BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BHARATI BHAWAN BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

TISSUES

Pick The Correct Option

1. increase in the length of the plant is causd by

A. cork cambium

B. vascular camium

C. apical meristem

D. permanent tissue

Answer: C

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2. Cork cambium is an example of

A. lateral meristem

B. primary meristem

C. apical meristem

D. intercalry meristem

Answer: A

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3. A simple premanent tissue devoid of intercellular spaces and lignin is

A. parenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. sclerenchyma

D. all of these

Answer: B

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4. Interfascicular cambium is an example of

A. primary meristem

B. secondary meristem

C. lateral meristem

D. apical meristem

Answer: B

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5. Bases of leaves and internodes have

A. lateral meristem

B. apical meristem

C. intercary meristem

D. none of these

Answer: C

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6. Parenchyamtous calls which ae thickened with cellulose at the corner are called

A. collenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. parenchyma and sclerenchyma

D. none of these

Answer: A

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7. Nucleus is not present in

A. companion cell

B. mature sieve tube

C. phloem parenchyma

D. collenchyma

Answer: B

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8. Sieve tubes and cokpanin cells occur in

A. xylem

B. cambium

C. meristem

D. phloem

Answer: D

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9. Lignified elongated dead cells are

A. collechyma

B. parenchyma

C. sclerenchyma

D. none of these

Answer: C

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10. Tissues secreting latex are

A. laticiferous

B. glandular

C. meristematic

D. permanent

Answer: A

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11. Simple tissue is defined as

A. Group of similar cells having a common gfunction

B. different types of cells performing the same functions

C. different types of cells perforing different functions

D. organised group of cells performing amny functions

Answer: A

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12. Which tissue provides mechanical strength to plants?

A. Sclerenchyma

B. parenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. chlorenchyma

Answer: A

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13. Name the tissue where the cells are living thin-walled, isodiametric with intercellular spaces.

A. collenchyma

B. parenchyma

C. Aerenchyma

D. Sclerenchyma

Answer: B

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14. In sclerenchyma, the cell wall is

A. Lignified

B. suberised

C. pectinised

D. cutinised

Answer: A

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15. Which of the following cells are dead?

A. Parenchyma

B. Collenchyama

C. Sclerenchyma

D. all of these

Answer: C

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16. Striped muscle fibres are held together by

A. areolar connective tissue

B. adipose tissue

C. white fibrous tissue

D. yellow fibrous tissue

Answer: A

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17. Which muscle cells get tired?

A. Cardiac muscles

B. striated muscles

C. Nonstriated muscles

D. all of these

Answer: C

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18. Cytoplasm of muscle cell is called

A. sarcoplasm

B. serum

C. plasma

D. reticulin

Answer: A

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19. Number of nuclei present in striated muscle fibre is

A. one

B. many

C. two

D. none

Answer: B

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20. The tail-like cylindrical process of a nerve cell is called

A. cyton

B. dendron

C. dendrite

D. axon

Answer: D

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21. Ligament connects

A. muscle to skin

B. bone to bone

C. muscle to muscle

D. muscle to bone

Answer: B

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22. Sarcolemma is the outer membrane of

A. muscle fibre

B. cartilage

C. nerve fibre

D. collagen fibre

Answer: A

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23. Tendons and ligaments are specialized types of

A. muscular tissue

B. epithelial tissue

C. fibrous connective tissue

D. nervous tissue

Answer: C

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24. Ciliated epithelium occurs in

A. kidneys and trachea

B. trachea and lungs

C. trachea and liver

D. trachea and uterus

Answer: A

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25. The epithelium found in the lining layer of stomach and intestine is

A. columnar

B. squamous

C. stratified

D. pseudostratified

Answer: A

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26. Muscles involved in the movement of arm are

A. striated

B. nonstriated

C. cardiac

D. smooth

Answer: A

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27. The characteristics of cardiac muscles are

A. similar to those of striated muscles

B. similar to those of nonstriated muscles

C. a mixture of those of striated and nonstriated muscles

D. unique

Answer: C

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28. Cartilage and bone are types of

A. epithelial tissue

B. skeletal tissue

C. muscular tissue

D. nervous tissue

Answer: B

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29. Blood is atype of

A. epithelial tissue

B. nervous tissue

C. connective tissue

D. muscular tissue

Answer: C

30. Lymph differs from blood in possessing

A. only WBCs

B. more RBCs and WBCs

C. more RBCs and fewer WBCs

D. more WBCs and fewer RBCs

Answer: A

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31. fat is abundant in

A. nervous tissue

B. alveolar tissue

C. adipose tissue

D. epithelial tissue

Answer: C

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32. Erythrocytes are

A. circular

B. biconcave

C. non-nucleated

D. all of these

Answer: D

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33. Units of nervous system are

A. cyton

B. axon

C. neuron

D. dendrite

Answer: C

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Fill In The Blanks

1. Name the two basic types of tissues found in plants

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2. Apical meristematic tissue occurs at the ____ of the stem and root.

