mouth, towards the back there is a single round opening, the esophagus. Pancreatic bili enzymes flowing into the tenuous intestine. Heart B, G, I 11. Left Atrium, 12. Do not move. This is the gall bladder. The tenuous intestine widens to form the intestine. The olfactory nerves leave these structures and connect to the most front lobes of the brain, olfactory lobes (a). Attention: be careful when using scissors. 9. Observe different frogs to see the difference between males and females. Teeth (teeth): used for prey socket 2. Cloaca: where sperm, eggs, urine and feces exit. How many are on the back legs? _____ On the roof of the mouth, you will find the two tiny openings of the nostrils, if you put the probe in those openings, you will discover that you leave out from the outside of the frog. The circulatory system consists of the heart, blood vessels and blood. The skeletal and muscular frog systems consist in its framework of bones and joints, to which almost all the voluntary muscles of the body are attached. The veins from different parts of the body are attached. Extra credit: the studio and removal of the brain of the frog transform the dorsal frog. I am the optical lobes (C), which work in the vision. You may need to remove a side to continue dissection. _____ Are they taught them? How many toes are present? Complete the table. _____ First the mouth of the open frog and use the scissors to cut the corners of the open frog jaws. This is the glottis. 8. Label the eye and the nettle membrane on Figure 1. Eustachio tubes: Equalize pressure in the internal ear 4. Locate the lungs, 2 brown reddish brown structures. The left atrium pumps blood in the ventricle Insert the horizontally scissors just under the skull and above the eyes carefully close the skull roof to expose the Feel the inside of the upper jaw (maxilla) and the lower jaw (mandible). _____ What color is the eyeball? _____ Front. _____ In a live frog, the language is sticky and is used to capture insects. Most of the digestion and absorption of food in the bloodstream are held in the tenuous intestine. They identify the two openings in the nasal cavity. When the extender of that part of the body contracts, the part straightens. It deeply cuts so that the frog's mouth opens large enough to display the structures inside. Locate the 2 teeth of the vomerina on the upper jaw. Artery 9. Esophagus 15. Lung 16. Takes food for a long time to travel through the length of the tenuous intestine, giving the most time enzymes to digest food 6.) Which roles are the kidneys in excretion? _____ 6. After cutting the small intestine away from the crassous intestine, fit how long your little bowel is in cm and inches. What color is the Nictitating membrane? Note blood vessels under the skin. Feel the skin of the frog. 14. The FAT bodies are orange / yellow in color and are preserved food. Individuals and label the following figure 2. Cloaca 6. Equalizes the internal ear pressure 4. The reels of the ileum are connected by thin transparent membranes with blood vessels. Use tweezers to carefully remove the netry membrane. The central nervous system of the frog consists of the brain, which is enclosed in the skull and the spinal cord, which is enclosed in the spine. Reni: Ureteri Blood Filter. Transport Urine from Reni to Vesica Testicles: make the ovidotti of the sperm; the eggs travel through these ovaries: it makes the egg (usually not visible on the frog) urinary bladder: stores the urine cloaca: where where Sperm, eggs, urine and feces. 1. The voluntary muscles, which are those on which the frog has control, occur in pairs of flexible and extensions. Label (position the letter next to the corresponding body part): 1. 3. This fabric is the IL gland. Crassous intestine: Waste collects, absorbs water 9. Use a probe to hit in the esophagus. They are used to equalize the pressure in the inner ear while the frog is swimming. _____ inches. Dorsal side color _____ ventral lateral color _____ 2. The indigestible materials pass through the large intestine and then in the cloaca, the common output chamber of digestive systems, excretory and reproductive systems. Internal mouth structures: 6. Grove because it needs to pump blood through the whole body 8. The urinary bladder is a lot that stores urine until it goes out of the body through the cloaca. What do you think the frog will eat? Where do you guide the Eustachio tube? What are the mascellar teeth and the teeth of vomerina are? Sperm Ducts 8. 10. Produces the bile, which digests food 2.) Name of the three chambers of the heart of the frog: A e a, ~ a a a e Left atrium A e a, ~ A e Right atrium A e a, ~ A e ventricle 3.) Compared to the frog a "e s body, its lungs are rather small. Label the mouth, the tympanum and the external nares on Figure 1. The right atrium pumps the blood in the ventricle 15. If necessary, it is possible to apply the skin. Mesentery draws on the label 7. Identify the eyes of the frog, the nettle membrane is a clear membrane that attached to the bottom of the eye. Examine the front legs. Carefully remove the thin and gray membrane covering the brain. 