



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S CHAND BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

## TISSUES

#### Exercise

1. Totipotency exists in meristematic cells.

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2. Cambium has the apical meristem

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3. In monocot stems, intercalary meristem is located at the base of inter-node.

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4. Parenchyma contains isometric cells.

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5. Intercellular spaces occur in collenchyma.

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6. Sclereids form gritty part of ripe fruits

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7. Cuboidal epithelium is loacted in salivary glands.

True or False.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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8. Collagen occurs in yellow elastic fibre.



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9. Vacuoles are absent in meristematic plant cell.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**



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10. Cells of cork are dead, suberized and compactly arranged.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: A**

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**11.** Cells of sclerenchyma has irregularly thickened cell walls.

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**12.** Absorptive surface area of roots are increased by the presence of root hair.

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13. Cells of connective tissue are compactly packed with no intercellular spaces.

True or False.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**



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14. Cardiac muscles undergo rhythmic contraction and relaxation throughout life.



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15. Areolar connective tissue binds muscles with bones.

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16. Voluntary muscles control the movement of iris of eye.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

**Answer: B**

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17. Water and minerals are conducted by.....

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18. In higher plants food is conducted by.....

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19. Blood is a .....tissue

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20. Bone consists of .....cells.

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21. Cartilage consists of .....cells.

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22. Fibres are absent in .....a type of connective tissue.

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23. A nerve impulse passes from one neuron to another across  
a.....

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24. Animals move around in search of....., mate and shelter.

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25. A thick waterproof coating of .....occurs over the epidermis in desert plants.

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26. ....consists of tracheids, vessels , parenchyma and fibres.

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27. ....epithelium occurs in the lining of renal tubules and ducts of salivary glands.

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28. Tendons connect muscles with .....

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## 29. Match the contents of the column I and II

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
1. Photosynthetic tissue	a. Transport
2. Epithelial tissue	b. Protection
3. Connective tissue	c. Message
4. Blood tissue	d. Feeding
5. Nervous tissue	e. Strength
6. Collenchyma	f. Division
7. Bone	g. Flexibility
8. Meristem	h. Calcium and phosphorus

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## 30. Match the following columns

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>	<i>Column III</i>
(A) Columnar epithelium	(a) Absorption	(i) Anchoring of muscles
(B) Bones	(b) Axon	(ii) Flexibility
(C) Neuron	(c) Strength	(iii) Dendrites
(D) Collenchyma	(d) Body framework	(iv) Secretion
(E) Tongue	(e) Ground substance	(v) Ciliated
(F) Areolar connective tissue	(f) Trachea	(vi) Fibroblasts
(G) Epithelium	(g) Striated muscle	(vii) Visceral

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**31. Match the stimulus with appropriate response.**

	Tissue	Strength A	Exchange B	Mobility C
(i)	Stomata	.....	.....	.....
(ii)	Squamous epithelium	.....	.....	.....
(iii)	Sclerenchyma	.....	.....	.....
(iv)	Muscle	.....	.....	.....



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**32. Key or check list items**

Which one of the following tissues are involved in absorption (A), transportation (T), growth (G)

	Tissue	Function
(i)	Xylem	.....
(ii)	Root hair	.....
(iii)	Meristem	.....
(iv)	Blood	.....



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**33.** Presence of tissues in a multicellular organisms ensures

- A. faster development
- B. division of labour
- C. higher reproductive potential
- D. body strength

**Answer: B**



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**34.** A group of cells alike in form, function and origin is called

- A. tissue
- B. organ
- C. organelle

D. none of these

**Answer: A**

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**35.** Which of the following statements given below is correct about meristematic tissue ?

A. is made of cells that are incapable of cell division

B. is made of cells that are capable of cell division

C. is composed of single type of cells

D. is composed of more than one type of cell

**Answer: B**

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**36.** The nuclei of meristematic cells are

- A. small
- B. large
- C. medium sized
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**37.** The cell wall of meristematic cell is made of

- A. protein
- B. amino acid
- C. peptidoglycan

D. cellulose

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Parenchyma which contains chlorophyll is called:

A. collenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. chlorenchyma

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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39. Parenchyma is a type of .....

- A. collenchyma
- B. simple tissue
- C. xylem
- D. phloem

**Answer: B**



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40. Parenchyma: Simple : Phloem:.....

- A. simple
- B. collenchyma
- C. complex

D. xylem

**Answer: C**

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**41.** Phloem in the plant perform the function of .....

- A. conduction of food
- B. conduction of water
- C. providing support
- D. photosynthesis

**Answer: A**

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42. Collenchyma mainly forms .....

A. hypodermis

B. epidermis

C. phloem

D. inner cortex

**Answer: A**



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43. Permanent tissues differ from meristematic tissue in

A. inability to divide

B. attainment of definite shape and size

C. performing a distinct function

D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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**44.** Tissue that is absent in monocots is

A. Chlorenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. arenchyma

D. collenchyma

**Answer: D**

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45. Grit of pear is formed of

- A. sclereids
- B. sclerenchyma fibres
- C. tracheids
- D. companion cells

**Answer: A**



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46. Which one is made of dead cells ?

- A. sclerenchyma
- B. tracheids
- C. vessel

D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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**47.** Xylem is made of

A. tracheids

B. vessels

C. both of these

D. none of these

**Answer: C**

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**48.** Phloem is made of

- A. sieve tubes
- B. companion cells
- C. both of these
- D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Which of the following is not a example of simple tisse in plants ?

- A. parenchyma
- B. collenchyma

C. xylem

D. sclerenchyma

**Answer: C**



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**50.** Which of the following components of xylem is living

A. tracheids

B. vessels

C. xylem parenchyma

D. xylem sclerenchyma

**Answer: C**



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51. Which of the following components of phloem is absent in monocot stem

- A. sieve tubes
- B. companion cells
- C. bast fibres
- D. phloem parenchyma

**Answer: D**

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52. Of the following components of phloem is non-living

- A. sieve tubes
- B. companion cells

C. bast/phloem fibres

D. phloem parenchyma

**Answer: C**



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**53.** Which of the following tissues are composed of mainly dead cells ?

A. phloem

B. epidermis

C. xylem

D. endodermis

**Answer: C**



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54. Father of histology is

- A. Malpighi
- B. Bichat
- C. Mayer
- D. none of them

**Answer: B**

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55. The term tissue was given by

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Mayer

C. Bichat

D. Leeuwenhoek

**Answer: C**



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**56.** Epithelial tissue always has an exposed outer surface and an inner surface anchored to connective tissue by a thin, non-cellular structure called the

A. nonstratified layer

B. stratified layer

C. basement membrane

D. fibroblast

**Answer: C**



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57. The tissue that forms the inner lining of blood vessels is

- A. epithelial
- B. connective
- C. nervous
- D. muscle

**Answer: A**



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58. Type of tissue that forms glands is

- A. connective

B. epithelial

C. nervous

D. muscle

**Answer: B**



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**59.** The covering tissue of external and internal surfaces of animals is :

A. connective

B. muscular

C. nervous

D. epithelial

**Answer: D**

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**60.** Trapped dust particles are pushed out of respiratory tract by

- A. ciliated epithelium
- B. stratified epithelium
- C. sensory epithelium
- D. glandular epithelium

**Answer: A**

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**61.** Nasal and genital tracts are lined by

- A. simple columnar
- B. stratified columnar epithelium
- C. pseudostratified epithelium
- D. stratified cuboidal epithelium

**Answer: C**

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**62.** Tissue found in area of regular wear and tear is

- A. simple squamous epithelium
- B. stratified squamous epithelium
- C. simple cuboidal epithelium
- D. stratified cuboidal epithelium



**Answer: B**

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**63.** Cardiac muscle fibres are

- A. branched
- B. striated
- C. involuntary
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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64. Cylindrical muscle fibres which show alternate light and dark bands are

- A. smooth muscle
- B. cardiac muscle fibres
- C. tendons
- D. striated muscle fibres

**Answer: D**



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65. Most abundant animals tissue is

