



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - MTG IIT JEE FOUNDATION

### TISSUES

#### Illustrations

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



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2. Name types of simple tissues.



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3. Where is apical meristem found?



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4. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut

?



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**5. What is the function of meristematic tissue?**



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**6. Name the tissue which allows easy bending in various parts of a plant.**



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7. Define organ.



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8. What does the root tip contain that helps in root elongation ?



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9. What are the constituents of phloem ?



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**10.** Name two conduction (vascular) tissues in plants.



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**11.** What is a vascular bundle ?



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**12.** Write the functions of xylem and phloem.



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**13.** What are chondroblasts?



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**14.** Write the function of cartilage.



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



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



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**17.** Which type of animal tissue covers the external surfaces of body?



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**18.** What are the three types of cells found in areolar tissue?



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**19.** Which tissue stores fat globules?



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**20.** Name three different types of blood cells and give their functions







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21. Name the protein is found in white fibre and yellow fibre.



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



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



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**24.** Muscle cells are called muscle fibres. Why?



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



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26. Give three features of cardiac muscles.



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## Solved Example

1. Name a plant which does not have tissues.



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2. What is sclerenchyma? What are its types?



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3. Write one point of difference between the following:

Xylem and phloem



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4. Write one point of difference between the following:

Collenchyma and sclerenchyma



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5. Write the differences between simple and complex tissues. Give examples of each.



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6. Where does areolar tissue occur?



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7. 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 ?



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8. Why is blood considered to be connective tissue?



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



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10. Sieve tube cells of phloem tissue do not possess nuclei in mature state. Still they remain alive. Give the reason.



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11. Gautam is asked to prepare a temporary mount of meristematic tissue. Which part of the plant should he take so as to cut a section and prepare the mount?



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## Ncert Section

1. Define the term "tissue".



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



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



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



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5. What are the functions of the stomata ?



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



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



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



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



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**10.** Name the following :

Tissue that forms inner lining of our mouth.



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**11.** Name the following :

Tissue that connects muscle to bone in humans.



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Name the following :

Tissue that transports food in plants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Name the following :

Tissue that stores fat in our body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Name the following :

Connective tissue whose matrix is fluid.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Name the following :

Tissue present in the brain.



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



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



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



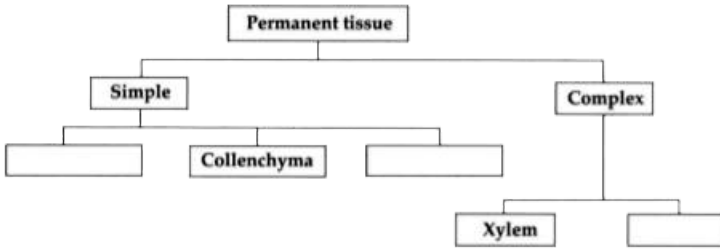
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**19.** How does the cork act as a protective tissue?



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## 20. Complete the table



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## Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 1

1. Which of the following tissues has dead cells?

A. Parenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Epithelial tissue

**Answer: B**



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2. Girth of stem increases due to

A. apical meristem

B. lateral meristem

C. intercalary meristem

D. vertical meristem

**Answer: B**



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**3. Which muscles act involuntarily?**

(i) Striated muscles (ii) Smooth muscles

(iii) Cardiac muscles (iv) Skeletal muscles

A. (i) and (ii) only

B. (ii) and (iii) only

C. (iii) and (iv) only

D. (i) and (iv) only

**Answer: B**



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**4. 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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**5. Cartilage is not found in**

A. nose

B. ear

C. kidney

D. larynx

**Answer: C**



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**6. Fats are stored in human body in**

A. cuboidal epithelium

B. adipose tissue

C. bones

D. cartilage

**Answer: B**



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7. Contractile proteins are found in

A. bones

B. blood

C. muscles

D. cartilage



**Answer: C**



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**8. 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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9. Nerve cell does not contain

A. axon

B. nerve endings

C. tendons

D. dendrites

**Answer: C**



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10. 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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11. Which of the following cells is found in the cartilaginous tissue of the