11. It is to call a nettle membrane. The front legs provide balance and pillow frog when it lands after the jump. Use a ruler to measure your head tip to the end of the frog's spine. Compare the length of your frog in other frogs 5. The respiratory system consists of nostrils, trachea and bronchi that opens in two lungs. Locate the third eyelid. Note the difference between the toes of the feet of the legs And those of the front legs. Was there anything in the stomach? How many lobes have the liver? Observe the dorsal and ventral sides of the frog. _____ cm. The Helps keep the prey as a frog is swallowed. 10. Pancreas 8. This slot is the glottis, and is the opening to the lungs. Pancreas: makes insulin (AIDS in digestion) 6. Small intestine (duodenum and ileo): Absorb nutrients from food 7. 6. In the male consists of testicles that produce sperm, sperm conduits carrying sperm For cloaca. Stomach: first chemical digestion site, breaks food 2. Rear to the cerebellum is the oblong marrow (e) this is that it connects the brain to the spinal cord (F). Locate the greenish sack attached to the liver. It identifies and labels fat bodies on figure 3. Compare the thickness of the Atria and the ventricle. Measure the diameter (distance through the circle) of the tympanic membrane. Stomach 4. Cut and scrape the top of the skull until the bone is thin and flexible. Esophagus: Tube leading to the stomach 5. Name of the two sections of the small intestine: 1. Liver: Makes the bile (AIDS in digestion) 3. Simply rear to olfactory lobes is the cerebro (b), and is the frog Center of thought. Glottis: tube leading to the lungs 5. The frog breathes and vocalizes with the glottis. Congollage excess food in the form of fat, which gives the energy of the frog during its hibernation, also help mating 5.) Give two reasons that could explain why the small intestine is so long 1. The spleen includes red blood cells and platelets from the blood. Just behind the eyes on the head of the frog is a circular structure called tympanic membrane. 8.) Describe the path an egg takes as it comes out of the body of the ovaries of the female frog, already for the ovidotti, in the cloaca, and outside the frog 9: describe the path that Spermatozoa travels by the testicles outside the testicles of the frog, through the Vasa Efferentia, in the kidneys, down for ureteries, in the cloaca, from the Rana 10.) If you were asked to dissect a tube, what differences you will find from what you saw in the adult in the adult Place the frog on its dorsal side in the frying pan and cut the corners of the mouth. Crasso intestine 9. URETERE 4. Behind each eye find the circular tympanum. Find the Gulf (throat) leads to the opening of the esophagus. Allows a wide surface of digesting food 2. Function structure Position of the Vomerina function Vomerina teeth Eustachian tubes Esophagus tympanic membrane Glottis Language 1. At the Membrane Tympana What is its purpose? 8. Artery: Take the blood away from the heart 12. To which structure the Eustachio tube sticks? Duodenum 2. Small mouth, gills, two-bedroom heart, no legs, code 11.) Describe where and how a frog could live during change from tadpole to adulthood? The stomach sticks to the tenuous intestine. Cut off the heavier bone along the sides of the brain. External anatomy of the frog: 3. They are located towards the front of the upper jaw and between the interior nar (openings of the internal nostril). Spleen draws on the label 10. Position the frog on its belly (ventral side) in the dissection pan 2. The rear legs are strong and muscular and are used to jump and swim. Run fingers on both sets of teeth and note the differences between them. The crassous intestine is a straight tube that leads to the anus. Why is the ventricle so thicker than atria? Cloaca 13. Cloaca Figure 3: 11. Netry membrane: Chiara eyelid, protects the eye 9. 4. Right atrium, 13. 12. Why are there so many blood vessels? 1. Tenue intestine (ileo, duodenum) two letters 5. Open and scense the frog. Explain: 2. Mesenery: Holds small intestine 8 coils. The male frogs are also usually smaller than female frogs. Cut the skin away and meat on the head from the nose at the base of the skull. Locate the language. The urinary system is composed of ranes of the frog, ureteri, urinary bladder and cloaca i They are bodies that filter waste from blood and explosive urine. Label the male and e Reproductive organ on Figure 3. 5. Mesenery helps keep your bowth to tie. This tube leads to the stomach. In the Mesenery along the interior curve of the stomach, identify the pancreas rosato. It is a transparent membrane that protects the eye while allowing the frog to see underwater. GULLET: opening that leads to the 6. Lung esophagus: front attachment, AIDS in prey to grasping 7. The teeth you feel are the mascellar teeth. Post-Lab questions: 1.) How does the liver help in digestion? 13. Complete the data table and the label the brain: the part of the brain of the frog. 5. Diameter of the tympanic membrane = _____ cm 7. Turn the frog on its ventral side and notice the difference in color. You will have to cut the sternum (ladrtern). Be careful not to cut deeply and damage the underlying organs. Waste, urine and sex cells are expelled here. _____ (You can remove the language). Testicle 5. Label the rear and front legs on figure 1. Fever 2. These are the Eustachio tubes. 