- A. epithelium
- B. muscular

C. connective

D. blood

**Answer: C**

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**66.** Matrix of connective tissue is produced by

A. plasma cells

B. mast cell

C. fibroblasts

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer: D**

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67. Tendons and ligaments are

- A. dense connective tissue
- B. loose connective tissue
- C. muscular tissue
- D. vascular tissue

**Answer: A**



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68. Ligament connects a bone with

- A. skin
- B. muscle
- C. bone

D. both (b) and (c)

**Answer: C**

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**69.** Matrix of cartilage is made of

A. collagen

B. chondrin

C. ossein

D. elastin

**Answer: B**

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70. Plasma content of blood is

A. 35 %

B. 55 %

C. 65 %

D. 80 %

**Answer: B**



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71. Largest blood cells are

A. monocytes

B. neutrophils

C. lymphocytes

D. basophils

**Answer: A**



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72. Short branched process coming out of a soma of neuron are

A. dendrites

B. axons

C. neutrophils

D. boutons

**Answer: A**



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73. Fluid part of blood after removal of corpuscles is \_\_\_\_\_

A. plasma

B. lymph

C. serum

D. vaccine

**Answer: A**



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74. Tendon is a structure which connects

A. a bone with another bone

B. a muscle with a bone

C. a nerve with a muscle



D. a muscle with a muscle

**Answer: B**

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**75.** What type of tissues are more abundant in plants ?

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**76.** What is apical meristem ?

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**77.** What is the function of lateral meristem

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78. What is differentiation ?

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79. Name seven types of cells found in stem of sun flower

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80. In which type of plants aerenchyma is found ? Give example.

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81. What type of thickening of cell wall does occur in collenchyma ?

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82. Which one is main mechanical tissue of the plants ?

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83. What is epiblema ?

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84. Name the plant from which commercial cork is obtained.

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85. What are conducting elements of xylem ?

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**86.** What is conducting elements of phloem

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**87.** What is location and function of companion cells ?

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**88.** Root hair or extension of which type of cell ?

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**89.** Which one is called pavement epithelium ?

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**90.** Which mineral is present in bone ?

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**91.** What is function of tendon ?

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**92.** Name the type of muscles that accomplish peristalsis.

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**93.** What is the name of contractile elements of muscles ?

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94. What is RBC count of normal humans ?



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95. What is leucoyte count of normal humans ?



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96. What is the number of blood platelets ?



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97. What is cyton ?



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**98.** What is the name of sheath of nerve fibre ?

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**99.** What are medullated nerve fibres ?

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**100.** What is relation between division of labour and various types of tissues ?

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**101.** Lodged shoots become upright due to activity of .....

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**102.** Name two lateral meristems which helps in secondary growth of stem and root.

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**103.** What is mesophyll ?

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**104.** What is stomata ?

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**105.** What is name of simple tissue that provides flexibility of soft aerial plant parts ?



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106. What is other name of cork cambium ?

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107. What is another name of cork ?

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108. Which chemical compound does make cork impermeable for liquid and gases ?

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109. How many types of conducting tissues are found in plants ?



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**110.** Is sieve tubes unicellular or multicellular ?



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**111.** What is economic use of sclerenchyma ?



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**112.** What is tracheid ?



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**113.** What are guard cells ?



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**114.** What are soldiers of the body in offence and defence ?

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**115.** Name the leucocytes that increase in number during worm infestations.

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**116.** Where do bone and cartilage cells reside ?

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**117.** Which tissue forms blubber of whale and hump of camel ?



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118. What type of tissue is tendon ?



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119. Which epithelium has pillar -like cells ?



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120. Nodes of Ranvier occur in .....



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121. What are boutons ?



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122. Connective tissue cells forming neurolemma are called .....

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123. Cardiac muscles seldom get fatigues because.....

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124. What are tissue ? Give important of tissue.

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125. How are plant and animal tissue different ?

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**126.** Define meristematic tissue ? Write down characteristics of meristematic cells.

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**127.** What are permanent tissues of the plants ? Give their characteristics.

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**128.** Write down about location , structure and functions of parenchyma.

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**129.** Write a note on collenchyma.

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**130.** What is sclerenchyma ? Describe location, structure and economic importance of this tissue.

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**131.** Give an account of structure and function of xylem.

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**132.** Describe components of phloem. Define translocation.

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**133.** What is epithelial tissue ? Give its characteristics and functions.

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**134.** Write a note on squamous epithelium.

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**135.** Describe structure, location and functions of cuboidal epithelium.

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**136.** Describe columnar epithelium.

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**137.** What is muscular tissue? Describe structure and function of striated muscle fibres.

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**138.** (a) Write about structure and function of smooth muscle fibres.

(b) Briefly describe cardiac muscle fibres.

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**139.** Define connective tissue. Write down functions of adipose tissue.

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**140.** Write a note on areolar tissue.



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**141.** Give a short account of structure and function of adipose tissue.



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**142.** What are tendons and ligaments ? Differentiate between the two.



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**143.** Give a brief account of cartilage.



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**144.** Describe structure and functions of bone.



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**145.** Describe the composition of human blood.



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**146.** Enumerate the function of blood.



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**147.** What is lymph ? Describe its function.



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**148.** Describe the structure of a nerve cell.

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**149.** Which plant tissue provides both mechanical strength as well as flexibility ?

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**150.** What chemical substance is deposited in the secondary wall of sclerenchyma ?

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**151.** Name the plant tissue which show the following features ?

(a) made up of living cells showing thickening, provide mechanical support to the plant.

(b) made up of dead cells showing thickening : provide mechanical support to the plant, are made of one type of cells.

(c) made up of living cells containing green coloured chloroplasts, possesses intercellular space.

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**152.** What is skeletal connective tissue ? Give its functions.

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**153.** What is a synapse ? Explain.

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**154.** Name the protein is found in white fibre and yellow fibre.



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**155.** State the function of microvilli.



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**156.** What is medullary sheath ? Mention its significance



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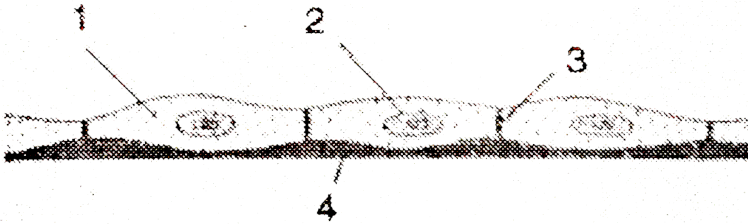
**157.** Which tissue is called middleman between tissues cells and blood ?

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158. (A) Identify the animal tissue represented alongside

(b) Label the parts 1 to 4

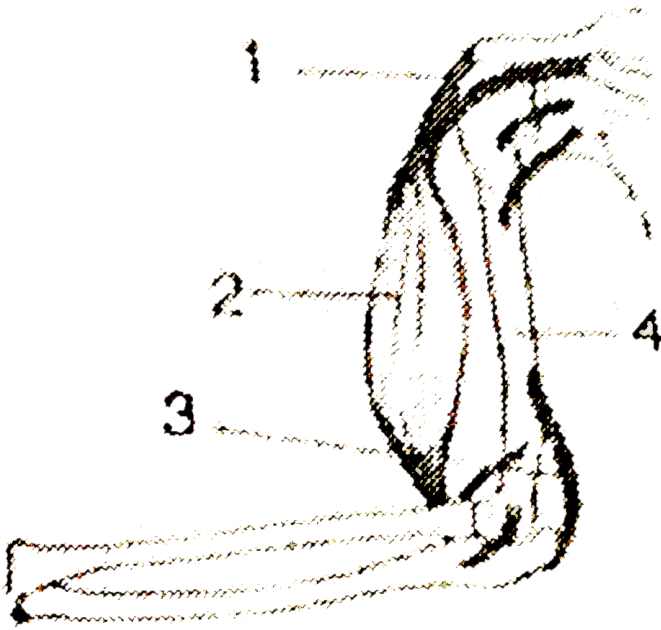
(c) Mention the function of this tissue.