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3. _____ is composed of parenchymatous cells thickened with cellulose at the corners.

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4. The cell wall in sclerenchyma is evenly thickened with ____

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5. Xylem and phloem are examples of ___ tissue.

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6. Cardiac muscle is found in

Watch Video Solution

7. A tendon attaches a __to a _____

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8. Name the three parts fo a neuron.

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Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define the tissues.

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2. Name the tissue found (a). at the bases of leaves (b). At the growing tips of the root and stem c. in the lining of the wind pipe

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3. What is the difference between meristematic and permanent tissue ?

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4. Name the different types of primary meristems on the basis of their position.

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5. Examples of lateral meristems are

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6. Describe the different types of permanent tissues.

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7. Name the componenets of xylem.

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8. Name one place in a living organism where the following tissues are located a. Squamous epithelium b. columnar epithelium c. Areolar connective tissue d. Adipose tissue e. cardiac muscle f. Meristematic tissue

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9. Express the following in one word. (a) A tissue whose cells are capable of cell division (b) . A group of cells performing a specific

function c. Plant tissues secreting latex (d) Long, cylindrical, tube-like lignified cells meant for the conduction of water and meinerals from the root to the leaf.

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10. give one example each of voluntary muscle and involuntary muscle.

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11. What is the function of tendons ?

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12. Give two characteristics of the mammalian erythrocytes.

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13. Name the tissue responsible for the movement in our body.

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14. What is neuron ? Define it .

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Short Answer Questions

1. Differentiate between the following a. Sclerenchyma and parenchyma b. Meristematic

tissue and permanent tissue c. primary meristem and secondary meristem

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2. Write the characteristics of parenchyma.

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3. How are simple tissues different from complex tissues in plants?

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4. differentiate between the various types of meristem on the basis of position.

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5. What is the differnence between parenchyma and collenchyma?

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6. What are the constituents of phloem?

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7. How does a sieve tube differ from a cmpanion cell?

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8. Husk of coconut is made of

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9. Differentiate between the following a. Blood and lymph b. tendon and ligament c. Bone and cartilage d. Striated mscle and nonstriated muscle

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10. mention two peculiarities of cardiac muscles.

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11. Name the various types of simple epithelia. Describe any one of these.

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12. mention the characteristics of connective tissue.

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13. Name the various parts of a neuron. What is the function of a neuron?

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14. What are the caracteristics of adipose tissue?

Watch Video Solution

15. Describe columnar epithelium.

Watch Video Solution

16. What are the functions of areolar tissue?

Watch Video Solution

17. What are platelets? What do they do ?

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18. Mention the different cells present in blood.

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Long Answer Questions

1. What is tissue? Name the different types of plant tissues, mentioning one characteristic of each.

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2. Describe the different types of permanent tissues.

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3. Mention the roles of parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma.

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4. What is phloem ? Write its components and functions.

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5. Explain the roles of apical, lateral and intercalary meristems.

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6. Name the different types of epithelial tissues.

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7. Write a note on erythrocytes or leucocytes.

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8. make a labeleled sketch of the transverse section of a mammalian bone.

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9. Describe the structure and functions of areolar connective tissue.

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10. Describe the structure and functins of adipose connective tissue.

Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the structure of cardiac muscle fibres.

Watch Video Solution

12. Give a short account of structure and function of adipose tissue.

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13. Describe the different parts of a neuron with a suitable diagram.

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14. Write about the components of mammalian bood.

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15. Name the major constituents (tissues) of pinna, nosetip, spleen, pancreas, kindey, seminiferous tubules and liver.

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A Objective Questions

1. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. Collenchymatous tissues have intercellular spaces.

B. Apical meristem is a secondary meristem.

C. Meristematic tissues are packed closely.

D. Parenchymatous tissues do not have intercellular spaces.

Answer: C

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2. Which of the following tissues act as water conducting tissue in gymnosperms ?

A. Tracheids

B. Vessels

C. Xylem fibres

D. Sieve tubes

Answer: A

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3. Plants are able to survive in terrestial environment due to presence of

A. primary meristem

B. cork cells

C. conducting tissue

D. secondary meristem

Answer: C

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4. Which of the following tissues is responsible for flexibility in plants ?

A. Parenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Sclerenchyma

D. Phloem

Answer: B

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5. Increase in the girth of plant is known as/done by

A. intercalary

B. Apical meristem

C. primary growth

D. secondary growth

Answer: D

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6. Which of the following components makes the cork cells impervious to water and gases ?

A. Lignin

B. Suberin

C. Latex

D. Cellulose

Answer: B

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7. Which will be the position of a nail after 2 years , if it is inserted in the trunck of a tree at a height of 2 metres from the ground ?

A. The nail will move upwards

B. The nail will move downwards

C. The nail will move downwards

D. The nail will remain at the same position

.

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following components have perforated cell wall ?

A. Vessels

B. Tracheids

C. Seive tubes

D. Companion cells

Answer: A::B::D

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9. A sugarcane plant keeps on growing even if the tip of the plant is removed. Which of the following is responsible for this ?

A. Apical meristem

B. Intercalary meristem

C. Lateral meristem

D. Cambium

Answer: B

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10. The epidermal cells are involved in

A. Conduction of water

B. transpiration

C. exchange of gases

D. protection

Answer: B::C::D

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11. Which of the following is the dead component in the phloem ?

A. Seive tubes

B. Phloem parenchyma

C. Phloem fibres

D. Companion cells

Answer: A::B::D

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12. Which of the following is responsible for conduction of water in the branches of a large tree ?

A. Scelernchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Xylem vessels

D. Xylem parenchyma

Answer: C

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13. Which of the following does not contain nucleus at maturity ?

A. Seive tubes

B. Companion cells

C. RBC

D. Vessels

Answer: A::C::D

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14. In desert plants, rate of water loss gets reduced due to the presence of

A. Suberin

B. cuticle

C. stomata

D. lignin

Answer: B

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15. The small pores present in the epidermis of the leaf are called

A. cork cells

B. intercellular spaces

C. stomata

D. guard cells

Answer: C

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16. Stomata are enclosed by two kidney-shaped cells called

A. guard cells

B. epidermal cells

C. Fibres

D. Companion cells

Answer: A

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17. Which of the following components is not found in xylem ?

A. Vessels

B. Tracheids

C. Fibres

D. Companion cells

Answer: D

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18. Which of the following constituents is not found in the phloem ?

A. Seive tubes

B. Vessels

C. Companion cells

D. Fibres

Answer: B

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19. Which of the following parts of the body will have squamous cells ?

A. Dermis

B. Nephron

C. Epidermis

D. Inner lining of the gut

Answer: C

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20. Which of the following parts of the body will have cuboidal cells ?

A. Dermis

B. Nephron

C. Epidermis

D. Inner lining of the gut

Answer: B

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21. Which of the following parts of the body will have columnar cells ?

A. Dermis

B. Nephron

C. Epidermis

D. Inner lining of the gut

Answer: D

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22. Fine fibres in the matrix are characteristic of which type of connective tissue ?

A. Areolar

B. Dense

C. Pigmented

D. Cartilage

Answer: A

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23. Which type of blood cell occurs in the largest number ?

A. Erythrocyte

B. Neutrophil

C. Lympocyte

D. Eosinophil

Answer: A

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24. What is serum ?

A. Plasma plus water

B. Plama without albumin

C. Plasma plus fibrinogen

D. Plasma plus fibrinogen

Answer: C

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25. Lymph is devoid of

A. monocyte

B. lymphocyte

C. erythrocyte

D. protein

Answer: C::D

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26. What kind of muscle fibre is present in the heart /

A. Unstripped

B. Stripped

C. Cardiac

D. Two of the above

Answer: C

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27. Osteoblast occurs in

A. trachea

B. nose

C. bones

D. none of the above

Answer: C

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28. Cilliated cells occur in

A. Fallopian tube

B. intestine

C. stomach

D. trachea

Answer: A::D

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Ii Fills In The Blanks

1. Guard cells are present in ..... .

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2. The flexibility in plants is provided by ..... .

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3. Xylem transports water and ..... From soil.

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4. The conducting tissues of the plants are

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5. Food is transported from ..... To .....

Of the plant by the phloem.

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6. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut ?

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7. Cork cells contain a waxy substance called .....that makes it impervious to water and gases.

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8. Sieve tubes are ..... And have tubular cells with .....walls.

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9. In respiratory tract of our body .....cells with cilia are found.

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10. A hard matrix composed of .....and .....is found in bones.

