



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

ANIMAL TISSUES

Medicine Orientated Material

1. In epithelial tissue intercellular matrix is –

A. Well developed

B. Totally absent

C. Little

D. Vascularised

Answer:

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2. Alveoli in lungs are lined by -

A. Squamous epithelium

B. Cuboidal epithelium

C. Columnar epithelium

D. Transitional epithelium

Answer:



3. The abundantly and widely distributed

tissues in higher animals are

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Muscular

D. Nervous

Answer:



4. Adipose tissue mainly serves for -

A. Providing frame work

B. Transport of materials

C. Storage of fat

D. Conduction of impulse

Answer:

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5. Main function of compound epithelium is –

A. Secretion

B. Absorption

C. Protection

D. Storage

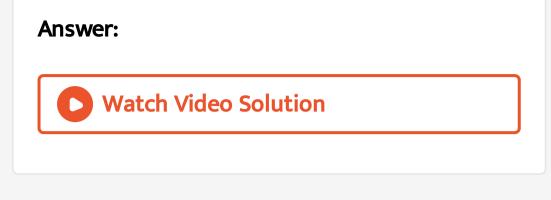
Answer:



6. The epithelial tissue present on the inner surface of bronchioles and fallopian tubes is

A. Squamous epithelium

- B. Non ciliated epithelium
- C. Stratified epithelium
- D. Ciliated epithelium



7. Fluid connective tissue contains -

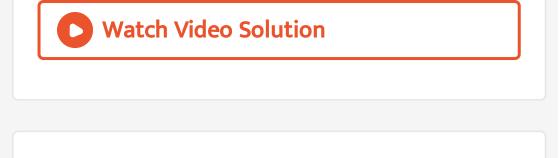
A. Platelets

B. WBC

C. RBC

D. All of these

Answer:



- 8. Striated muscle fibres are seen in
 - A. Blood vessels
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Intestine
 - D. Biceps

Answer:



9. Lacunae of cartilage contain -

A. Fibroblasts

B. Chondrocytes

C. Ostecytes

D. Blood vessels

Answer:

10. Connective tissue type in which cells do not

secrete fibre is -

A. Blood

B. Cartilage

C. Bone

D. Adipose

Answer:

11. Type of epithelium in which cells are long

and slender is -

A. Squamous epithelium

B. Cuboidal epithelium

C. Columnar epithelium

D. Transitional epithelium

Answer:

12. Type of simple epithelium in which nucleus

are located at the base of cells is -

A. Cuboidal

B. Columnar

C. Transitional

D. Squamous

Answer:

13. Stratified columnar epithelium lines -

A. Ducts of sweat glands

B. Vagina

C. Conjunctiva of eye

D. Urethra

Answer:

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14. Ligaments connect -

- A. Bones and muscles
- B. Boones and bones
- C. Muscles and muscles
- D. Skin with muscles

Answer:

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15. Stratified epithelia are mainly involved in –

A. Secretion

B. Protection

C. Absorption

D. Sensory reception

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

16. Major mineral in bone matrix is -

A. Option1 Hydroxyapatite

B. Option2 Calcium carbonate

C. Option3 Collagen

D. Option4 Calcium phosphate

Answer:



17. By volume, percentage of blood corpuscles

in blood is -

A. A. 0.55

B. B. 0.45

C. C. 0.92

D. D. 0.08

Answer:



18. A skeleton muscle fibre is -

A. A. Unbranched, unstriated, involuntary

B. B. Unbranched, striated, voluntary

C. C. Unbranched, striated, involuntary

D. D. Unbranched, unstriated, voluntary

Answer:

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19. pH of blood plasma is -

A. 7.4

B. 7

C. 8.4





20. Unlobed nucleus is present in -

A. Erythrocytes

- B. Blood platelets
- C. Agranulocytes
- D. Granulocytes





21. Blood cells having longest life span are -

A. RBC

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

22. Acid base buffers in blood plasma are -

A. Fatty acids

B. Plasma proteins

C. Carbohydrates

D. Vitamins

Answer:

