



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

TISSUES

Ncert Questions

1. What is a tissue ?



Watch Video Solution

2. What is the utility of tissues in multicellular organisms ?



Watch Video Solution

3. Name types of simple tissues.



Watch Video Solution

4. Where is apical meristem found ?



Watch Video Solution

5. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut ?



Watch Video Solution

6. What are the constituents of phloem ?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

8. What does a neuron look like ?



Watch Video Solution

9. Give three features of cardiac muscles.



Watch Video Solution

10. What are the functions of areolar tissue ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert Exercises

1. Define the term "tissue".



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

4. Differentiate between Parenchyma, Collenchyma and Sclerenchyma on the basis of their cell wall.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What are the functions of the stomata ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Diagrammatically show the difference in three types of muscle fibres.



Watch Video Solution

7. What is the specific function of the cardiac muscle ?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

9. Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.



Watch Video Solution

10. Name the following :

(a) Tissue that forms 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.



Watch Video Solution

11. Identify the type of tissue in the following :
Skin, bark of tree, bone, lining of kidney tubule,
vascular bundle.



Watch Video Solution

12. Name the regions in which parenchyma
tissue is present.



Watch Video Solution

13. What is the role of epidermis in plants ?



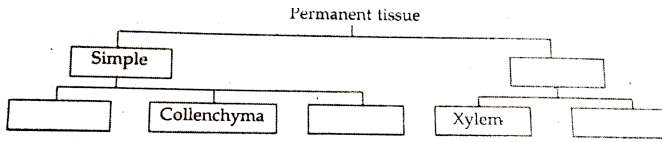
Watch Video Solution

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

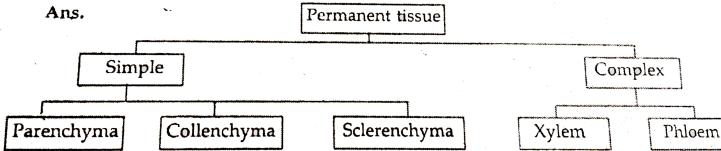


Watch Video Solution

15. Complete the table



Ans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Ncert Exemplar Problems

1. Which of the following tissues has dead cells

?

A. Parenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Epithelial tissue

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Find out incorrect sentence

- A. Parenchymatous tissue have intercellular spaces.
- B. Collenchymatous tissue are irregularly thickened at corners
- C. Apical and intercalary meristems are permanent tissues
- D. Meristematic tissues, in its early stage, lack vacuoles

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Girth of stem increases due to

A. Apical meristem

B. lateral meristem

C. Intercalary meristem

D. Vertical meristem

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Which cell does not have performed cell wall ?

A. Tracheids

B. Companion cells

C. Sieve tubes

D. Vessels

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Stratified squamous epithelium

B. Columnar epithelium

C. Spindle fibres

D. Cuboidal epithelium

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. 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 muscle
- C. Ligament break
- D. Areolar tissue break

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

7. While doing work and running , you move your organs like hands, legs etc. Which among the following is correct ?

A. Smooth muscles 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



Watch Video Solution

8. Which muscles act involuntarily ?

(i) Straited muscles (ii) Smooth muscle

(iii) Cardiac muscle (iv) Skeletal muscles

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Meristematic tissues in plants are

A. Localised and permanent

B. Not limited to certain regions

C. Localised and dividing cells

D. Growing in volume

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. Which is not a function of epidermis ?

A. Protective from adverse condition

B. Gaseous exchange

C. Conduction of water

D. Transpiration

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. 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



Watch Video Solution

12. Cartilage is not found in

A. Nose

B. Ear

C. Kidney

D. larynx

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

13. Fats are stored in human body as

A. Cuboidal epithelium

B. Adipose tissue

C. Bones

D. Cartilage

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. Bone matrix is rich in

A. Fluoride and calcium

B. Calcium and phosphorus

C. Calcium and potassium

D. phosphorus and potassium

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. Contractile proteins are found in

A. Bones

B. Blood

C. Muscle

D. Cartilage

Answer: C



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Voluntary muscles are found in

A. Alimentary canal

B. Limbs

C. Muscles

D. Bronchi of lungs

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. Nervous tissue is not found in

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Tendons

D. nerves

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Nerve cell does not contain

A. Axon

B. Nerve endings

C. Tendons

D. Dentrines

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

19. 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



Watch Video Solution

20. The muscular tissue which function throughout the life continuously without fatigue is

- A. Skeletal muscle
- B. Cardiac muscle
- C. Smooth muscle
- D. Voluntary muscle

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. Which of the following cells is found in the cartilaginous tissue of the body ?

