



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - PEARSON IIT JEE

### FOUNDATION

#### TISSUES

#### Quick Recap

1. Explain the mechanism of functioning of stomata?



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2. Monocots do not show the secondary formation of tissues such as wood and cork. Why?



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3. Explain the role of muscles in body movements.



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4. Explain the role of platelets in the clotting of blood.



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5. Structural and functional units of nervous system are neurons/nephron.



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[Test Your Concepts Fill In The Blanks](#)

1. The process of taking up permanent shape, size and function by tissues is known as \_\_\_\_\_



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2. Girth of stem increases due to



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3. Large pores present on the bark which help in aeration of plants are \_\_\_\_\_



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4. Epidermis of plant body is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.



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5. The tissue that helps in the transportation of substances through semi-permeable membrane is \_\_\_\_\_



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6. The leaf bases of onion contain \_\_\_\_\_ tissues.



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7. Phloem is a complex tissue for \_\_\_\_\_ of organic substances.



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8. Function of companion cells is



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9. The origin of cork cambium is from \_\_\_\_\_



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10. Sclereids are also known as \_\_\_\_\_



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11. In plants \_\_\_\_\_ is a dead mechanical tissue.



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12. Single-layered cells present in the outer layer as surface tissue in plants is \_\_\_\_\_



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**13.** Minute openings present on undersurface of leaves are known as \_\_\_\_\_



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**14.** Write the adaptation in aquatic plants due to which

leaves can float on the surface of water.



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**15.** Name the tissue which provides mechanical strength to the plant organs.



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**16.** The epithelial tissue present in the intestine that increases surface area is \_\_\_\_\_



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**17.** Alveoli of lungs are lined by



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18. The tissue that fixes the skin with the muscle is \_\_\_\_\_



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19. Type of cartilage present in epiglottis is \_\_\_\_\_



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20. Presence of \_\_\_\_\_ discs is the characteristic feature of cardiac muscle.



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21. The muscles showing slow and prolonged contractions are \_\_\_\_\_



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22. \_\_\_\_\_ are the sites of functional contact between neurons.



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23. Epithelial tissue made up of many layers is \_\_\_\_\_



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24. \_\_\_\_\_ tissue is found around blood vessels.



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25. \_\_\_\_\_ are elongated cells present in muscular tissue.



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26. The muscles which are immune to fatigue are \_\_\_\_\_



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27. \_\_\_\_\_ is the special property of muscular tissue.



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28. Neuron has branched process called \_\_\_\_\_ and single long process called \_\_\_\_\_



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**Test Your Concepts Select The Correct Alternatives**

1. Identify the growth that occurs by the activity of intercalary meristems.

A. Growth in width

B. Growth in girth

C. Linear growth

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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2. All the cells of young embryo are:

A. cork cells

B. collenchymatous

C. meristematic

D. sclerenchymatous

**Answer: D**



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3. The connective tissue in which the matrix is not secreted by its component cells is

A. Lymph

B. Bone

C. Blood

D. Ligament

**Answer: C**



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4. Identify the epithelial tissue found in respiratory tract.

A. Cuboidal

B. Ciliated columnar

C. Squamous

D. Glandular

**Answer: B**



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5. Identify the tissue that fills space inside the organs and supports internal organs.

A. Adipose tissue

B. Muscular tissue

C. Areolar tissue

D. Blood

**Answer: C**



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6. Identify the tissue which is strong and non-flexible.

A. Cartilage

B. Bone

C. Tendon

D. Muscle

**Answer: B**



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7. The tissue that attaches the eye balls to the bones is \_\_\_\_\_

A. cartilage

B. tendons

C. ligaments

D. nerves

**Answer: B**



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8. 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. Tendons
- B. Skeletal muscles
- C. Ligaments
- D. Areolar tissue

**Answer: C**



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9. The space between the muscle cell and nerve terminal is called \_\_\_\_\_

A. tendon junction

B. cartilage junction

C. neuromuscular junction

D. ligament junction

**Answer: C**



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10. White fibrous connective tissue which can with stand stretch from several directions is found in \_\_\_\_\_

A. tendons

B. trachea

C. valves of heart

D. nasal septum

**Answer: A**



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11. Identify the white blood cells which increase during allergy.