23. Polymorphonuclear leucocytes are –

A. RBC

- B. Blood platelets
- C. Agranulocytes
- D. Granulocytes

Answer:

24. Muscle spindles occur in -

A. Skeletal muscle

B. Smooth muscle

C. Cardiac muscle

D. Tendons

Answer:

25. Ratio of total count of RBC to total count

of WBC in a healthy man is -

A. 400:4

B. 500:7

C. 500:1

D. 1:500

Answer:

26. Production of blood cells is termed as -

A. Haematuria

B. Haemolysis

C. Haemophilia

D. Haemopoiesis

Answer:



27. Non-phagocytic granulocytes are –

- A. Basophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Monocytes

Answer:



28. Involuntary and unstriated muscle fibres are present in –

A. Heart

B. Hand

C. Legs

D. Pharynx

Answer:

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29. Interruptions on myeline sheath in an axon

is called -

A. Internode

- **B.** Interneuron
- C. Nodes of ranvier
- D. AV node

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

30. Nissle granules are present in -

A. Axon

B. Cyton

C. Dendrites

D. Myeline sheath

Answer:

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31. Central nervous system comprises of -

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Both brain and spinal cord

D. Cranial nerves

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. Unipolar neuron does not possess -

A. Dendrites

B. Cyton

C. Axon

D. Ganglion

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

33. Connective tissue sheath that covers a nerve is called –

A. Endoneurium

B. Perineurium

C. Epineurium

D. Myeline sheath

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

34. If there is fall in the level of plasma proteins it leads to –

А. А. Нурохіа

B. B.Oedema

C. C. Leucocytosis

D. D. Cancer

Answer:

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35. The primary site of production of blood cells in adult human is –

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

Answer:

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36. The epithelium in sweat glands is -

- A. Stratified columnar
- **B. Stratified Cuboidal**
- C. Stratified Squamous
- D. Stratified





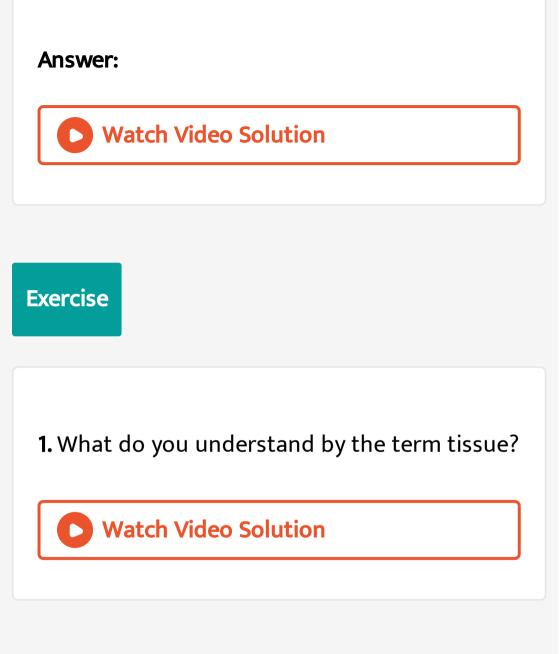
37. The following is absent in epithelial tissue

A. Nucleus

B. Matrix

C. Blood vessels

D. All of the above



2. What is the specific function of cardiac muscle?
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3. Differentiate between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles on the basis of their shape and site/location in the body.



4. Name the following: Tissue that forms the

inner lining of our mouth.

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5. Name the following: Tissue that connects

muscle to bone in humans.

6. Name the following - Tissue that transports

food in our body

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the Tissue that stores fat in our body

Watch Video Solution

8. Name the Connective tissue present in brain

9. Identify the type of tissue in the following:

tissue stores fat in our body



10. The type of tissue in Lining of organs



11. Identify the type of tissue in the following -

Skin



12. Identify the type of tissue in the following -

Bone



13. Identify the type of tissue in the following -

Internal lining of kidney tubule



14. Why is the blood called a connective tissue?



15. What happens if the platelets are not present in the blood?
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16. Show the difference between the three types of muscle fibres with diagrams.



17. Write the procedure to identify your blood

group with the help of kit.

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18. Draw a labelled diagram of neuron and describe.