A. Mast cells

B. Basophils

C. Osteocytes

D. Chondrocytes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

22. The dead element present in the phloem is

- A. Companion cells
- B. phloem fibres
- C. Phloem parenchyma
- D. Sieve tube

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Companion cells

B. Red blood cells

C. Vessel

D. Sieve tube cells

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cuticle

B. Stomata

C. lignin

D. Suberin

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

25. 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



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Cambium
- B. Apical meristem
- C. Lateral meristem
- D. Intercalary meristem

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

27. 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. Remain at the same position
- D. Move sideways

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

28. Parenchyma cells are

- A. Relatively unspecialised and thin walled
- B. Thick walled and specialised
- C. Lignified
- D. None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

29. Flexibility in plants is due to

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. Chlorenchyma

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cellulose

B. Lipids

C. Suberin

D. Lignin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

31. 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



Watch Video Solution

32. Choose the wrong statement

A. The nature of matrix differs according to the function of the tissue

B. Fats are stored below the skin and in between the internal organs

C. Epithelial tissues have intercellular spaces between them

D. Cells of striated muscles are multinucleate and unbranched

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

33. The water conducting tissue generally present in gymnosperm is

A. Vessels

B. Sieve tube

C. Tracheids

D. Xylem fibres

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Short Answer Questions

1. Animals of colder region and fishes of cold water have thicker layer of subcutaneous fat.

Describe why ?



Watch Video Solution

2. Match the items of column A and B

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



Watch Video Solution

3. Match the items of column A and column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Parenchyma	(i) Thin walled, packing cells
(b) Photosynthesis	(ii) Carbon fixation
(c) Aerenchyma	(iii) Localised thickening
(d) Collenchyma	(iv) Buoyancy
(e) Permanent tissue	(v) Sclerenchyma



Watch Video Solution

4. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar. Explain.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

6. Draw and identify different elements of phloem



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Write true (T) or 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 materials between body and external environment



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary muscles. Give one example of each type.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Differentiate the following activities on the basis of voluntary (V)

involuntary (IV) muscles.

(a) Jumping of frog

(b) Pumping of the heart

(c) Writing with hand

(d) Movement of chocolate in your intestine



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. 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 cilia are found in of our body



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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





[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Fill in the blanks

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

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

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Why is epidermis important for the plants?



Watch Video Solution

14. 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 transportfromto other parts of the plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. MERISTEMATIC TISSUE



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Where are the intercalary meristem located.



Watch Video Solution

17. What are the different types of parenchyma ? Write their special features.



Watch Video Solution

18. What is the function of epidermis ?



Watch Video Solution

19. What are the main functions of nervous tissue ?



Watch Video Solution

20. Give the example of some involuntary movements.



Watch Video Solution

21. Where are fats stored in our body ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Select the examples of -(a) Complex permanent tissue, (b) Simple permanent tissue, (c) connective tissue, (d) Muscular tissue, and (e) Nervous tissue, from the given list :

Blood , phloem , muscle, Bones, Sclerenchyma, Neuron, Cartilage, Chlorenchyma



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Name the tissue responsible for the

Following functions in our body :

(a) Storage of fat , (b) Movement of limbs, (c)

Movement of food in the alimentary canal

(d) Act as barrier to keep different body systems separate.



Watch Video Solution

24. Difference between bone and cartilage is



Watch Video Solution

25. What is the difference between parenchyma and collenchyma?



Watch Video Solution

26. Give different components of phloem tissue.



Watch Video Solution

27. Name two complex permanent tissues in vascular plants. What are these commonly called ?



Watch Video Solution

28. Name the animal tissue which act

(i) as protective covering of the body (ii) for the transmission of messages.