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159. (a) Label the parts marked 1 to 4 in figure.

(b) Mention difference between 1 and 3.

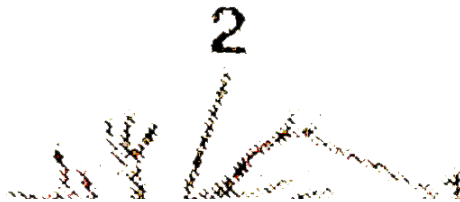


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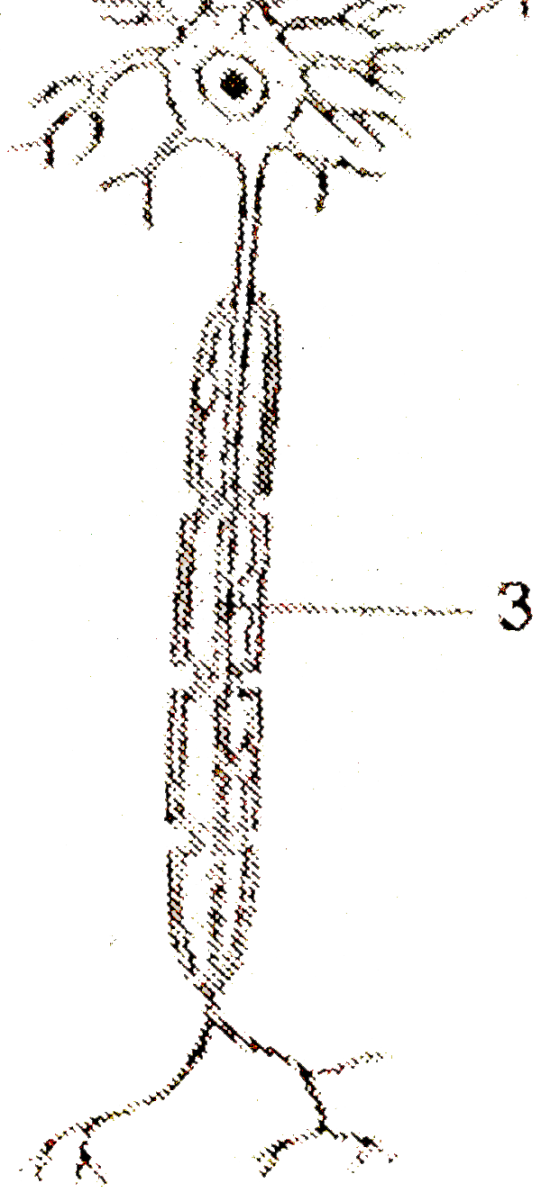
160. Identify the tissue.

(b) Labels the parts marked 1, 2 and 3.

(c) What is the location of this tissue ?





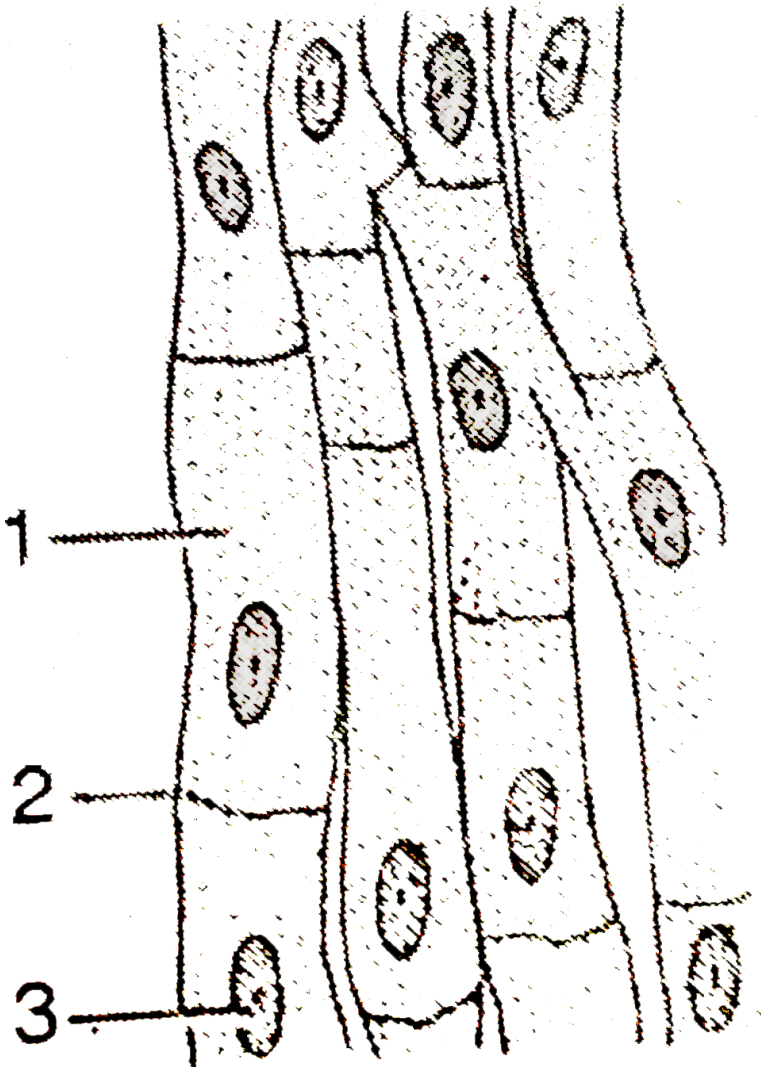


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161. (a) Identify the tissue.

(b) Labels the parts marked 1,2 and 3.

(c) What type of this tissue and where it occurs in body



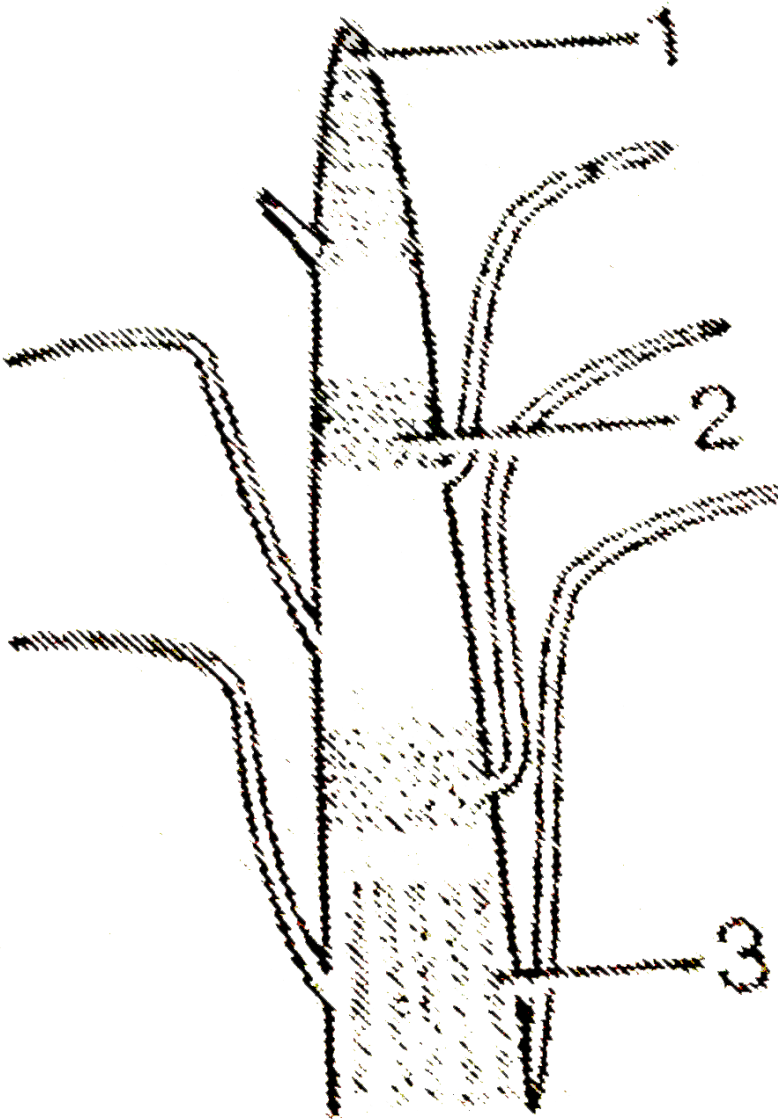


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**162.** (a) Identify the figure.

b) Label the parts marked 1 to 3.