A. Mast cells

B. Basophils

C. Osteocytes

D. Chondrocytes

**Answer: D**



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12. Flexibility in plants is due to

A. collenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. chlorenchyma

**Answer: A**



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**13.** The structural and functional unit of the striated muscle fiber is called

A. sarcolemma

B. sarcomere

C. sarcoplasm

D. myofibril

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Nerve fibres differ from the muscle fibres in having

A. myofibrils

B. striations

C. sarcolemma

D. dendrites

**Answer: D**



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15. Nissl's granules are present in

A. nerve cells

B. mast cells

C. bone cells

D. cartilage cells

**Answer: A**



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**16.** Sarcolemma is the membrane that covers

- A. nerve fibres
- B. muscle fibres
- C. visceral fibres
- D. tendons

**Answer: B**



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17. Parenchyma cells containing air cavities are called

- A. aerenchyma
- B. sclerenchyma
- C. chlorenchyma
- D. prosenchyma

**Answer: A**



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**18.** The most common connective tissue is

A. adipose tissue

B. reticular tissue

C. fibrous tissue

D. areolar tissue

**Answer: D**



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**19.** Cell walls of sclerenchyma are rich in

A. cellulose

B. pectin

C. lignin

D. hemicellulose

**Answer: C**



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**20. Tendon connects**

A. cartilage with muscles

B. bone with muscles

C. ligament with muscles

D. bone with bone.

**Answer: B**



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**21. Bone forming cells are**

A. osteoblasts

B. osteoclasts

C. chondroblasts

D. chondroclasts

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Nerve impulses are conducted towards the cell body by

A. axons

B. ganglia

C. dendrites

D. neurons

**Answer: C**



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**23. Units of nervous system are**

A. axons

B. neurons

C. dendrites

D. cytons

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Trachea , tracheids , wood fibres and parenchyma tissues are found in

A. xylem

B. cambium

C. cortex



D. phloem

**Answer: A**



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**25.** Companion cells are usually seen associated with

A. fibres

B. parenchyma

C. xylem vessels

D. sieve tubes

**Answer: D**



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**26.** Which of these types of cells is most likely to divide?

A. Epidermis

B. Parenchyma

C. Meristem

D. Xylem

**Answer: C**



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**27.** Simple mechanical tissue devoid of lignin is represented by

A. parenchyma

B. sclerenchyma

C. collenchyma

D. tracheids

**Answer: C**



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**28. Which is not a tissue?**

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Collagen

D. Cambium

**Answer: C**



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**29.** The grit of guava is made up of

A. collenchyma tissue

B. parenchyma tissue

C. aerenchyma tissue

D. sclerenchyma tissue

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Aerenchyma occurs in

- A. mesophytes
- B. xerophytes
- C. hydrophytes
- D. sciophytes

**Answer: C**



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## Exercise Multiple Choice Questions Level 2

1. Find out the incorrect statement.

A. Parenchymatous tissue have intercellular spaces.

B. Collenchymatous tissues are irregularly thickened at corners.

C. Apical and intercalary meristems are permanent.

D. Meristematic tissues, in its early stage,  
lack vacuoles.

**Answer: C**



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

A. Stratified squamous epithelium



B. Columnar epithelium

C. Glandular epithelium

D. Cuboidal epithelium

**Answer: B**



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**3.** 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**



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4. 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.

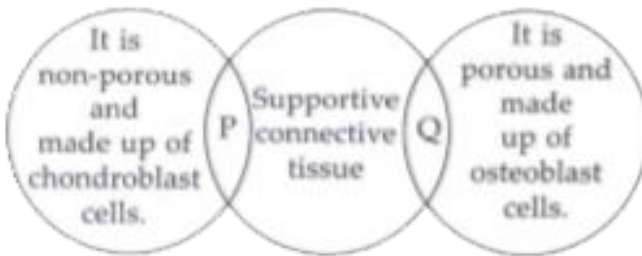
D. Skeletal muscles contract and pull the tendon to move the bones.

**Answer: D**



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5. Refer to the given Venn diagram and select correct statement regarding P and Q.