Watch Video Solution

29. Which animal epithelial tissue is called pavement epithelium ? Where is it located ?



Watch Video Solution

30. Name two components of blood and give functions of blood plasma.



Watch Video Solution

31. What is lymph ? Give its components.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Name the conductive tissues of vascular plants which are responsible for conduction of water and inorganic solutes , and for the translocation of organic solutes respectively.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. What is the main function fo collenchyma and aerenchyma ?



Watch Video Solution

35. Name the connective tissue which joins (a) bone to another bone, and (b) muscle to a bone.



Watch Video Solution

36. Give main function of (a) Red blood corpuscles (b) White blood corpuscles.



Watch Video Solution

37. Name the skeletal tissue which is soft and elastic, has entirely organic matter and shows unidirectional growth .

(b) Name the skeletal tissue, which is hard and tough , has both organic and inorganic matter and shows bidirectional growth.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Name the tissues which are responsible for the following :

(i) bringing flexibility in plants (ii) making plants hard and stiff

(iii) covering the animals body

(iv) for making responses to stimuli



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. What is apical meristem ? Where is it located and what are its functions ?



Watch Video Solution

40. Where would you find striated muscle in human body ? What is their function ?



Watch Video Solution

41. Give an example of abundant fluid connective tissue. What is its composition ?



Watch Video Solution

42. Define meristematic tissue ? Write down characteristics of meristematic cells.



Watch Video Solution

43. What is the difference between parenchyma and collenchyma?



Watch Video Solution

44. Describe the various components of xylem



Watch Video Solution

45. Describe the structure and function of different types of epithelial tissues. Draw

diagram of each type of epithelial tissue.



Watch Video Solution

46. Differentiate between tendon and ligament.



Watch Video Solution

47. Name the tissues which show the following features :

1. Cells are living , cells show thickening,

provides mechanical support to plants

2. Cells are dead, cells show thickening, provides mechanical support to plants, made up of one type of cells

3. Cells are living, cells contain green coloured chloroplast, possess intercellular spaces.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. Distinguish between the following :

(a) Cartilage and bone on the basis of matrix.

(b) Blood and lymph on the basis of

components.

(c) Simple tissues and complex tissues on the basis of constitution of cells.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. What is the difference between collenchyma and sclerenchyma?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. SIMPLE TISSUE-SCLERENCHYMA



[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. What is xylem in vascular plants ? Give its components and functions.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

53. Write brief note on-

(i) Adipose tissue

(ii) Areolar tissue.



Watch Video Solution

54. Describe structure and functions of bone.



Watch Video Solution

55. Draw diagram of neuron and briefly write about its components.



Watch Video Solution

56. Answer the following :

(i) Which skeletal tissue shows unidirectional growth ?

(ii) Which animal tissue is responsible for movement of body parts and locomotion ?

(iii) Which animal tissue is protective in function ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. Write these similarities and three dissimilarities between ligaments and tendons.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. Briefly explain the following :

(a) Ligament (b) Tendon (c) Neuron.



Watch Video Solution

59. Give functions of the following :

(i) Blood platelets (ii) Sieve tubes (iii) Cardiac muscle.



Watch Video Solution

60. What is a cartilage ? How is it different from a bone ?



Watch Video Solution

61. (a) Which parts of the body are composed of nerve cells?

(b) Write main function of neuron.



Watch Video Solution

62. (i) Study the prepared slide of given plant tissue. Give one character that enables you to identify it as parenchyma.

(ii) What is its main function ?



Watch Video Solution

63. Study the given slide of sclerenchyma plant tissue and answer the following questions :

(i) Name the composition of lignin deposited uniformly on its secondary walls.