A. Monocytes

B. Platelets

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

**Answer: D**



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12. The tissues present in tendons are \_\_\_\_\_

A. striated voluntary muscle

B. smooth and striated muscle

C. cardiac and smooth muscle

D. smooth and involuntary muscle

**Answer: A**



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**13.** Skeletal muscles show which of the following characteristics.

(i) richly vascular

(ii) striped

(iii) voluntary

(iv) spindle shaped

A. (i),(iii)

B. (ii),(iii)

C. (i),(iv)

D. (i),(ii) and (iii)

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Glial cells in nervous tissue help in

(i) Support

(ii) Conducting impulses

(iii) Nourishment

(iv) Multiplication

A. (i),(ii)

B. (ii),(iii)

C. (i),(iii)

D. (ii),(iv)

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Identify the functions of blood from the following.

(i) Transportation of nutrients

(ii) Regulation of body temperature

(iii) Exchange of gases

(iv) Protection against infections

A. (i),(iv)

B. (ii),(iii)

C. (iii),(iv)

D. (i),(ii) , (iii),(iv)

**Answer: D**



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

A. Areolar tissue

B. Cartilage tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Adipose tissue

**Answer: D**



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17. Identify the correct combination from the following table .

Type of cartilage	Nature of matrix	Location
(i) Fibrous cartilage	Contain more collagen fibres	Inter-vertebral discs
(ii) Hyaline cartilage	Contain elastic fibres	Tip of nose
(iii) Elastic cartilage	Contain both collagen and elastin fibres	Epiglottis
(iv) Calcified cartilage	Contain megakaryocytes	Pinna of the ear

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: A**



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# Test Your Concepts Matching

1. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. Root tips	(i) Sclerenchyma
B. Lotus leaves	(ii) Collenchyma
C. <i>Opuntia</i>	(iii) Meristematic tissue
D. Bark of trees	(iv) Aerenchyma
E. Petiole	(v) Storage parenchyma



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2. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. Adipose tissue	(i) Connects bone to bone
B. Glandular epithelium	(ii) Acts as cable wires
C. Tendon	(iii) Secretory
D. Striped muscle	(iv) Connects bone to muscle
E. Axon	(v) Acts as insulator
F. Ligament	(vi) Voluntary
	(vi) Involuntary



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1. Name the tissue associated with the following plant products or parts.

Jute



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2. Name the tissue associated with the following plant products or parts.

Rose wood



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3. Name the tissue associated with the following plant products or parts.

Hard shells of fruits



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4. Name the tissue associated with the following plant products or parts.

Cork



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



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6. Give differences between meristematic tissue and permanent tissue.



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7. Explain the cells responsible for conduction of food to various parts of the plant.



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8. Write a note on the tissue system which forms the main bulk of the plant body?

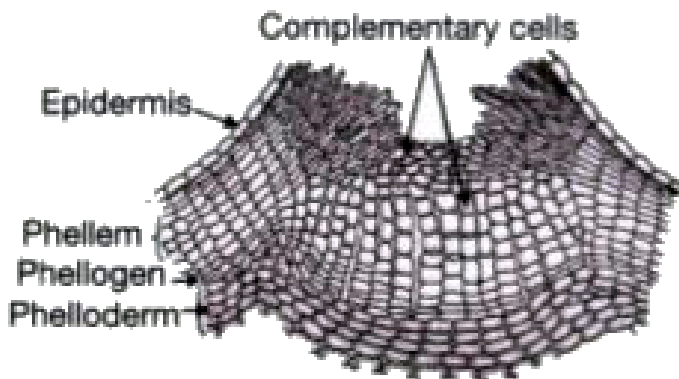


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9. What change do you notice in plant if the stem tip is cut?

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10. Identify the figure given below and mention how these parts are useful to the plants.