(c) Write the functions of parts marked 1 and 3.

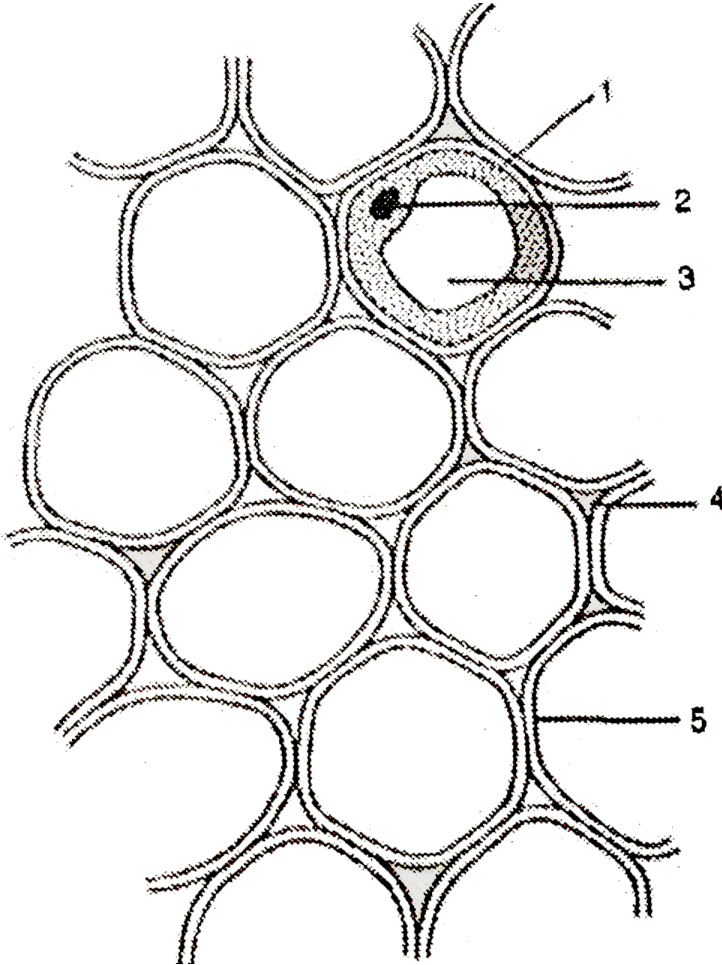


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163. (a) Identify the plant tissue given in figure alongside.

(b) Label the parts marked 1 to 5.

(c) Mention the function of this tissue.



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**164.** Why is blood considered to be connective tissue?

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**165.** What will happen if apical meristem is damaged or cut?

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**166.** What will happen if bone marrow is destroyed.

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**167.** What will happen if all blood platelets are removed from blood ?

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

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169. Animals of colder region and fishes of cold water have thicker layer of subcutaneous fat. Describe why ?

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170. Match the following columns

<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>
(a) Stratified squamous epithelium	(i) Subcutaneous layer
(b) Striated muscle	(ii) Cartilage
(c) Fluid connective tissue	(iii) Skeletal muscle
(d) Filling the space inside the organs	(iv) Alveolar tissue
(e) Adipose tissue	(v) Blood
(f) Surface of joints	(vi) Skin

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## 171. Match the column A with Column B

### Column A

- (a) Aerenchyma
- (b) Collenchyma
- (c) Parenchyma
- (d) Permanent tissue
- (e) Photosynthesis

### Column B

- (i) Thin walled packing cells
- (ii) Carbon fixation
- (iii) Localised thickening
- (iv) Buoyancy
- (v) Sclerenchyma



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



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173. Draw and identify different elements of phloem.



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**174.** Write true (T) and false (F) .

- (a) Epithelial tissue is protective tissue in animal body.
- (b) The lining of blood vessels, lung alveoli and kidney tubules are all made up of epithelial tissue.
- (c) Epithelial cells have a lot of intercellular spaces.
- (d) Epithelial layer is permeable layer.
- (e) Epithelial layer does not allow regulation of material, between body and external environment.



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**175.** Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary muscles. Give an example of each type.



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**176.** Differentiate the following activities on the basis of voluntary

(v) or involuntary (iv) muscles

(a) Jumping of frog (b) pumping of heart

(c) writing with hand (d) movement of chocolate in your intestine



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**177.** Fill in the blanks

(a) Lining of blood vessels is made up of ..... (b) Lining of small intestine is made up of .....

(c) Lining of kidney tubules is made up of ..... (d) Epithelial cells with cillia are found in ..... of body.



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**178.** Fill in the blanks

(a) Cork cells possess ..... on their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water.

(b) ..... have tubular cells with perforated walls and are living in nature.

(c) Bone possesses a hard matrix composed of ..... and .....

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**179.** Why is epidermis important for the plants.

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**180.** Fill in the blanks :

(a)..... are forms of complex tissue.

(b) .....have guard cells.

(c) Cells of cork contain a chemical called..... .

(d) Husk of coconut is made of ..... Tissue.

(e) ..... and ..... Both conducting tissues.

(f) ..... gives flexibility in plants.

(g) Xylem transports ..... and ..... from soil.

(h) Phloem transport .....from .....to other parts of the plant.

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**181.** Water hyacinth floats on water surface. Explain.

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**182.** Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissue.

Draw well labelled diagrams.

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

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

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**185.** Give reasons for

- (a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus cytoplasm but they lack vacuoles
- (b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissue
- (c) We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit

(d) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity

(e) It is difficult to pull out the husk of coconut.

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**186.** List the characteristics of cork. How is it formed? Mention its role.

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

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**188.** (a) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants.

(b) Define the process of differentiation.

(c) Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.



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**189.** What is tissue ?



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**190.** What is the utility of tissues in multicellular organisms ?



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**191.** Name three types of simple tissues.



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**192.** Where is apical meristem found?



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**193.** Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut?



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**194.** What are the constituents of phloem?



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**195.** Name the tissue responsible for movement in our body.



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**196.** What does a neuron look like?



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**197.** Give three features of cardiac muscles.



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**198.** What are the functions of areolar tissue?



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**199.** Define the term “tissue”.

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**200.** How many types of elements together make up the xylem tissue? Name them.

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**201.** How are simple tissues different from complex tissues in plants?

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**202.** Differentiate between parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma on the basis of their cell wall.



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**203.** What are the functions of the stomata?



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**204.** Diagrammatically show the difference between the three types of muscle fibres



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**205.** What is the specific function of the cardiac muscle?



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**206.** Differentiate between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles on the basis of their structure and site/location in the body.



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**207.** Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.



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**208.** Name the following.

- (a) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.
- (b) Tissue that connects muscle to bone in humans.
- (c) Tissue that transports food in plants.
- (d) Tissue that stores fat in our body.

(e) Connective tissue with a fluid matrix.

(f) Tissue present in the brain.

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**209.** Identify the type of tissue in the following: skin, bark of tree, bone, lining of kidney tubule, vascular bundle.

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**210.** Name the regions in which parenchyma tissue is present.

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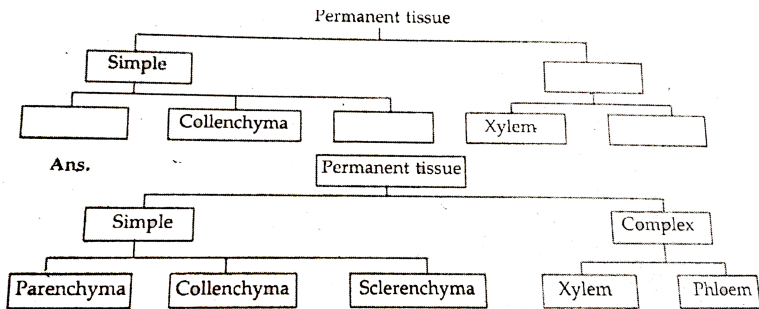
**211.** What is the role of epidermis in plants?