(ii) Name atleast twp plants whose sclerenchyma fibres are commerically exploited.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

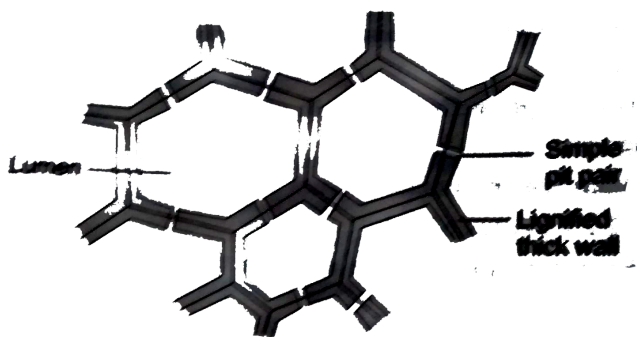
64. (a) You have been asked to study the given slide of plant tissue. Given two characters that enable you to identify it as collenchyma .

(b)What is its main function ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

65. (a) Tarun was asked to draw a diagram of sclerenchyma as seen in longitudinal section and label it . His figure is given below. Point out the mistake in the figure.

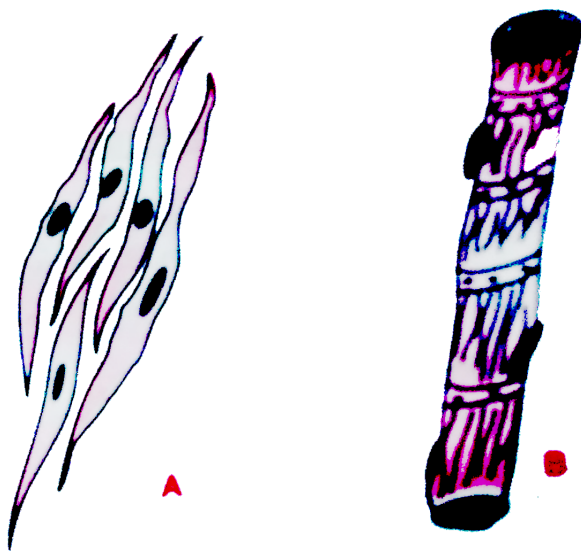


(b) Are the cells of sclerenchyma live or dead ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

66. (a) Two slides were observed under the microscope for spot test as shown below. Given the correct identification of the two spots.

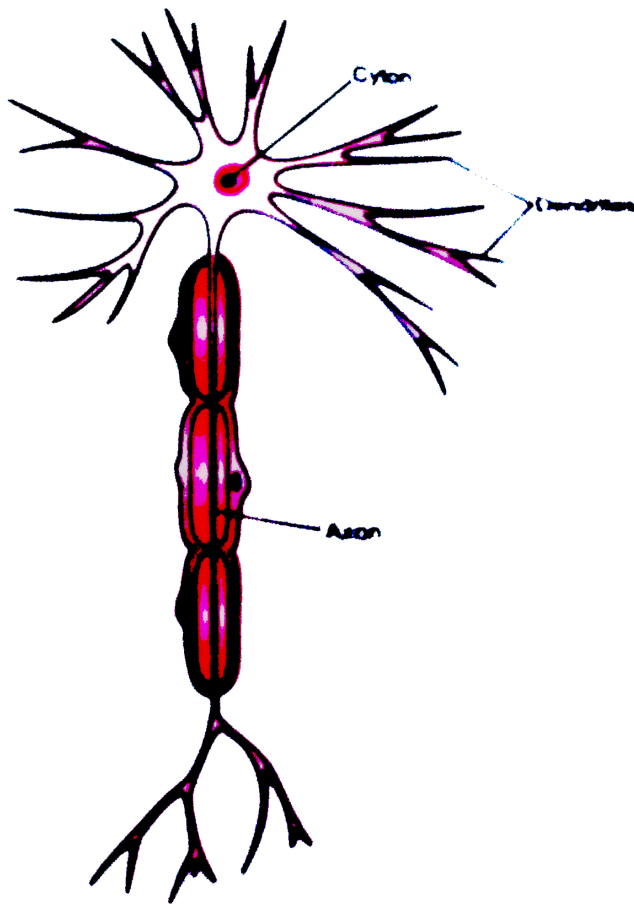


(b) Give one characteristic feature of each spot.