19. How are the cells in the epithelial tissue arranged?
Watch Video Solution

20. Why are the epithelial cells in skin

arranged in the form of layers?

21. Do you find any hair like projections on the

outer surface of the epithelial cells?

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22. Do some tissues help the organs to carry

out their functions? How do they do?

23. Is there any insulator like substance to prevent the escape of heat energy during winter?



24. During winter, body shivers. Why?



25. Which tissue gives definite shape to body

of vertebrae?

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26. Differentiate striated, non striated and cardiac muscles.



27. Describe the neuron.



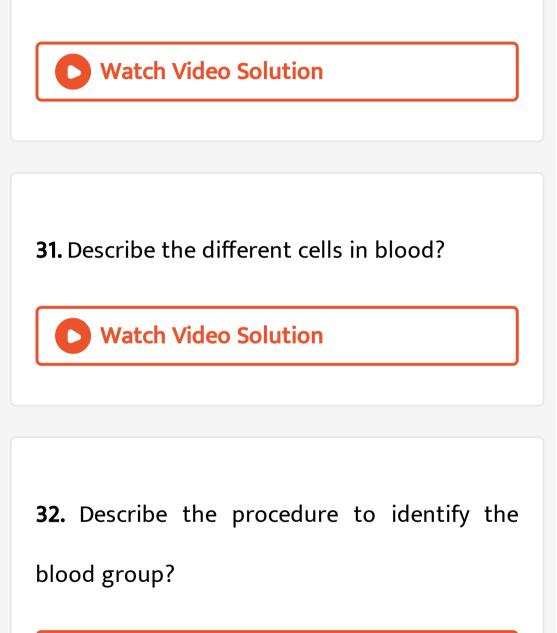
28. What are the different types of animal tissues?

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29. What are the functions of connective

tissues?

30. Describe areolar tissue?



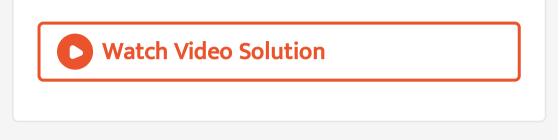
33. What is squamous epithelium? Where is it found?



34. What is the fat storing tissue in our body?

Explain.

35. Name the different connective tissues?



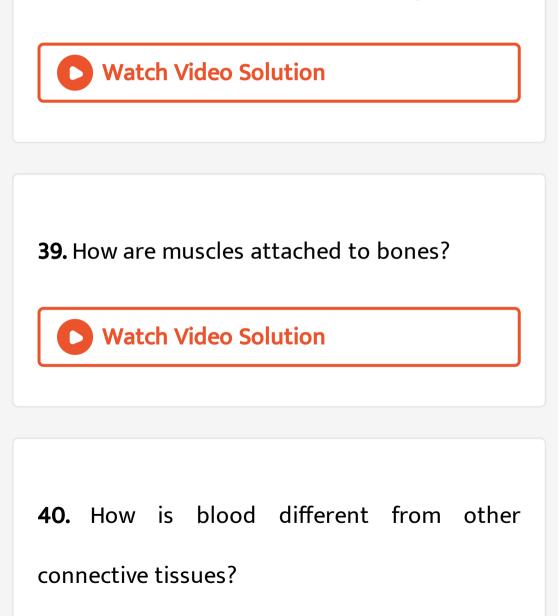
36. What is bone made up of? What are the

cells present in bone?

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37. What is cartilage? Where is it found?