A. P could be elastic and flexible whereas Q could be tough and inelastic.

B. Matrix of P is entirely inorganic whereas that of Q is entirely organic.

C. Growth in Pis is bidirectional whereas in Q it is unidirectional.

D. P could have rich blood supply whereas Q do not have blood supply.

**Answer: A**



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6. 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

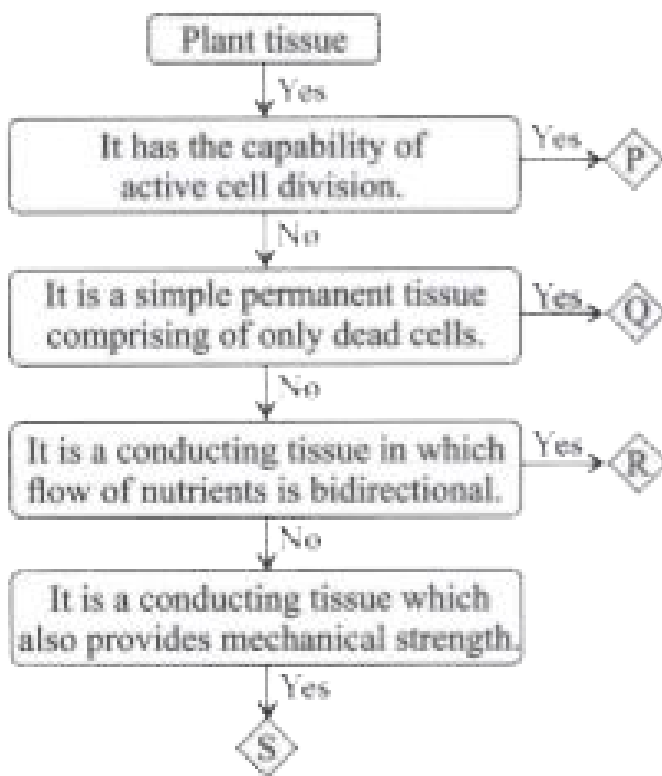
D. xylem vessels

**Answer: B**



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7. Study the given flow chart and select the incorrect statement regarding P, Q, R and S.



A. P can be the tissue which is present in root tips and shoot tips.

B. Tissue Q is primarily responsible for storage of food.

C. Tissue R is responsible for transport of food from leaves to other parts of the plant body.

D. Tissue S is made up of four types of cells vessels, tracheids, fibres and parenchyma.

**Answer: B**



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8. 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

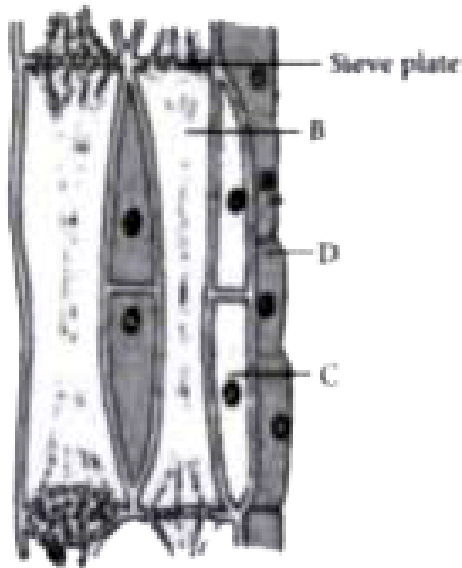
- A. move downwards
- B. move upwards
- C. remain at the same position
- D. move sideways

**Answer: C**



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9. Refer to the given figure and select the correct statement regarding B, C, D.



A. B is involved in the conduction of organic food.

B. D is made up of non-living cells and is involved in transportation of water.

C. C cells are made of dead cells and provide mechanical support to B.

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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10. A characteristic feature of cardiac muscle is its

A. fatigue

B. rhythmicity

C. spindle shape

D. frigidity

**Answer: B**



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**11. Synapse is**

- A. junction between two axons
- B. junction between two dendrites
- C. junction between axon and dendrite
- D. junction between cell bodies.