Watch Video Solution

67. (a) A student observed a nerve cell and drawn the following figure. He did a mistake in labelling. Find out the mistake



(b) Where would you find nerve cells ? What is the function of nerve cell ?



Watch Video Solution

68. 1. List three parts of nerve cell.

2. In which part of nerve cell, Nissl's granules present ? What is their composition ?



Watch Video Solution

69. (a) Observe slide of smooth muscle fibre under the microscope and draw its labelled diagram.

(b) Give name of atleast two structures where smooth muscle fibres are present in humans.



Watch Video Solution

70. (a) View prepared slide of cardiac muscle fibres and draw its well labelled diagram.

(b) Where are these fibres present ? Are these voluntary or involuntary in action ?



Watch Video Solution

71. Study the prepared slide of striated muscles fibres and answer the following questions :

(a) Are striated muscles voluntary or involuntary in action ?

(b) Why are these called striated muscles fibres ?

(c) Where are these present in human body?

Name any two regions/parts.

What is the function of striated muscles ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Long Answer Questions

1. Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues. Draw well labelled diagram.



Watch Video Solution

2. Describe the structure and function of different types of epithelial tissues. Draw diagram of each type of epithelial tissue.



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Give reasons for

(a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.

(b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.

(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 a coconut tree.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. List the characteristics of cork. How are they formed? Mention their role.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues? How are they different from one other?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. (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.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. How plant tissues are different from animals tissues ? Write the differences in tabular form.



Watch Video Solution

9. Describe the different types of permanent tissues.



Watch Video Solution

10. With the help of neat labelled diagrams describe the various kind of connective tissues.



Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the various types of protective tissues in plants



Watch Video Solution

12. What are tissues ? Explain meristematic tissues in plants.



Watch Video Solution

13. Describe the general characters , distribution and functions of the following :

(i) Parenchyma

(ii) Collenchyma



Watch Video Solution

14. Explain the components and functions of complex permanent tissues in vascular plants.



Watch Video Solution

15. What is connective tissue ? List their types.
Explain tendons and ligaments.



Watch Video Solution

Additional Questions Very Short Answer Questions

1. Name the tissue responsible for growth in plants .



Watch Video Solution

2. Name the three types of meristematic tissues .



Watch Video Solution

3. Write one important character of permanent tissues.



Watch Video Solution

4. Name three types of simple tissues of plants.



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Name the two types of cells found in sclerenchymatous tissues.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Name the components of xylem.

A. Tracheids , vessels, xylem parenchyma
and xylem fibres.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. What is the function of phloem.





Watch Video Solution

9. Write the 4 types of animals tissues.



Watch Video Solution

10. Name the different types of epithelial tissues.



Watch Video Solution

11. Write the name fo most abundant muscular tissue found in our body.



Watch Video Solution

12. Which tissue is called loose connective tissue ?



Watch Video Solution

13. Which tissue is the principal component of tendons and ligaments?



Watch Video Solution

14. Name the fat storing tissue in our body ?



Watch Video Solution

15. Name the three parts fo a neuron.



Watch Video Solution

16. What is a tissue?



Watch Video Solution

17. What is meant by division of labour ?



Watch Video Solution

18. Where do you find meristematic tissues in plants?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

19. What is the main function of parenchyma ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Name the complex tissues in plants which help in the

(i) conduction of water and inorganic solutes.

(ii) translocation of organic solutes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. What are tracheary elements ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Which simple tissue is used for making ropes ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. What is the chief functions of collenchyma ?



Watch Video Solution

24. Which cell is attached to the lateral side of sieve tube in phloem ?



Watch Video Solution

25. Which of the four components of xylem is living ?



Watch Video Solution

26. Which animal tissue connects bone to another bone ?



Watch Video Solution

27. Which animal tissues connects muscles to the bone ?



Watch Video Solution

28. Name the small gap between synaptic knob of terminal branch of axon of one neuron and the dendron of other neuron.



Watch Video Solution

29. Nissl's granules are present in which cells ?



Watch Video Solution

30. Which tissue protects the animal body.



Watch Video Solution

31. Which type of connective tissue is present in blubber of whale and hump of camel ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. What is the chief function of

(i) R.B.Cs. (ii) Blood platelets.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. Name the muscles of heart.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Which muscle is commonly found in visceral organs ?