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**11.** Plants require less amount of energy. Give reason.



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**12.** Give the role of collenchyma and sclerenchyma in providing support to the plant.



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**13.** Give the organizational hierarchy in higher animals.



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**14.** What is bone marrow? Give its functions.



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Write short note on tendons





**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Write short note on ligaments



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Name the tissue corresponding to the following features.

Helps in translocation of food in plants.



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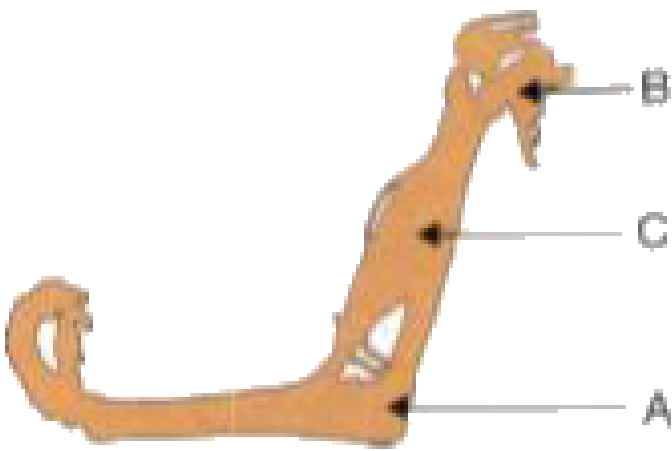
**18.** Name the tissue corresponding to the following features.

Aids in transportation of hormones



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**19.** Observe the following figure and answer the questions.



(a) Identify and label the parts A, B and C.

(b) Give the functions of A.

(c) Write a note on functions of B.



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**20.** What happens to the bone material if the bones are heated at high temperature?



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**21.** A bone is crushed to fine powder and put in concentrated hydrochloric acid. How does this affect the composition of bone?



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**22.** Mention any four parts in human body which are made up of cartilage.



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**23.** Differentiate between simple tissue and complex tissue in animals. Write a note on the types of epithelial tissue and mention their location and function.



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**24.** What is the role of areolar and adipose tissues in human beings?



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Mention differences between cartilage and bone.



**View Text Solution**



**26.** How do cardiac muscles differ from striated muscles in structure and function?



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## Mastering The Concepts Application And Analysis

**1.** Few cells of plant tissue are known as colloocytes. Give their characteristic features.



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2. What happens when the tree gets injured?

Name the structures responsible for that.



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3. Why thickness of the stem increases as age

advances in dicot plants?



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Why heartwood is considered more durable than the sapwood?



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Sieve tubes do not have nuclei, why are they considered as living cells?



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Cuticle is absent on epidermis of roots. Give reason.



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7. Vascular tissue is responsible for survival of plants in terrestrial conditions.



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**8.** Epidermal cells secrete thick and waxy layer in cactus. Why?



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** Comment on the following statement.

One of the characteristic features of plant cell is the presence of vacuoles. But vacuoles are absent in meristematic cells.



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**10.** Why are the surfaces of woody plants impermeable to water and gases?



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**11.** Young stems (twigs) bend but do not break.  
Why?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Why are intervertebral discs considered to be the strongest form of cartilages?



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Mention the type of adipose tissue found in infants. How does it differ from adipose tissue of adults?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Why is spleen known as hematopoietic and haemolytic tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Why do wrinkles appear on the skin with growing age?



**Watch Video Solution**



**16.** Can a person survive if blood is completely drained out from the body? Discuss.



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**17.** In old people knees make a bit crunching sound when they change their posture from sitting position to standing position. Why does this happen?



**View Text Solution**

**18.** Why does our skin shiver during winter?



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**19.** There are 270 bones in the human body at the time of birth. Does this remain same in adult stage? Justify that.



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**20.** Why do we sweat when we do physical exercise?



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Clusters of egg cells are not considered as tissue. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** Epithelial tissue in animals is non-vascular but permeable. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**23.** Thin people feel colder than fat ones. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** Blood is known as fluid connective tissue.

Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Cardiac muscles show rhythmic contractions. Why?



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**26.** Mitochondria are abundant in neurons.

Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Bones become more and more fragile in

old age. Justify.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Camels can remain alive without food for many days. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** When we fall sick for a long period of time, we become thin. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** When we do strenuous and unusual physical activity, we are likely to get inflammation in some body parts. Comment.



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** The bones are harder and stronger than cartilage. Give reason.



**Watch Video Solution**



**32.** The body of a baby is soft and becomes harder as the baby grows. Justify.



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**33.** Plants have larger proportion of dead tissue than animals. Justify this statement.



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**34.** Why does your ankle swell up when it is sprained?



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## **Mastering The Concepts Assertions And Reasons**

**1. Assertion (A):** Lateral meristems help in secondary growth of the plant body.

**Reason (R):** Lateral meristems divide mostly

anti-clinally and increase the thickness of plant organs.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**2. Assertion (A):** Parenchyma is responsible for wound healing regeneration and grafting in plants.

**Reason (R):** Parenchyma can become a meristem by differentiation and produce new cells.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**3. Assertion (A):** Aerenchyma is the chief anatomical adaptation of hydrophytes.

**Reason (R):** Aerenchyma helps the plant in the exchange of gases and gives buoyancy.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation for

Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**4. Assertion (A):** Young stems and petioles of dicots bend but do not break.

**Reason (R):** Parenchymatous tissue containing

chlorophyll and undergo photosynthesis is chlorenchyma.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.



**Answer:**



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**5. Assertion (A):** Young stems and petioles of dicots bend but do not break.

**Reason (R):** Sclerenchymatous tissue gives mechanical strength and rigidity to the plant.

**A.** Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**6. Assertion (A):** Guttation occurs throughout the day in plants.

**Reason (R):** Stomata have guard cells which open and close and help in transpiration.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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7. Assertion (A): Complex tissues are made up of more than one type of cells.

Reason (R): Vascular tissues in plants are a type of complex tissues.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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8. Assertion (A): Outgrowths of parenchymatous cells on xylem vessels are known as tyloses.

Reason (R): Tyloses are selectively permeable to water and nutrients.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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9. Assertion (A): Tyloses are considered as vascular plugs of plants.

Reason (R): They block the lumen of old and injured vessels.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation for

Assertion.



C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**10.** Assertion (A): Sieve tubes are made up of sieve plates that help in conduction.

Reason (R): Phloem parenchyma gives mechanical support.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**11. Assertion (A):** Lymph acts as a middle man between blood and tissue fluid.

**Reason (R):** Lymph is a colourless fluid.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**12.** Assertion (A): Areolar tissue supports internal organs and helps in tissue repair.

Reason (R): Areolar tissue is the most widely distributed tissue in the body of adults.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**13. Assertion (A):** External ear lobe shows high degree of flexibility.

**Reason (R):** Ear is made up of fibrous cartilage.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**14.** Assertion (A): Hyaline cartilage is the weakest of all types of cartilages.

Reason (R): Very thin collagen fibres are present in matrix of hyaline cartilage.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



**View Text Solution**



**15. Assertion (A):** Skeletal muscles show rhythmic contractions and relaxations.

**Reason (R):** Cardiac muscles are skeletal muscles which are voluntary in function.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation for

Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**16.** Assertion (A): The main body of neuron is called dendron.

Reason (R): Cell body of a neuron does not contain nucleus.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**17. Assertion (A):** Epithelial tissue lining the urinary bladder is transitional epithelium.

**Reason (R):** Transitional epithelium helps in changing the size of the bladder accordingly.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is the correct explanation for

Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation for

Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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**18.** Assertion (A): Blood is known as fluid connective tissue.

Reason (R): Blood cells are formed in bone marrow.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Assertion is true and Reason is false.