**Answer: C**



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12. Blubber present in marine mammals such as dolphin is made up of

- A. striated muscle tissue
- B. epithelial tissue
- C. adipose tissue
- D. areolar connective tissue

**Answer: C**



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13. Triceps and biceps are examples of

- A. voluntary muscles
- B. involuntary muscles
- C. sphincter muscles
- D. smooth muscles.

**Answer: A**



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14. The strongest muscle in the body is present in

A. arm

B. jaw

C. thigh

D. neck

**Answer: B**



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15. Smooth muscle fibres are

A. spindle-shaped, unbranched, non-striated, multinucleate and involuntary

B. spindle-shaped, unbranched, unstriated, uninucleate and involuntary

C. cylindrical, striated, unbranched, multinucleate and voluntary

D. cylindrical, unbranched, non-striated, multinucleate and involuntary.

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Which type of tissue changes the diameter of a blood vessel?

A. Connective

B. Nervous

C. Muscular

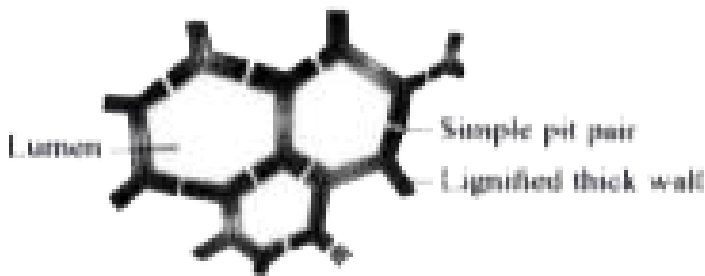
D. Epithelial

**Answer: C**



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17. Mohit was asked to draw a diagram of sclerenchyma as seen in longitudinal section and label it. His diagram is as shown. Find out the mistake he has made in the diagram.



A. The pit pair is bordered not simple.

B. The cell walls are not lignified in sclerenchyma.

C. The nucleus and cytoplasm are not shown.

D. It is a transverse section and not the longitudinal section.

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Select the incorrect statement.

A. Tracheids are elongated dead cells having hard lignified walls

B. In few cases, end walls of vessels remain intact and possess several pores.

C. Grape vine has simple sieve plate whereas *Euphorbia royleana* has compound sieve plate.

D. Companion cells are thin walled living cells.

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Sprain is caused due to excessive pulling of

A. bone

B. tendons

C. ligaments

D. joints

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Read the given statements and select the incorrect ones.

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 large intercellular spaces between them.

D. Cells of striated muscles are multinucleate and unbranched.

**Answer: C**



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## Exercise Assertion Reason Type

1. Assertion : Non-striated muscles are said to be voluntary in nature.

Reason : Non-striated muscles can be moved according to will.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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2. Assertion : Connective tissue inside the brains is essential for conduction of nerve impules. Itbr Reason : Connective tissue hold together the nerve cells of brain.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**3. Assertion :** Smooth muscle fibres do not appear to be striated.

**Reason :** There is a regular alternate arrangement of thick and thin filaments in smooth muscle fibre.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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4. Assertion : Compound epithelium covers surfaces exposed to mechanical or chemical abrasions.

Reason : Protection of underlying tissues is a function of simple epithelium.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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5. Assertion : Materials are exchanged between epithelial and connective tissues by diffusion.

Reason : Blood vessels are usually absent in epithelial tissue

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.



**Answer: B**



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**6. Assertion :** Sclerenchyma fibres constitute the major mechanical tissue of the plants.

**Reason :** The cells are thick walled and are made up of lignin.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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7. Assertion : Death of companion cell results in the death of its adjacent sieve tube member.

Reason : Companion cells and sieve tube cells are derived from the same mother cell.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**8. Assertion :** Xylem and phloem are complex tissues.

**Reason :** Complex tissue is collection of different types of cells.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**9. Assertion :** Permanent tissue is composed of mature cells.

**Reason :** Meristematic tissue is a group of actively dividing cells.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**10. Assertion :** The rigidity in leaf is due to sclerenchyma.