38. How are two bones connected at joints?



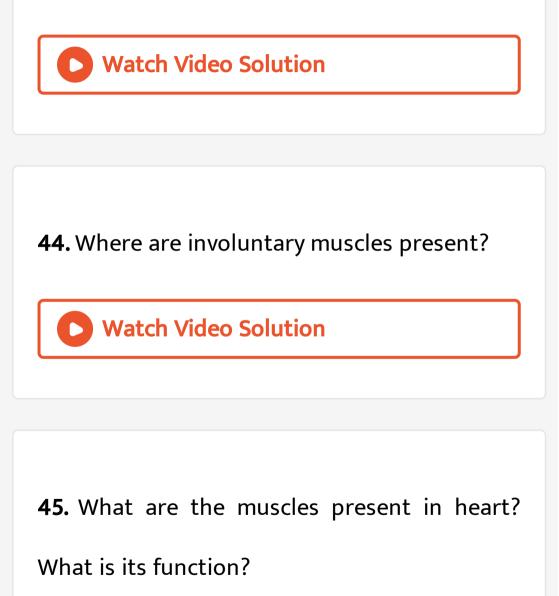


41. What are the different components of blood?

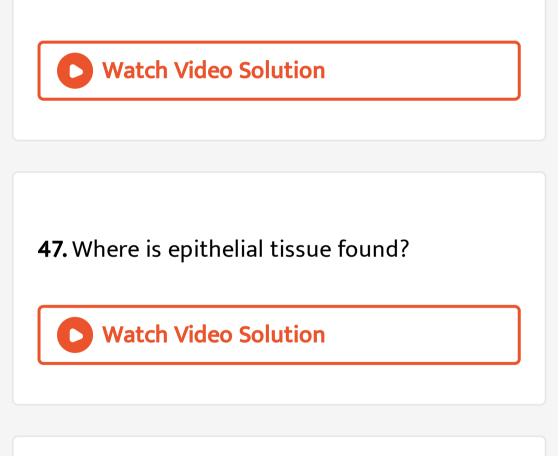
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42. What are the types of muscle tissue?

43. Describe voluntary muscle?

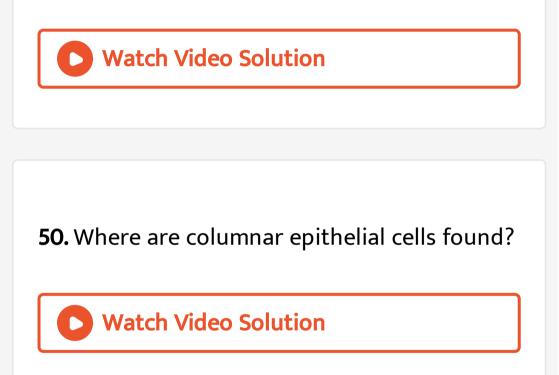






48. What is stratified squamous epithelium?

49. What are cuboidal epithelial cells ?



51. What is granular epithelium?

52. Where do scales of fishes and feathers of

birds grow from?

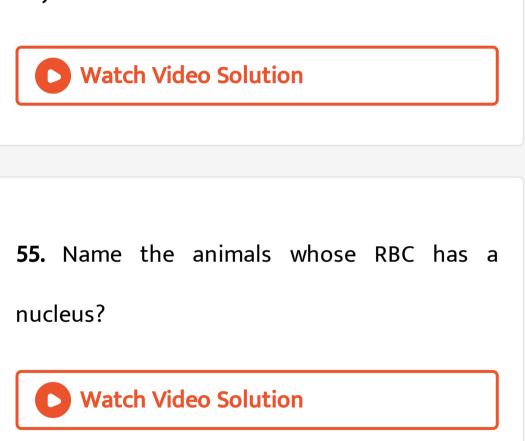


53. Which tissue gives definite shape to the

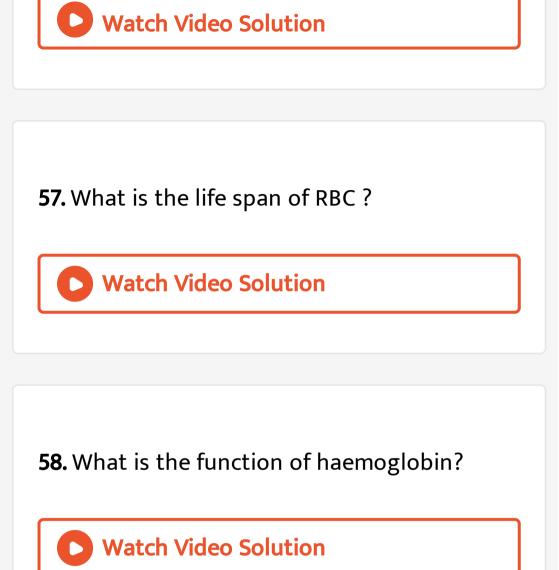
vertebral column?