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212. How does the cork act as a protective tissue?

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213. Complete the table



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214. (a) Name the plant tissue found in the husk of coconut and also identify the chemical which is responsible for its stiffness.

(b) Give one way in which it differs from parenchymatous cells

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**215.** (a) Name the living components common to both the complex permanent tissues in plants. What is its function ?

(b) Give any two ways in which these tissues differ functionally from each other

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**216.** Multinucleate conditions is seen in

- A. only smooth muscle cells
- B. only skeletal muscle cells
- C. both smooth and skeletal muscle cells
- D. neither smooth nor skeletal muscle cells

**Answer: B**

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217. The features that best describe the cells of parenchyma cell are

- A. dead cells, thick walled, no inter cellular
- B. living cells, thin -walled, no intercellular spaces
- C. dead cells, thin-walled , large inter cellular
- D. living cells, thin-walled , large intercellular spaces

**Answer: D**

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**218.** The correct order of the parts of nerve cells through which the nerve impulse is transmitted is

- A. nerve endings, dendrites, nerve endings
- B. cell body, axon, dendrites, nerve endings
- C. cell body, nerve endings, cell body, axon
- D. dendrites, cell body, axon , nerve endings

**Answer: D**



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**219.** A coverslip must always be placed very gently while mounting in order to

- A. avoid the entry of air bubbles

B. stop the stain from oozing out

C. avoid curshing of the material

D. stop the material from drying

**Answer: A**



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**220.** What will happen if (a) Bone is dipped in hydrochloric acid(HCL) , (b) Bone is dried ?



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**221.** What will happen if

(a) Ligament gets over stretched?

(b) Heparin is absent in blood.

(c) Striated muscles contract rapidly for longer duration.

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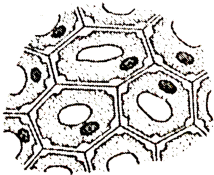
222. What will happen if

(a) Apical meristem is damaged or cut ?

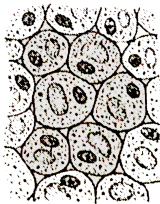
(b) Cork is not found in older stems and roots.

(c) Lymph is not returned to blood?

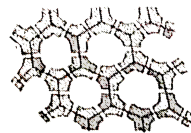
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A



B



C

223.

(a) Identify Figures A, B and C.

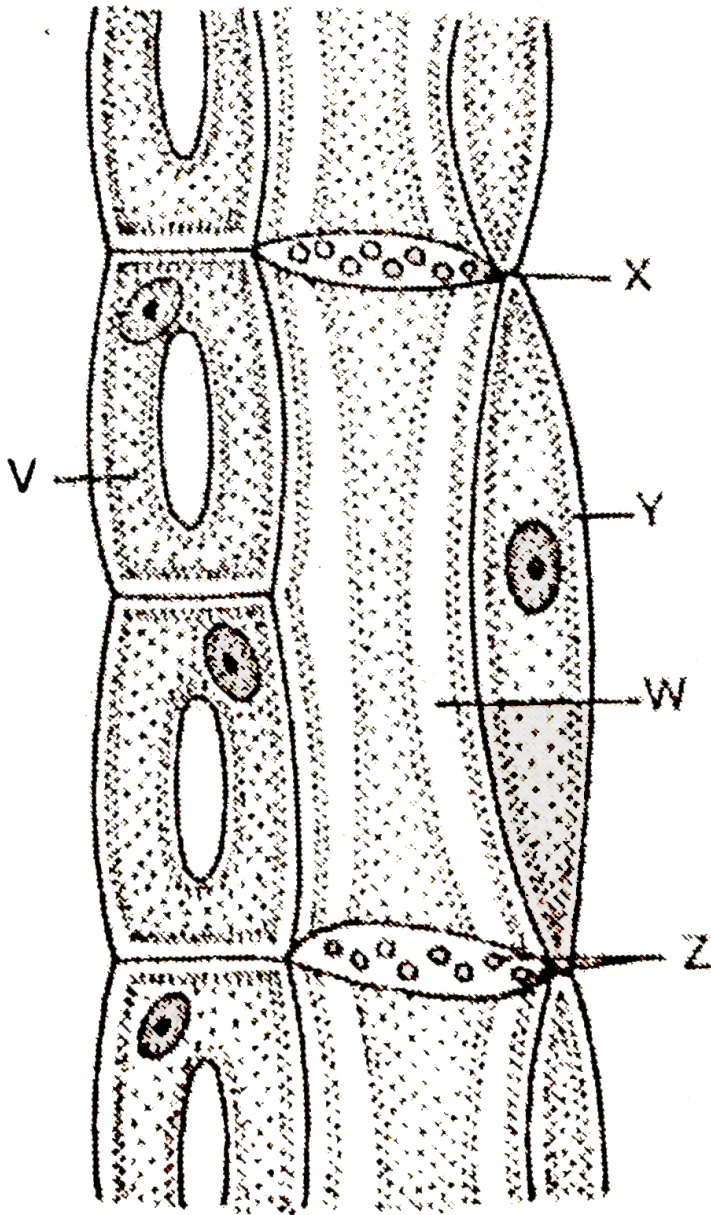
- (b) Which one of them has heavy deposition of lignin ?
- (c) Which one of them provides both mechanical strength as well as flexibility ?
- (d) Which one of them can be modified to form air cavities in aquatic plants ?
- (e) Which one of them is commercially exploited to obtain Hemp and Jute ?



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- 224.** (a) Identify the figure. What is its function ?
- (b) Label V and W.
- (c) Label X, Y and Z.
- (d) W loses its nucleus in the mature state, still it remains alive.

Explain how ?

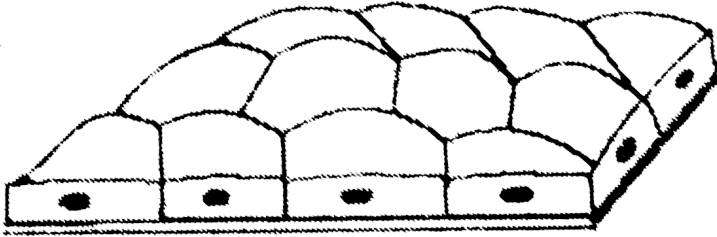


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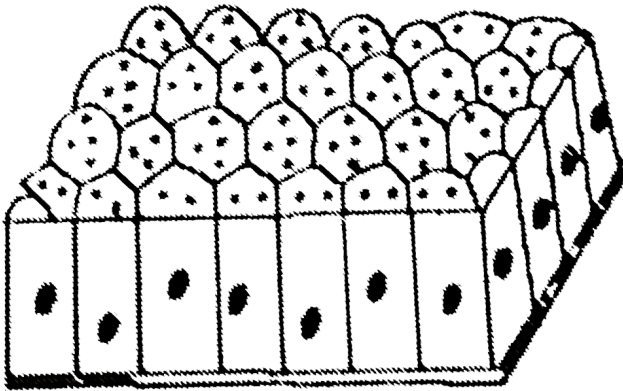
225. (a) Identify figures A and B.

(b) Which is called tessellated and pavement epithelium ?

(c) Which one lines the gastrointestinal tract and epiglottis ?