**Reason :** Sclerenchyma are dead tissue and provide mechanical strength.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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## Exercise Subjective Questions Very Short Answer Type

1. Name the two types of meristematic tissues.



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2. Write one important character of permanent tissues.



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3. Name any two types of simple permanent tissues.



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



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5. What is the function of phloem?



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6. Write the 4 types of animals tissues.



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



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8. Which tissue is called loose connective tissue ?



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9. Name the fat storing tissue in our body ?



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10. Name any two parts of a neuron.



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**11.** Define the process of differentiation.



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**12.** Define meristematic tissue.



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**13.** Where are the intercalary meristem located.



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**14.** What will happen if ligaments are over stretched?



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**15.** What will happen if striated muscles contract rapidly for a long time?



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## Exercise Subjective Questions Short Answer Type

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

Describe why?



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2. Differentiate between epithelial and connective tissues.



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3. Water hyacinth floats on water surface.

Explain.



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



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5. Why is epidermis important for the plants?





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



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7. Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.



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**8.** Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants.



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**9.** Name the plant tissue found in the husk of a coconut and also identify the substance which is responsible for its stiffness.



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**10.** What types of cells are found in sclerenchyma and parenchyma? Write their functions also.



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**11.** A student of standard IX gave the functions of the following cells/tissues wrongly. Correct these answers:

Muscle cells: Carry messages



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**12.** A student of standard IX gave the functions of the following cells/tissues wrongly. Correct these answers:

Vascular tissues in plants : Transport oxygen, food, hormones and waste material.



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**13.** A student of standard IX gave the functions of the following cells/tissues wrongly. Correct these answers:

Nerve cells: Contract and relax to cause movement.



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**14.** A student of standard IX gave the functions of the following cells/tissues wrongly. Correct these answers:

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



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**15.** What will happen if  
the skin epithelium is not stratified?



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**16.** What will happen if  
stratified squamous epithelium lines the blood  
vessels?



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Give one reason why

The blood is called connective tissue ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Give one reason why

Muscles contain contractile proteins?



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**19.** Give one reason why

Muscles of heart are involuntary?



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## Exercise Subjective Questions Long Answer Type

1. Answer the following :

State two differences between tendon and ligament.



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**2. Answer the following :**

What are the constituents of phloem tissue?



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**3. Answer the following :**

Give the specific function of cardiac muscle.



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4. Name the tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.



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5. Answer the following :

Name the tissue that forms the hard parts of fruits .



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**6. Answer the following :**

State the function of ciliated columnar epithelium in the respiratory tract.



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**7. Draw unstriated muscle tissue and mention its occurrence, features and function.**



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**8.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Cutin



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**9.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Suberin



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Sclereids



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Lignin



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Packaging tissue



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Give the characteristics and role of the following:

Lymph



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**14.** Give the role of the following:

Aerenchyma



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Give the role of the following:

Chlorenchyma



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Give the role of the following:

Cork or phellem



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Give the role of the following:

Collenchyma



**Watch Video Solution**



**18.** Draw the diagram of cuboidal epithelium.

Write its occurrence, features and functions.



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**19.** What are the various types of animal tissues? Mention briefly the location and one main function of each type of tissues.



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



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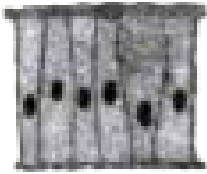
## Olympiad Hots Corner

**1.** The epithelial tissue that lines the stomach and the intestine is

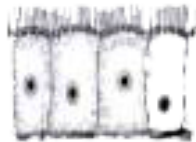
A.



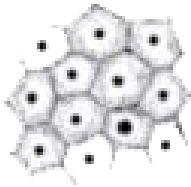
B.



C.



D.



**Answer: B**



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2. A tissue made up of only one type of differentiated cells is

A. P is an epithelial tissue whereas Q is a loose connective tissue.

B. T is either greatly reduced or absent but R is exclusively present in aquatic floating plants whereas S is found in Cucurbita stems.

C. R is aerenchyma, S is collenchyma, T is xylem and U is phloem.

D. U is found in grit of guava, pear, etc., whereas the matrix of tissue P contains a flexible material called chondrin.

**Answer: D**



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3. Read the following statements.