54. How much blood is pumped by heart in a

day?



56. Why is blood red in colour?



59. Name some animals whose blood is ot red

in colour?

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60. How many types of blood groups are

there? What are they?

61. What prevents blood from clotting in blood

vessels?



62. What is 'pus'?

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63. What are fibers in tendon and ligament made up of?



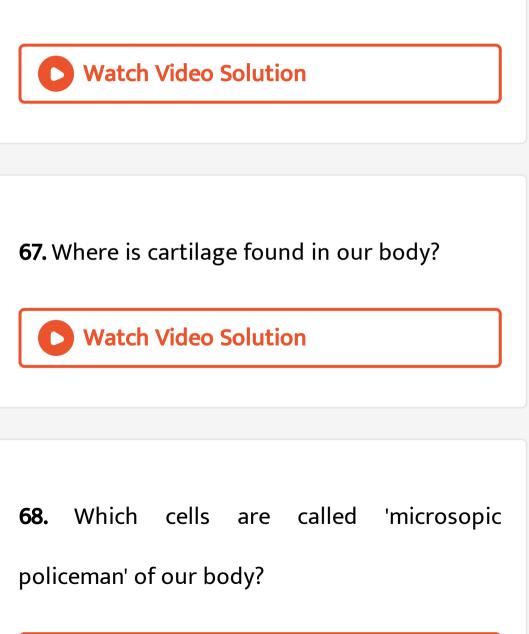
64. What is the striated yet involuntary muscle?

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65. What is bone marrow?

66. What is the entire body of sharks made up

of?





69. Why are neutrophils called 'microsopic policeman' of our body?

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70. Which cells do not have the capacity to

regenerate?

71. Covering or protecting tissue inside or outside of animal body is

A. A. Epithelial tissue

B. B. Connective tissue

C. C. Nervous tissue

D. D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

72. The tissue which makes connection between organs is called

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

73. The tissue which is responsible for movements in our body is

A. A. Epithelial tissue

B. B. Connective tissue

C. C. Nervous tissue

D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

74. The tissue that responds to internal and

external stimuli is

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

75. The tissue presents in the lining of the mouth and alveoli of lungs is

A. A. Epithelial tissue

B. B. Connective tissue

C. C. Nervous tissue

D. D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

76. The epithelial tissue which is extremely thin

and flat, to form a delicate lining is

A. A. Stratified epithelium

B. B. Squamous epithelium

C. C. Cuboidal epithelium

D. D. Columnar epithelium

Answer:

77. Squamous epithelium is found here

A. A. oesophagus

B. B. Lining of mouth

C. C. Lining of blood vessels

D. D. All the above

Answer:

78. If the epithelial cells are arranged in layers, it is called

A. A. Stratified squamous epithelium

B. B. Squamous epithelium

C. C. Cuboidal epithelium

D. D. Columnar epithelium

Answer:

79. Cells from the lining of kidney tubules are

A. Stratified epithelium

- B. Squamous epithelium
- C. Cuboidal epithelium
- D. Columnar epithelium

Answer:



80. If a portion of epithelial tissue folds inward

and forms a multi cellular gland, it is called

A. Stratified epithelium

B. Squamous epithelium

C. Cuboidal epithelium

D. Grandular epithelium

Answer:

81. The type of cells are present where absorption and secretion occurs

A. A. Stratified epithelium

B. B. Squamous epithelium

C. C. Cuboidal epithelium

D. D. Columnar epithelium

Answer:

82.	The skin	is also	а	kind of	tissue

A. A. Epithelial tissue

B. B. Connective tissue

C. C. Nervous tissue

D. D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

83. The scales of fishes, reptiles and feathers of

birds grow from which cells ?

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Muscular tissue

Answer:

84. There is no displacement in organs due to

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Nervous tissue

D. Muscular tissue

Answer:



85. The function of connective tissue

- A. Providing a frame work
- B. Binding tissues and organs together
- C. Helping in body defense
- D. All the above

Answer:

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86. Which of the following is a type of connective tissue?