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

**Answer:**



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## Assessment Tests Select The Correct Alternatives

1. Meristamatic tissue is absent at the tips of

A. roots

B. stem

C. leaves

D. branches

**Answer:**





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2. The tissue having high water holding capacity is:

A. chlorenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. fibres

D. tracheids

**Answer:**



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3. Identify the vascular tissue mostly made up of dead cells.

A. Chlorenchyma

B. Xylem

C. Parenchyma

D. Phloem parenchyma

**Answer:**



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4. Areolar connective tissue connects:

A. bone with bone

B. bone with muscle

C. fat with muscle

D. integument with muscle

**Answer:**



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5. Trachea is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.

A. bone

B. muscle

C. cartilage

D. adipose

**Answer:**



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1. Match the entries of Column 1 with those of Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
A. Fluid connective tissue	(i) Skeletal muscle
B. Filling of space inside organs	(ii) Cartilage
C. Striated muscle	(iii) Blood
D. Adipose tissue	(iv) Areolar tissue
E. Surface of joints	(v) Sub-cutaneous tissue



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Assessment Tests True Or False

1. Meristematic tissues are formed from permanent tissues.



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2. Meristematic cells are present in bark region.



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3. Apical meristems help in increasing the girth of the plant.



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4. Old and matured cells are known as meristematic cells.



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5. In tender plants, the turgid sclerenchyma gives mechanical support.



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6. The tissue having large air cavities and helps in buoyancy is chlorenchyma.



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7. Xylem parenchyma helps in storage of organic food materials such as resins and latex.



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**8.** Vascular tissue contains parenchyma and collenchyma.



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** Sclerenchyma consists of actively dividing cells which help in growth.



**Watch Video Solution**



**10.** Epithelial cells are supplied with blood vessels.



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Xylem helps in the conduction of food material from roots to leaves.



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Minute openings present in the epidermis of leaves are called cork cells.



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Nails, horns, claws and hoofs are developed from bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Red blood cells help in clotting of blood.



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**15.** Ducts of sweat glands are lined by stratified epithelium.



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**16.** The interstitial fluid that passes through the lymphatic vessels is lymph.



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17. During secondary growth, periderm is produced by the activity of phellogen.



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18. Neurons cannot undergo mitotic divisions.



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**Assessment Tests Missing Correlated Terms**

1. Write the missing correlated terms.

Meristematic tissue: \_\_\_\_\_ : : vascular tissue :  
conduction



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2. Write the missing correlated terms.

Apical meristems : root tips :: \_\_\_\_\_ : cambium



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3. Write the missing correlated terms.

Undifferentiated cells : \_\_\_\_\_ : : differentiated  
cells: permanent



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4. Write the missing correlated terms.

Photosynthesis : chlorenchyma :: \_\_\_\_\_  
aerenchyma



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5. Write the missing correlated terms.

Stomata : transpiration :: Sieve tubes : \_\_\_\_\_



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6. Write the missing correlated terms.

Adipose : insulator :: Areolar : \_\_\_\_\_



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7. Write the missing correlated terms.

Cartilage : trachea :: \_\_\_\_\_ : tongue



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8. Write the missing correlated terms.

Bone : skeletal tissue :: Lymph : \_\_\_\_\_



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9. Write the missing correlated terms.

Flesh : \_\_\_\_\_ :: Trachea : cartilage



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10. Write the missing correlated terms.

Muscular tissue: \_\_\_\_\_ :: Nervous tissue:  
sensory



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1. Indicate the odd one from the following.

Cellulose, lignin, pectin, collagen



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2. Indicate the odd one from the following.

Parenchyma, chlorenchyma, collenchyma, cork



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**3.** Indicate the odd one from the following.

Carrot, beetroot, Opuntia, radish.



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**4.** Indicate the odd one from the following.

Sieve tubes, tracheids, vessels, xylem fibres



**Watch Video Solution**

**5.** Indicate the odd one from the following.

Trachea, pinna of ear, tip of nose, skull



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** Indicate the odd one from the following.

Brain, spinal cord, neurons, tendons



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Indicate the odd one from the following.

Cyton, tendon, axon, dendrites



**Watch Video Solution**