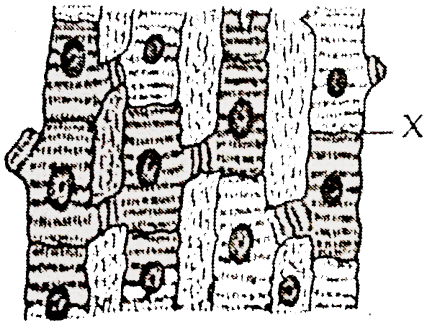
A



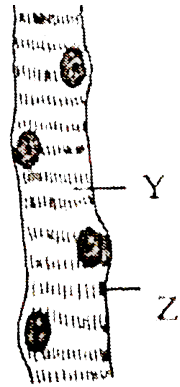
B



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A



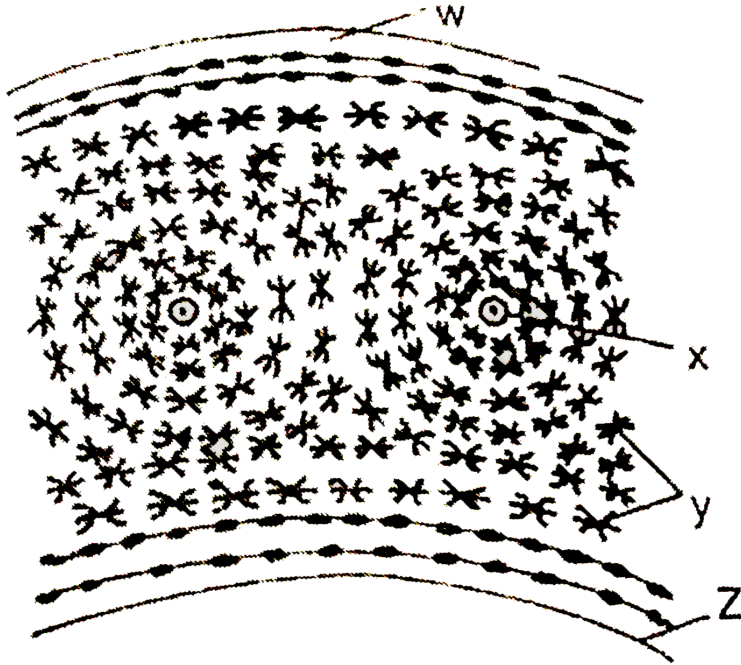
B

226.

(a) Identify figures A and B. (b) Label X, Y and Z.

(c) Which one act as impulse booster ? (d) Which one is under control our will ?

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227.

(a) Identify the figure.

(b) Label W, X, Y and Z.

(c) What is chemical composition of material of the figure.

(d) What of the function of X /



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228. Cuboidal :Epithelial::Cardiac: \_\_\_\_\_



- A. nervous
- B. connective
- C. epithelia
- D. muscular

**Answer: D**

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**229.** Cork cells are dead cells so ....have no ....spaces and the cell walls are heavily thickened by the deposition of.....

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**230.** Xylem consists of mainly dead elements.

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**231.** Match the following

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Blood and Lymph       | (a) Epithelial tissue          |
| 2 Bone and Cartilage    | (b) Areolar connective tissue  |
| 3 Tendon and Ligament   | (c) Skeletal connective tissue |
| 4 Ciliated and Cuboidal | (d) Fluid connective tissue    |

A. 1-(d) , 2-(c) , 3-(b) , 4(a)

B. 1-(a) , 2-(c) , 3-(d) , 4(b)

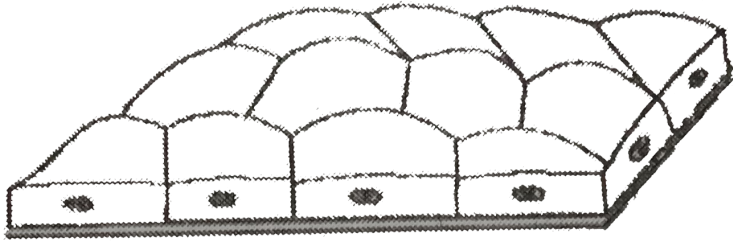
C. 1-(c) , 2-(b) , 3-(d) , 4(a)

D. 1-(d) , 2-(b) , 3-(c) , 4(a)

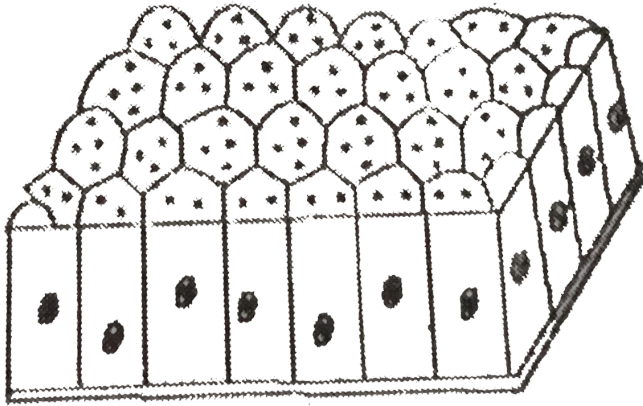
**Answer: A**



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A



B

232.

(a) Identify figure A and B

(b) ..... Epithelium forms the outer layer of the skin and lines cavities and ducts.

(c) .....epithelium consist of cells that are tall and pillar-like

(d) Which one allowa diffusion of substance ?

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**233.** Name the various cells found in connective tissue.

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**234.** Give an illustrative account of any type of complex permanent tissue of the plants.

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**235.** Classify connective tissue. Give one example of each type.

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**236.** The efferent part of neuron is

- A. axon
- B. dentrite
- C. cyton
- D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: A**

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**237.** Blubber of whale and hump of camel are

- A. areolar tissue
- B. muscular tissue
- C. tendon
- D. adipose tissue

**Answer: D**



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**238.** Cuboidal tissue takes part in

- A. absorption
- B. secretion
- C. excretion
- D. all the above

**Answer: D**



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**239.** Heart muscles are

- A. voluntary and striated
- B. involuntary and striated
- C. voluntary and multinucleate
- D. involuntary , striated and uninucleate

**Answer: D**

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**240.** Simple tissue are these

- A. parenchyma, xylem and collenchyma
- B. parenchyma , collenchyma and sclerenchyma
- C. parenchyma , xylem, and phloem
- D.

**Answer: B**

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**241.** The most common type of ground tissue is

- A. epidermis
- B. collenchyma
- C. sclerenchyma
- D. parenchyma

**Answer: D**

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**242.** Collenchyma mainly forms



A. hypodermis

B. epidermis

C. phloem

D. inner cortex

**Answer: A**



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**243.** When strong wind blows, the plants bend down and then again become erect. This flexibility in plants is due to

Or

Whose living cells provide tensile and mechanical strength

A. collenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. phloem

D. sclereids

**Answer: A**

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**244.** Lignified elongated dead cells are

A. parenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. sclerenchyma

D. none of the above

**Answer: C**

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**245.** Simple epithelium is a tissue in which cells are

- A. hardened and provide support to organs
- B. continuously dividing to provided to form an organ
- C. cemented directly to one another to form a single layer
- D. loosely connected to one another to form an irregular layer.

**Answer: C**



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**246.** Pavement epithelium is the name of

- A. squamous epithelium
- B. cuboidal epithelium
- C. ciliated epithelium

D. columnar epithelium

**Answer: A**

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247. Brush bordered epithelium is found in

A. stomach

B. small intestine

C. fallopain tube

D. trachea

**Answer: B**

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**248.** Phloem in the plants perform the function of

- A. conduction of food
- B. conduction of water
- C. providing support
- D. photosynthesis

**Answer: A**



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**249.** Tendon is a structure which connects

- A. a bone with another bone
- B. a muscle with a bone
- C. a nerve with a muscle

D. a muscle with a muscle

**Answer: B**

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**250.** Smooth muscles occur in

A. uterus

B. artery

C. vein

D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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251. Which are not true cells in the blood?