3. Gas bladder 3. bile is a digestive juice made from the liver and stored in the gall bladder. Lung: Organ for oxygen and the exchange of carbon dioxide 1. Collect blood nitrogen waste and produce urine 7.) Through which the organ is the liquid refusal eliminated from the frog? Why does every color of the sides help protect the frog from predators? (You may need to use the probe to open it). Play with your tongue. Bile helps digest food! 7. If your frog is a female, the cavity Body perhaps full of black eggs. This fabric is called the mesentery. Connected to each kidney is a ureter, a tube through which the urine passes into the Urinary bladder. Use your probe. Ventricle 14. Identify and label the largest organ in abdominal cavity is the reddish brown liver. It is smooth, wet and subtle. Label the testicle, the ovary, sheep and eggs on figure 3. Is your male or female frog? Locate the language. You can also remove the eyeball. Why are these structures important to the frog? Names of frog dissection groups: _____ Materials: percentages, pliers, scissors, paper napkin, dissection probe, preserved frog, dissection tray. Note that it is still flexible. The urinary bladder 3. The coloration acts as a camouflage 1. Explain your reasoning near the border of the water where air breathing would be the easiest as the lungs developed, and where the emerging frogs could rise to Earth 12.) Compare and counter the body and the Amphibian body structures: (Tip: It may be easier to create a VENN diagram: You can use the back of the laboratory if necessary) Similar features: - Both are vertebrates, have a protective color (camouflage). ENDOSKELETON BONY, CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, NERVO Dorsal Agreement, Fertilize Eggs Externally, only frogs - Three-room heart, two pairs of legs, outer organs for hearing, lungs as adults, undergo metamorphosis, live on land and water, have Slim thin skin (without flakes) smooth - two-phubricated heart, fins, no ougers for hearing, gills, do not suffer metamorphosis, alive only A, stairs 6. _____ 4. To receive extra credit to exhibit the brain, first of all necessary to present a data table completed to the the parts of the labeled brain then show the dissection of the brain to your teacher for approval. Find the nasal bags at the front end of the From the nostrils. The bile flows in a tube called the bile duct. Do you stick to the front or back of the mouth? Below and right of the liver is a stomach in the shape of j. Place the frog on its dorsal side and fix it in place with dissection dissection Through each of the legs. What is memorized in the gall bladder? With scissors you make a cut (only through the skin) along the midline of the belly from the basin to the throat. Cerebro helps frog to respond to his environment. Purpose: In this laboratory, if you segnish a frog to observe the external and internal structures of the frog anatomy Sexy your frog: place a frog on a dissection tray. 6. Procedure and observations: External anatomy 1. Insert a probe into the Eustachio tube. Ovario 6. A male frog usually has thick pads on its "inches", which is an external difference between the sexes, as shown in the diagram below. Is it scaly or a slimy? 2. 7. _____ E the peak pole? _____ 4. On both sides of the ride, near the cut-jaws open to Eustachio pipes. Tympanic membrane: tympanum, located behind the

eyes 8. Carefully examine the kidneys notice that there is a light band of fabric that crosses the frog contracts, that part is folded. Oviducchi 7. gallbladder: bile shops 4. fat bodies 9. Label each of the structures underlined above. The nerves Ramoscano from the spinal cord. ** The reproductive system and the urinary system collectively calls the urogenital system. Pull on the tongue. Push your eyes carefully as you fill a space in your mouth. Both are used to hold the prey, the frogs swallow entire meals and do not chew. In the Mesentery finds a reddish spherical structure to call the spleen. 1. The frog has 3 eyelids. The frog can breathe directly through his skin and with his lungs. Blood from Sottia enters the ventricle and then pumped into the arteries, which are blood vessels that bring blood from the heart. Use your probe to open the glottis e That opening to the esophagus. 7. The reproductive system in the female is constituted by ovaries that produce egg and the IL They carry eggs to cloaca. The crest just behind the optical lobes is the cerebellum (D), it is used to coordinate the muscles of the frog and maintain the balance. Near the corners of the jaw there are two openings, one on each side. The 2 exteriors are the color of the fog body. With scissors open the st stomach to observe what the frog may have eaten. Internal anatomy: the digestive system consists of the organs of the digestive tract and the digestive glands. What does Bile Digest do? The nasal openings, are also called external nasels, found towards the tip of the snout closes when the frog is underwater. Examine the rear legs and front legs of the frog. 3 2. 2.

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