Watch Video Solution

35. Identify a plant tissue whose living cells form the mechanical tissue of actively growing organs and whose cell walls show cellulose thickenings often at the corners of cells.



Watch Video Solution

36. An organism has actively dividing cells at its growing apices which continue to divide and add new cells throughout the life. To which group does it belong - plants or animals ?



Watch Video Solution

37. Which plant tissue has cells which remain in continuous state of division or retain their power of division ?



Watch Video Solution

38. Name the animal tissue which occur as a protective covering .



Watch Video Solution

39. Name the animal tissue which is commonly called 'packaging tissue'.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

41. What is meant by division of labour ?



Watch Video Solution

42. Name two types of skeletal tissues which constitute the rigid skeleton in animals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Where one would find meristematic tissues in plants ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

44. Which animal tissue is responsible for causing movement of body and locomotion of organisms ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Name the most abundant vascular connective tissue found in animals.



Watch Video Solution

46. Which type of epithelium has cells which fit together closely like the tiles on the floor ?



Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. A student of standard IX gave the functions of the following cells/tissues wrongly. Correct these answer

(a) Muscle cells : Carry messages

(b) Vascular tissues in plants : transport oxygen , food, hormones and waste material.

(c) Nerve cells : Contract and relax to cause movement

(d) Blood : Conduct water, mineral and organic solutes from one part of the organism to other parts.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Observe the figure and answer the following questions :

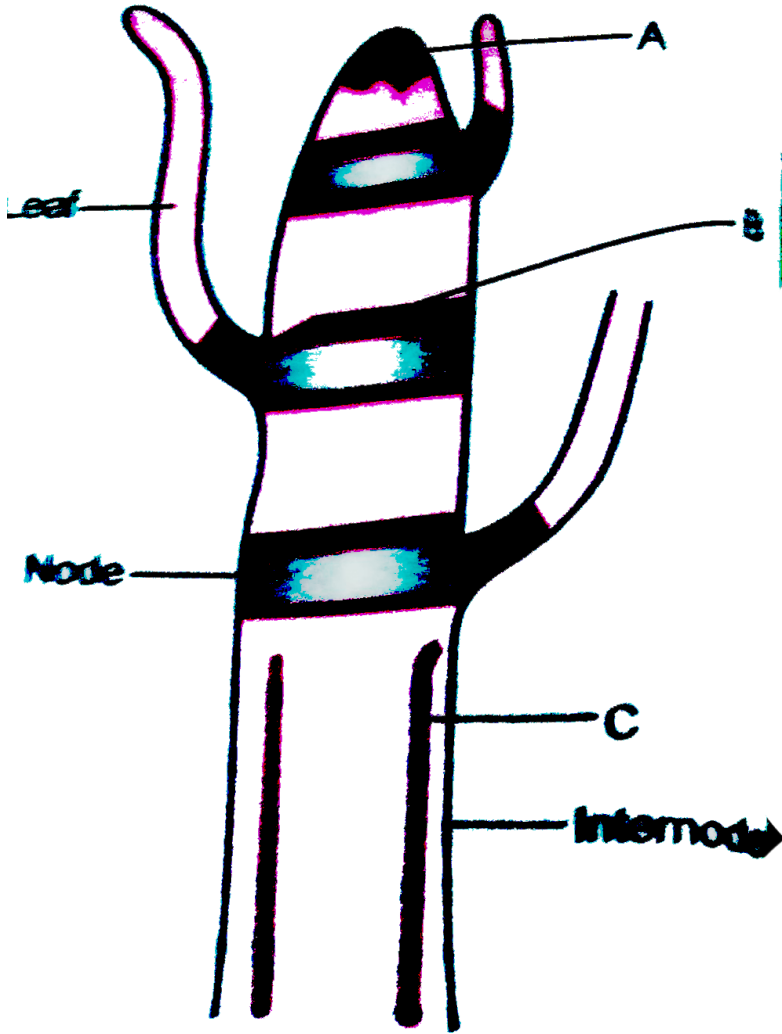
(a) What does the figure shows ?