Watch Video Solution

11. The lining of blood vessels is composed of ..... .

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12. The lining of ..... Tubules is composed of cubiodal epithelium .

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13. The columnar epithelium constitutes the lining of ..... .

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14. The outer layer of the skin has .....cells.

Watch Video Solution

15. The cells that drive the mucus in the respiratory tract are ..... .

Watch Video Solution

16. The lining of the intestine has .....cells.

Watch Video Solution

17. Nephron has .....cells.

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Iii Write Yes No

1. Can we define tissue as a group of cells with similar structure and function?

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2. Is it true that meristematic tissue cells do not divide ?

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3. Can cork cambium be found in vascular bundles ?

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4. Are lateral meristems secondary meristems ?

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5. Does intercalary meristem occur at the apex of roots ?

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6. Are the walls of collenchyma evenly thickened with lignin ?

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7. Are sclerenchyma cells dead ?

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8. Do fibre-yielding plants like jute contain parenchyma tissue in abundance ?

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9. Is cutin a complex , waterproof chemical substance ?

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Iv Mark The Statements True T Or False F

1. The division and differentiation of the cells of meristematic tissues give rise to permanent

tissues.

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2. Cork cambium is the example of lateral meristem.

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3. Xylem is the example of simple permanent tissue.

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4. Phloem fibres are living sclerenchyma cells.

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5. Ferns do not contain vessels.

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6. Intercellular spaces are common in epithelial cells.

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7. Epithelial tissue has protective role in animals.

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8. Epithelial tissue forms lining in kidney tubules, alveoli and blood vessels.

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9. The regulation of materials between body and external environment is not allowed by epithelial layer.

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10. Epithelial layer is permeable.

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11. The protective nature of cork is due ot the deposition of suberin on the walls.

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12. Tracheids and vessels do not transport sap.

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13. Cells lying over the skin have equal length and width.

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14. Liver cells are star-shaped.

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15. Cells of the blood capillary are squamous.

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V Match The Columns

1. 

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Vi Complete The Sentences With Correct Option

1. The tissue that line the heart is (epithelial/ muscular).

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2. Plasma is (slightly yellowish/red) in colour.

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3. The number of dendrite (varies/remains constant).

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B Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define cell differentiation.

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2. Give examples of any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.

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3. Water vapours deposit on the inner wall of a glass jar when a potted plant is covered with

the glass jar. Name the mechanism responsible for it.

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4. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites ?

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5. Why do meristematic cells lack vacuole ?

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6. Why is it difficult to pull out the hush of a coconut ?

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7. Why do sclerenchymatous tissues lack intercellular spaces ?

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8. Why do branches of a tree bend freely in strong wind ?

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9. Why do animals consume more energy as compared to plants

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10. Classify the Pumping of heart activity as voluntary or involuntary .

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11. Classify the Writing with hand activity as voluntary or involuntary.

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12. Classify the Movement of food in our intestine activity as voluntary or involuntary.

Watch Video Solution

13. Classify the Jumping of frog as voluntary or involuntary.

Watch Video Solution

14. Classify the Breathing activity voluntary or involuntary .

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15. EPITHELIAL TISSUE

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16. Which organ is lined by squamous cells ?

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17. What fibres are found in areolar tissue?

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C Short Answer Questions

1. What is the role of epidermis in plants ?

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2. Collenchyma differs from parenchyma in

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3. What are the functions of special tissues found in plants ?

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4. What are the characteristic features of apical meristem ?

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5. Name the different types of epithelial tissues.

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6. TYPES OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE

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7. 3 TYPES OF MUSCLE TISSUE

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8. Describe the structure of a nerve cell.

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9. The main difference between bone and cartilage is of

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D Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the characteristics, method of formation and functions of cork.

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2. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues? How are they different from one another ?

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3. What is the difference between meristematic and permanent tissue ?

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4. Describe the structure and function of different type of epithelial tissue. Draw well labelled diagram.

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E Crossword Puzzle

1. 

Down

1. Tissues that give are plants flexibility.

3. Pores in the epidermal layer of tress.

5. A fibre-yielding plant

Across

1. A complex waterproof chemical substance

2. Complex tissue for conduction of water

4. A white sticky fluid secreted by some trees.

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F Diagrammatic Questions

1. Name the different components of xylem and draw a living component.

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2. Draw a well labelled diagram of parenchyma and collenchyma.

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3. Draw and identify different elements of phloem.

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4. Draw well labelled diagrams of various types of muscles found in human body.

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5. Draw the sketch of a neuron and label all the components.

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