- A. platelets
- B. monocytes
- C. basophils
- D. neutrophils

**Answer:**

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252. The end of a long bone is connected to another bone by

- A. ligament
- B. tendon
- C. cartilage

D. connective tissue

**Answer: A**

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**253.** Ligament and tendons are formed of

A. epithelial tissue

B. muscular tissue

C. cartilage

D. connective tissue

**Answer: D**

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**254.** Haversian canals are present in

A. cartilage

B. ligament

C. bone

D. tendon

**Answer: C**



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**255.** Intercalated disc is present in

A. striated muscle

B. smooth muscle

C. cardiac muscle

D. both b and c

**Answer: C**

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**256.** Plant growth in length is increased by

A. apical meristems

B. lateral meristems

C. periblem

D. parenchyma

**Answer: A**

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**257.** The cell division is restricted to

- A. meristematic cells
- B. permanent cells
- C. secretory cells
- D. all the above

**Answer: A**



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**258.** Active division takes place in the cells of

- A. xylem
- B. phloem
- C. sclerenchyma

D. cambium

**Answer: D**



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**259.** Grass stem elongates by the activities of

A. primary meristem

B. secondary meristem

C. intercalary meristem

D. cambium

**Answer: C**



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**260.** What one of the following tissue gives mechanical support to young dicotyledonous stem ?

- A. parenchyma
- B. collenchyma
- C. sclerenchyma
- D. chlorenchyma

**Answer: B**



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**261.** Areolar connective tissue is found between

- A. blood vessels and nerves
- B. skin and muscles

C. in the bone marrow

D. all the above

**Answer: D**

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**262.** Husk of coconut is made of

A. sclerenchymatous tissue

B. parenchyma

C. collenchyma

D. chlorenchyma

**Answer: A**

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**263.** Guard cells are present in

- A. cork
- B. cortex
- C. stomata
- D. vascular bundle

**Answer: C**



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**264.** Which fibres of connective tissue are made up of

- A. elastin
- B. reticular fibres
- C. collagen

D. myosin

**Answer: C**

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**265.** The hardness of the bone tissue is due to the phosphates and carbonates of

- A. calcium and sodium
- B. calcium and magnesium
- C. magnesium and sodium
- D. magnesium and potassium

**Answer: B**

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**266.** Meristematic tissues in plants are

- A. growing in volume
- B. localised and permanent
- C. localised and dividing cells
- D. not limited in certain regions

**Answer: C**



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**267.** Girth of stem increases due to

- A. apical meristems
- B. lateral meristems
- C. intercalary meristem

D. vertical meristem

**Answer: B**

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**268.** Find out incorrect sentence

- A. parenchyma tissues have intercellular thickened at corners
- B. collenchymatous tissues are irregularly thickened at corners
- C. apical and intercalary meristems are permanent tissues
- D. meristematic tissues, in its early stage, lack vacuoles

**Answer: C**

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**269.** Which cell does not have perforated cell wall?

- A. tracheids
- B. companion cells
- C. sieve tubes
- D. vessels

**Answer: B**



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**270.** Parenchyma cells are

- A. relatively unspecified and thin walled
- B. lignified
- C. thick-walled and specialised

D. none of these

**Answer: A**

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271. The water conducting tissue generally present in gymnosperm is

A. xylem fibres

B. sieve tube

C. vessels

D. tracheids

**Answer: D**

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272. The dead element present in the phloem is

- A. companion cells
- B. phloem fibres
- C. phloem parenchyma
- D. sieve tube cells

**Answer: B**



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273. If the tip of sugarcane plant is removed from the field, even then it keeps on growing in length. It is due to the presence of

- A. cambium
- B. apical meristem

C. lateral meristem

D. intercalary meristem

**Answer: D**

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**274.** Which of the following does not lose their nucleus at maturity?

A. vessel

B. companion cells

C. red blood cells

D. sieve tube cells

**Answer: B**

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**275.** Cork cells are made impervious to water and gases by the presence of

- A. cellulose
- B. lipids
- C. lignin
- D. suberin

**Answer: D**



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**276.** Intestine absorbs the digested food materials . What type of epithelial cells are responsible for that ?

A. stratified squamous epithelium

B. columnar epithelium

C. spinal fibres

D. cuboidal epithelium

**Answer: B**



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**277.** Which is not a function of epidermis?

A. protection from adverse condition

B. gaseous exchange

C. conduction of water

D. transpiration



**Answer: C**

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**278.** Which muscles act involuntarily?

(i) Striated muscles (ii) Smooth muscles

(iii) Cardiac muscles (iv) Skeletal muscles

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: B**

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**279.** The muscular tissue which function through the life continuously without fatigue is

- A. skeletal muscle
- B. cardiac muscle
- C. smooth muscle
- D. voluntary muscle

**Answer: B**



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**280.** While doing work and running, you move your organs like hands, legs, etc.

Which among the following is correct?

- A. smooth muscle contract and pull the ligament to move the bones
- B. smooth muscles contract and pull the tendons to move the bones
- C. skeletal muscles contract and pull the ligament to move the bones
- D. skeletal muscles contract and pull the tendon to move the bones.

**Answer: D**

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**281.** Voluntary muscles are found in

- A. alimentary canal

B. limbs

C. iris of the eye

D. bronchi of lungs

**Answer: B**



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**282.** A person met with an accident in which two long bones of hand were dislocated. Which among the following may be the possible reason ?

A. tendon break

B. break of skeletal muscles tissue

C. ligament break

D. areolar tissue break

**Answer: C**

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**283.** Select the incorrect sentence.

- A. blood has matrix containing proteins, salts and hormones
- B. two bones are connected with ligament
- C. tendons are non-fibrous tissue and fragile
- D. cartilage is a form of connective tissue

**Answer: C**

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**284.** Bone matrix is rich in

- A. fluoride and calcium
- B. calcium and phosphorus
- C. phosphorus and potassium
- D. calcium and potassium

**Answer: B**

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**285.** Contractile proteins are found in

- A. bones
- B. blood
- C. muscles
- D. cartilage

**Answer: C**

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**286.** Fats are stored in human body as

- A. cuboidal epithelium
- B. adipose tissue
- C. bones
- D. cartilage

**Answer: B**

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**287.** Cartilage is not found in

- A. nose
- B. ear
- C. kidney
- D. larynx

**Answer: C**

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**288.** Nervous tissue is not found in

- A. brain
- B. spinal cord
- C. tendons
- D. nerves



**Answer: C**



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**289.** Nerve cell does not contain

- A. axon
- B. nerve endings
- C. tendons
- D. dendrite

**Answer: C**



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**290.** Which of the following cells is found in the cartilaginous tissue of the

- A. basophils
- B. mast cells
- C. osteocytes
- D. chondrocytes

**Answer: D**



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

- A. cuticle

B. stomata

C. lignin

D. suberin

**Answer: A**



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**292.** A long tree has several branches. The tissue that helps in the side ways conduction of water in the branches is

A. collenchyma

B. xylem parenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. xylem vessels

**Answer: D**

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**293.** Flexibility of plants in terrestrial environment has been made possible by the presence of

- A. collenchyma
- B. sclerenchyma
- C. parenchyma
- D. chlorenchyma

**Answer: A**

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**294.** Survival of plants in terrestrial environment has been made possible by the presence of

- A. intercalary meristem
- B. conducting tissue
- C. apical meristem
- D. parenchymatous tissue

**Answer: B**



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**295.** A nail is inserted in the trunk of a tree at a height of 1 metre from the ground level. After 3 years the nail will

- A. move downwards

- B. move upwards
- C. remains at the same position
- D. move sideways

**Answer: C**

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**296.** Choose the wrong statement

- A. cells of striated muscles are multinucleate and unbranched
- B. fats are stored below the skin and in between internal organs
- C. the nature of matrix differs according to function of tissue
- D. epithelial tissue have intercellular space between them.

**Answer: D**

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**297.** What type of functions does the single cell of unicellular organism such as Amoeba perform ?

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**298.** What types of functions does the single cell of multicellular organism perform ?

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**299.** Define the tissues.

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**300.** Name the two basic types of tissues found in plants



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**301.** Name a basic tissue which is present in plants but absent in animals.



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**302.** What is division of labour



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**303.** How many types of conducting tissues are found in plants ?





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**304.** Why do animals consume more energy as compared to plants

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**305.** What contribute more to the difference in organ system design of plants and animals ?

