



## **BIOLOGY**

# **BOOKS - NAND LAL PUBLICATION**

## TISSUES



Take two glass jars and fill them with water.
 Now, take two onion bulbs and place one on
 each jar, as shown in Fig. 6.1 of the textbook

page 69.

Observe the growth of roots in both the bulbs for a few days.

Measure the length of roots on day 1, 2 and 3.. On day 4, cut the root tips of the onion bulb in jar 2 hy about 1 cm. After this, observe the growth of roots in both the jars and measure their lengths each day for five more days and record the observations in tables, like the table below:

Length	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Jar 1					
Jar 2				- 10	

From the observations, answer the following

questions :

Which of the two onions has longer roots? Why?

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**2.** Take two glass jars and fill them with water. Now, take two onion bulbs and place one on each jar, as shown in Fig. 6.1 of the textbook page 69.

Observe the growth of roots in both the bulbs for a few days.

Measure the length of roots on day 1, 2 and 3.. On day 4, cut the root tips of the onion bulb in jar 2 hy about 1 cm. After this, observe the growth of roots in both the jars and measure their lengths each day for five more days and record the observations in tables, like the table below:

Length	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Jar 1					
Jar 2				- 20	

From the observations, answer the following

questions :

Do the roots continue growing even after we

have removed their tips?



**3.** Take two glass jars and fill them with water. Now, take two onion bulbs and place one on each jar, as shown in Fig. 6.1 of the textbook page 69.

Observe the growth of roots in both the bulbs for a few days.

Measure the length of roots on day 1, 2 and 3.. On day 4, cut the root tips of the onion bulb in

jar 2 hy about 1 cm. After this, observe the growth of roots in both the jars and measure

their lengths each day for five more days and

record the observations in tables, like the

table below:

Length	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Jar 1					
Jar 2				- (5)	

From the observations, answer the following

questions :

Why would the tips stop growing in jar two

after we cut them?



4. Take a plant stem and with the help of your teacher cut into very thin slices or sections. Now, stain the slices with safranin. Place one neatly cut'section on a slide, and put a drop of glycerine.

Cover with a cover-slip and observe under a microscope. Observe the various types of cells and their arrangement. Compare it with Fig. 6.4 given in the textbook page 70. Now, answer the following on the basis of your observation:

Are all cells similar in structure?



5. Take a plant stem and with the help of your teacher cut into very thin slices or sections. Now, stain the slices with safranin. Place one neatly cut'section on a slide, and put a drop of glycerine.

Cover with a cover-slip and observe under a microscope. Observe the various types of cells and their arrangement. Compare it with Fig. 6.4 given in the textbook page 70. Now, answer the following on the basis of your observation:

How many types of cells can be seen?



6. Take a plant stem and with the help of your teacher cut into very thin slices or sections.
Now, stain the slices with safranin. Place one neatly cut'section on a slide, and put a drop of glycerine.

Cover with a cover-slip and observe under a microscope. Observe the various types of cells

and their arrangement. Compare it with Fig.

6.4 given in the textbook page 70.

Now, answer the following on the basis of your

observation:

Can we think of reasons why there would be

so many types of cells?



**Intext Questions** 

1. What is a tissue?





3. Think about which gas may be required for

photosynthesis?

**4.** Find out the role of transpiration in plants.



7. Which tissue makes up the husk of cotton?'



10. What does a neuron look like?



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

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



2. How many types of elements together make

xylem tissue? Name them.

3. How are simple tissues different from

complex tissues in plants?



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



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



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



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



9. Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron.

**10.** Name the following:

Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.



**11.** Name the following:

Tissue that connects muscle to bone in

humans.

**12.** Name the following:

Tissue that transports food in plants.

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**13.** Name the following:

Tissue that stores fat in our body.

**14.** Name the following:

Connective tissue with a fluid matrix.

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**15.** Name the following:

Tissue present in the brain.

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



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



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



#### 20. Complete the table



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**Additional Questions** 

**1.** Are plants and animal cells similar?

**2.** Distinguish between plant and animal tissues.



### 3. What are simple and complex tissues?

4. Mention the features of meristematic tissues.
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5. On the basis of their presence, in how many

types the meristematic tissues can be divided?

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6. What are the functions of cambium?