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. All the above

Answer:

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87. Fluid connective tissue is

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. Blood

Answer:

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88. The connective tissue which joins different

tissues is

A. Areolar tissue

- B. Adipose tissue
- C. Ligament
- D. All the above

Answer:

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89. The cells of areolar tissue are called

A. Ligaments

B. Fibers

C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:



90. The cells which help in repair of the tissues

when they are injured are

A. Ligaments

B. Fibers

C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:

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91. Fibroblasts secrete

A. Fibrous material

B. Fibers

C. Fat globules

D. Osteocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

92. The muscle in our body is attached to the skin and bone by--tissue

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. All the above

Answer:

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93. Bone is made up of

A. calcium phosphate and calcium

carbonate

B. calcium sulphate and calcium carbonate

C. calcium sulphate and calcium phosphate

D. none of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

94. The type of connective tissue which form the frame work that supports the body

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. Bone

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

95._____is a major component of the skeletal

system of several vertebrae

A. Areolar tissue

B. Bone

C. Ligament

D. Adipose tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

96. Calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate

are secreted by____cells

A. Ligaments

B. Fibers

C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

97. The central hollow portion of the bone is called

- A. Bone marrow
- B. Bone narrow
- C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

98. Fat storing connective tissue is

A. Areolar tissue

B. Bone

C. Ligament

D. Adipose tissue





99. Cells of adipose tissue are filled with

- A. Fibrous material
- **B.** Fibers
- C. Fat globules
- D. Osteocytes





100. The type of connective tissue found in the

joints of bone is

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. Cartilage

Answer:





101. Cartilage is found in

A. tip of ribs

B. tip of the nose

C. external ears

D. All of the above

Answer:

102. The entire skeleton of fishes like sharks is made of

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Ligament

D. Cartilage

Answer:

103. The tendon joins

A. the muscle to the bone

- B. Bone to the skin
- C. Bones at joints
- D. All free floating cells

Answer:



104. Ligament connects

- A. the muscle to the bone
- B. Bone to the skin
- C. Bones at joints
- D. All free floating cells

Answer:

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105. Fibres of ligament is made up of a protein

called

A. osteoporin

B. collagen

C. haemoglobin

D. ferrin

Answer:

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106. Extra cellular space in blood is filled with

fluid called

A. Cellulose

- B. Glucose
- C. Plasma
- D. No fluid at all

Answer:

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107. Blood contains

A. No fibers

B. 10 fibers

C. 10000 fibers

D. Fibroblasts

Answer:

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108. Our heart pumps_____litres of blood in

the time period of 24 hours

A. 30 thousand

B. 6-7 thousand

C. 2 thousand

D. 40 thousand

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

109. Blood is red in colour due to presence of

A. Haemocyanin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Magnesium

D. Haemoglobin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

110. The animal which has white coloured blood

A. Snail

B. Cockroach

C. Human beings

D. Earthworm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

111. Snail contains_____coloured blood

A. Blue

B. Red

C. White

D. Green

Answer:

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112. Normal adult human beings have about-litres of blood

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 5

Answer:

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113. A chief component is plasma is

A. Water

B. Glucose

C. Amino acids

D. Hormones

Answer:



114._____ helps to prevent blood clotting in

blood vessels

A. Ferrin

B. Osteoporin

C. Heparin

D. Herarine





115. Plasma also contains factors responsible for

- A. Blood flowing
- B. Blood clotting
- C. Blood oozing
- D. Hormones





116. Haemoglobin helps in the transport of

A. Oxygen

- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Both
- D. None





117. Red blood cells in these animals have nucleus

- A. Dog and cat
- B. Cat and camel
- C. Camel and ulama
- D. Camel and hippo

Answer:





118. In embryonic stage, RBC are formed in

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Both B and C

Answer:

119. RBC in human beings after birth are generated in

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Both B and C

Answer:

120. 1ml of human blood has about--millions of

RBC

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 3

Answer:



121. Life span of RBC is_____days

A. 120

B. 140

C. 130

D. 150

Answer:



122. WBC has

A. Haemoglobin

B. No haemoglobin

C. Haemocyanin

D. Leucocyte

Answer:

123. Which of these is a agranulocyte?

A. Neutrophils

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

124. Dead WBC come out of wound is called

A. Pus

B. Antibody

C. Antigen

D. Plasma

Answer:

125. Which of the following is a granulocyte?

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Antibodies

Answer:

126. Microscopic policemen are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer:

127.cells are called as scavengers.