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**306.** Give one example of (i) apical meristem and (ii) lateral meristem.

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**307.** Where can one find meristematic tissues in plants



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**308.** What is permanent tissue ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**309.** Define simple tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**310.** Name three types of simple tissues of plants.



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**311.** What is the main function of parenchyma ?

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**312.** Which chemical is deposited at the corner of cells in collenchyma?

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**313.** Which chemical is deposited in the cell wall of sclerenchyma ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**314.** Give one main function of collenchyma ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**315.** Define complex tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**316.** Name the complex tissue which types in :

- (a) Conduction of water and minerals
- (b) Conduction/transport of food.



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**317.** What is common name of :



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**318.** Name the plant cell which is attached to the lateral side of sieve tube.

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**319.** Which type of simple tissue of plant is used for making ropes ?

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**320.** Give one example of protective tissue in plants.

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**321.** What are the functions of the stomata?

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**322.** What is the function of lateral meristem ?

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**323.** Enumerate four main types of animal tissues.

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**324.** Describe functions of squamous epithelial tissue.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**325.** Where is squamous epithelium found /

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**326.** What is goblet cell ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**327.** What is the function of ciliated epithelium ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**328.** Defin connective tissue.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**329.** Enumerate protein fibres of connective tissue.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**330.** Enumerate various cells of connective tissue.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**331.** Define the following : tendon, ligament and cartilage.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**332.** What is the name of bone cell ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**333.** Write the name of various types of white blood cells (WBCs).

 [Watch Video Solution](#)



**334.** What is blood platelet ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**335.** How many types of muscle occur in animals ?



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**336.** What is neuron ? Define it .



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**337.** Which tissue protects entire animals body?



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**338.** Classify epithelial tissues on the basis of arrangements of layers.

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**339.** Give one example each of

(a) Squamous epithelium, (b) Columnar epithelium.

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**340.** Which type of epithelium (on the basis of function ) is present in :

(a) Sweat gland (b) Testis ?

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**341.** Which type of epithelium is present in the organs where exchange of substances takes place ?

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**342.** Which types of tissue is most abundant in animals ?

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**343.** Give one example of connective tissue in which matrix is solid.

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**344.** Which type of connective tissue is present in hump in camel and blubber of whale /



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**345.** Which tissues is commonly known as "packaging tissue" ?

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**346.** Which connective tissue connects bone to another bone ?

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**347.** Give two examples of cartilage.

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**348.** Which type of skeletal tissue contain chondrin and ossein respectively?



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**349.** Which types of connective tissue has fibreless matrix ?



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**350.** What is sercum.



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**351.** What is the function of WBC ?



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**352.** What is the function of RBC ?



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**353.** What is the function of blood platelets ?

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**354.** Mention two differences between blood and lymph ?

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**355.** Which type of WBC is most abundant in lymph ?

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**356.** Name any one structure in our body which bears ciliated epithelium.



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**357.** Name the following :

- (a) Multinucleate muscle fibre,
- (b) Spindle shape muscle fibre.



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**358.** Name the muscle which gets fatigued soon.



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**359.** Name the muscle of heart.



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**360.** What are the two types of striated muscle fibres ?



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**361.** Name the muscle which is commonly found in visceral organs.



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**362.** Name the muscle fibre which contains intercalated discs.



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**363.** Name the following : (a) Neurons which carry impulses towards brain.

(b) Process of neuron which carries impulses away from cyton.



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**364.** What is the importance of tissues ?

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**365.** Tabulate differences between plants and animals tissues.

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**366.** Write a short note on intercalary meristem.

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**367.** Write one main function of

(a) Apical meristem (b) Lateral meristem.



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**368.** Draw a well labelled diagram of parenchyma and collenchyma.

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**369.** Draw a well labelled diagram of phloem.

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**370.** Draw a well labelled diagram of xylem.

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**371.** Give two functions of collenchyma.

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**372.** Write a short note on sclerenchyma .

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**373.** DIFFERENCE BETWEEN XYLEM AND PHLOEM

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**374.** Distinguish between tracheids and vessels.

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**375.** Explain different types of elements present in phloem.

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**376.** What are tracheary element ? Describe their functions.

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**377.** What is the difference between parenchyma and collenchyma?

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**378.** What is the difference between collenchyma and sclerenchyma?

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**379.** Name the different types of elements found in the xylem.



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**380.** What are the functions of xylem ?



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**381.** What are the functions of phloem ?



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**382.** Write down name of different types of plant tissues.



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**383.** Explain how sieve tubes manage to be living /

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**384.** Give four important functions of epithelial tissue. Name one specific place in the body where each function is carried out.

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

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**386.** In which tissue is found anyone of the following structures: neuron, dendrite, cilia , collagen fibres, elastin fibre.

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**387.** List one function for each of following : osteoblast, chondroblast, goblet cell, neuron, muscle cell.

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**388.** State two characteristics of nerve cells.

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**389.** What is the function of bone, cartilage and ligament ?

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**390.** Name the following:

(a) Tissue which lines lung alveoli.

(b) Epithelium which lines lung alveoli.

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**391.** Give three functions of blood.

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**392.** What are the different tissues in animals.

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**393.** Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.

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**394.** Diagrammatically show the difference between the three types of muscle fibres

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**395.** What are different types of tissues in plants ? Describe simple tissues.

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**396.** What is simple tissue ? Classify and explain its different types with suitable diagram.

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**397.** What do you know about complex tissue ? Classify and explain its different types in plants with suitable diagrams.

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**398.** Distinguish between the following pairs in one or two sentences for each

- (a) RBCs and WBCs,
- (b) bone and cartilage,
- (c) blood and lymph,
- (d) striated and unstriated muscle,
- (e) tendon and ligament,
- (f) axon and dendrite.

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**399.** Describe the structure and functions of epithelium.



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**400.** Classify connective tissue and functions of blood.



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**401.** Describe the composition and functions of blood.



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**402.** Define muscular tissue. Classify and explain different types of muscles with helps of suitable diagrams.



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**403.** Explain the structure of neuron with the help of a labelled diagram.



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**404.** What is bark ? Give its importance . Why are certain barks used in medicines ?



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**405.** Fibres are obtained from various parts of plants such as stem , leaves, fruit walls and seed walls. Fibres obtained from plants are economically used in making fabric, paper, ropes and gunny bags, etc.

(i) Why only some parts of plants are used for making ropes ?

- (ii) Cotton fibres are obtained from which part of cotton plant ?
- (iii) From which part of coconut fruit coir (fibre) is obtained?
- (iv) In which state of country, jute growing is a major source of income.



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**406.** Name five economically important plant fibres derived from sclerenchyma . Why they differ in softness and durability ?



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**407.** While walking through garden , Kapil plucked the tips of some flowering plants. Gardner saw him doing this and persuaded him not to do so as it is not good for plant growth.

- (i) What happens to the plants if their tips are removed ?
- (ii) What are meristems ?

(iii) How meristems are classified ?

(iv) What value was displayed by the garden ?



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**408.** Obesity is a common health problem now a days which results due to the deposition of fat in various parts of the body. It may lead to other health problems such as diabetes, high blood pressure and heart attacks.

(i) Which tissue is responsible for storage of fat in the body?

(ii) How we can control obesity ?

(iii) What are the effects of morning walk and regular physical exercise on obesity.



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**409.** What is Cartilage? What is its importance to bones ?



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410. Why are medullated nerves fibres more efficient than non-medullated nerve fibres ?



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### Questions Based On Ncert Question Bank Exemplar Problems

1. Which of the following helps in repair of tissue and fills up the space inside the organ ?

- A. tendon
- B. adipose tissue
- C. areolar
- D. cartilage

**Answer: C**

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### Short Answer Questions Carrying 2 Marks Each

1. Why do plants and animals possess different types of tissues /

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### Long Answer Questions Carrying 5 Marks Each

1. What are meristematic tissues? Explain with the help of a suitable diagram. Give their classification on the basis of their position in the plant body.

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