(b) Label A, B and C

(c) Write the functions of A and C

(d) Which part is responsible for increase in

growth of internode.



Watch Video Solution

3. What will happen if (a) The skin epithelium is not stratified .

(b) Stratified squamous epithelium lines the blood vessels.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

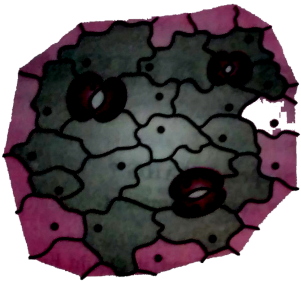
4. Give one reason why (a) The blood is called connective tissue ?

(b) Muscles contain contractile proteins ? (c)

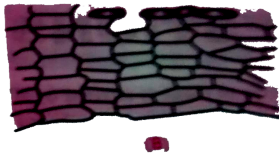
Muscles of heart are involuntary ?



5. (a) Identify figures A and B (b) Which has living cells and which has dead cells ?
- (c) which one is impermeable and does not allow substance to pass through it
- (d) What is common between A and B.



(A)



6. What will happen if (i) Ligaments are over stretched ?

(ii) Apical meristem is cut or damaged ? (iii)

Striated muscles contract rapidly for a long time ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What will happen if (i) bone is dipped in HCl

? (ii) bone is dried ? (iii) heparin is absent in

the blood ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Given below are three figures A, B and C.

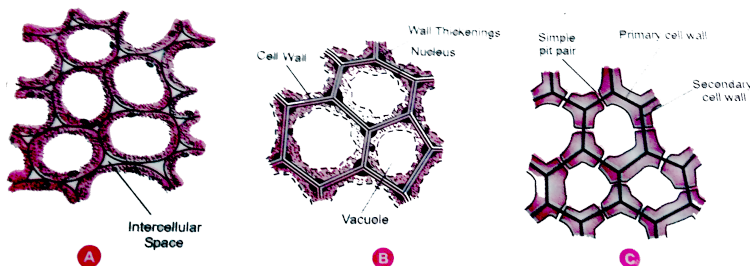
(a) Identify figure A, B and C.

(b) Which one is commercially exploited to get jute and hemp ?

(c) Which one is modified to store products?

(d) Which one has deposition of lignin ?

(e) Which one of these provides both mechanical strength and flexibility?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

Analytical Questions With Answers

1. (i) Which type of tissues is affected by HIV infection ?
(ii) List any two precautions one should take to prevent spread of AIDS ?
(iii) Is it necessary to isolate AIDS patients from healthy ones ? Comment.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

(ii) How can we control obesity ?

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



Watch Video Solution

3. (i) What happens to the plants if their tips are removed ?

(ii) What are meristems ?

(iii) How meristems are classified ?



Watch Video Solution

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

(ii) Cotton fibres are obtained from which part of cotton plant ?

(iii) In which state of our country, jute growing is a major source of income.



Watch Video Solution

5. Water hyacinth float on water surface.

Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. (a) Among plant tissues, which one is the most simple and unspecialized primitive tissue. List one functions of this tissue.

(b) Does the above mentioned tissue has special types ? If yes, mention them in detail.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Which plant tissue is responsible for providing mechanical support and how ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Why are xylem and phloem called complex permanent tissue ? What are their chief constituents ? Also, mention their role.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. (a) Which is the simplest kind of tissue in animals ? Name other animals tissues also.

(b) List atleast three functions of this simplest animal tissue.



Watch Video Solution

10. (a) What are animal connectivetissue ? Give its types .

(b) What is the mena function of adipose tissue ? Where are such tissue found in human body ?

(c) Tendons and ligaments belong to which category of connective tissue ? Connective tissue ? Write differences between them.



Watch Video Solution