A. Nerve cells do not have the ability of regeneration.

B. Nerve cells are one kind of muscle tissue.

C. No two nerve cells have same appearance.

D. Nervous tissue is a fluid tissue.

Which of the following is true?

A. P-Wall of Bowman's capsule S-Epidermal covering of legume seeds

B. Q-Blubber of whale, R-Covering of nuts

C. R-Petiole of lotus, U-Hump of camel

D. Q-In subcutaneous tissue T-Steles or  
vascular cylinder of monocot root

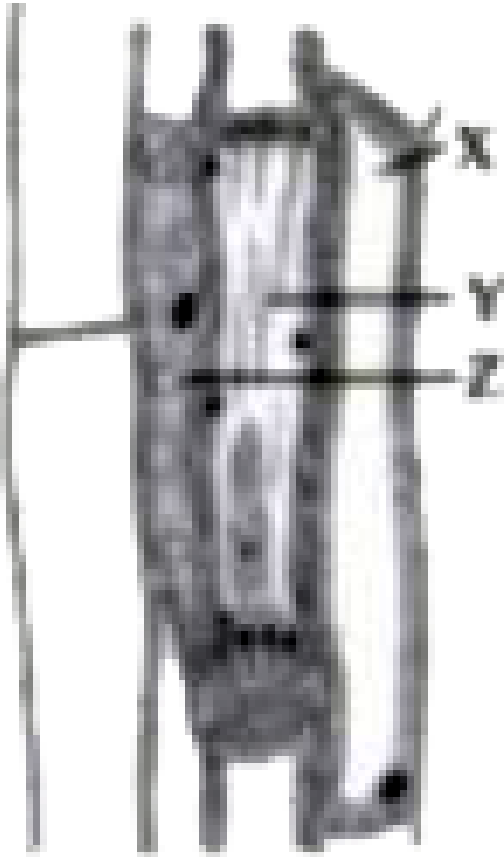
**Answer: D**



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4. Refer to the given structure of a type of plant tissue. Identify its components X, Y and Z and select the correct statement regarding

them.



A. X is a non-living thin-walled cell that helps in storage of food.



B. Y is devoid of nucleus but mitochondria, plastids and endoplasmic reticulum are present in abundance in it.

C. Z is connected to X with the help of plasmodesmata.

D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: B**



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5. In a practical laboratory, a student while observing the slide of tissue with the help of a microscope, found a bunch of cylindrical shaped cells having interconnections belong to the category of

A. adipose tissue

B. heart muscle

C. smooth muscle

D. skeletal muscle

**Answer: B**



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6. Tendons and ligaments are types of

A. Muscular tissue

B. Epithelial tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Fibrous tissue

**Answer: D**



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7. A tissue which makes up the husk of coconut and whose cells are dead, elongated and lignified is

A. chlorenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. sclerenchyma

**Answer: D**



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8. The xylem in plants are responsible for

- A. transport of water
- B. transport of food
- C. transport of amino acid
- D. transport of oxygen

**Answer: A**



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9. \_\_\_\_\_ transports product of photosynthesis from the leaves where they are synthesised, to other parts of the plant.

A. Xylem

B. Lymph

C. Nephrons

D. Phloem

**Answer: D**



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**10.** Which tissue of the following connects bone and muscle?

A. Ligament

B. Cartilage

C. Areolar tissue

D. Tendon

**Answer: D**



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11. Which is the living component of xylem?

A. Tracheids

B. Xylem fibre

C. Xylem parenchyma

D. Trachea

**Answer: C**



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12. Living mechanical tissue is

A. parenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. sclerenchyma

D. chlorenchyma

**Answer: B**



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13. Which of the tissue has deposition of pectin?

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Phloem

D. Xylem

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Where is the place of ciliated epithelium tissue?

A. Ureter

B. Liver duct

C. Fallopiian tube

D. Bile duct

**Answer: C**



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**15. Bone is**

- A. epithelial tissue
- B. muscular tissue
- C. connective tissue
- D. nervous tissue

**Answer: C**



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