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:

128. The cells which do not have nucleus

A. Blood platelets

B. RBC

C. Both

D. None

Answer:

129. Blood platelets help in

- A. Secretion of atibodies
- B. Attack foregin materials
- C. Blood clotting
- D. Engulf foreign materials

Answer:

130. The following blod group is called universal recipient

A. A

B. AB

С. В

D. 0

Answer:

131. The following blood group is called

universal donar

A. A

B. AB

С. В

D. 0

Answer:



132. Rh factor is positive, then

- A. Agglutination occurs in anti D serum
- B. Agglutination occurs in anti A serum
- C. Agglutination do not occur in anti D serum
- D. Agglutination do not occur in anti D

serum

Answer:

133. Muscular tissue consists of elongated cells called

A. Fibres

B. Fibroblasts

C. osteocytes

D. muscle fibres

Answer:

134. Muscles contain special protein called

A. collagen

- B. contractile proteins
- C. tendon
- D. phago proteins

Answer:

135. _____are responsible for the movements

of hands and legs

A. Bones

B. Muscles

C. Skin

D. Head

Answer:

136. The muscles which can be moved with our

conscious effort are

A. Involuntary muscles

B. Voluntary muscles

C. Cardiac muscles

D. Unstriated muscles

Answer:

137. Voluntary muscles are also known as

- A. Skeletal muscles
- B. striated muscles
- C. Both
- D. Unstriated muscles

Answer:



138. Smooth muscles are present in

A. Iris of eye

B. Uterus

C. Bronchi of lungs

D. All the above

Answer:

139. Unstriated muscles

A. Have striations

B. Uninucleate

C. Multinucleate

D. Unbranched

Answer:

140. Involuntary striated muscle is present in

A. Heart

B. Uterus

C. Bronchi

D. Iris of eye

Answer:

141. Muscles present in heart are

- A. Striated muscles
- **B.** Cardiac muscles
- C. Unstriated muscles
- D. Voluntary muscles

Answer:

142. The cells which do not have the ability of

regeneration

A. Nerve cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Blood cells

D. Epithelial cells

Answer:

143. The longest dendrite is called

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Cyton

Answer:

144. The cytoplasm contains granular

structure called

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Cyton

Answer:

145. Sheath with which some neurons are covered is

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Myeline sheath

Answer:

146. Nodes in the axon are called

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Myeline sheath

Answer:

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Improve Your Learning

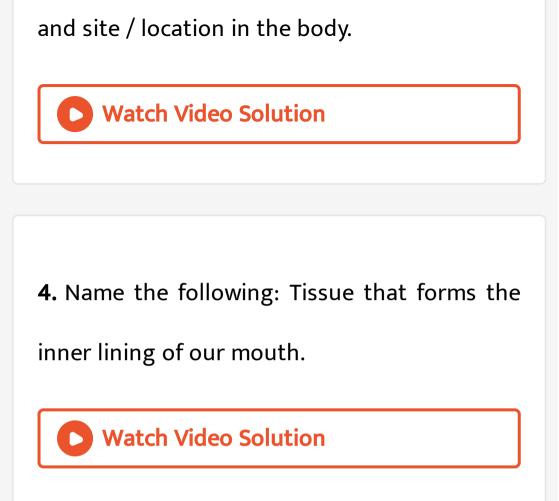
1. What do you understand by the term tissue?



2. What is the specific function of cardiac muscle?

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3. Differentiate between striated and non-striated muscles on the basis of their shape



5. Name the following: Tissue that connects

muscle to bone in humans.



6. Name the following: Tissue that connects

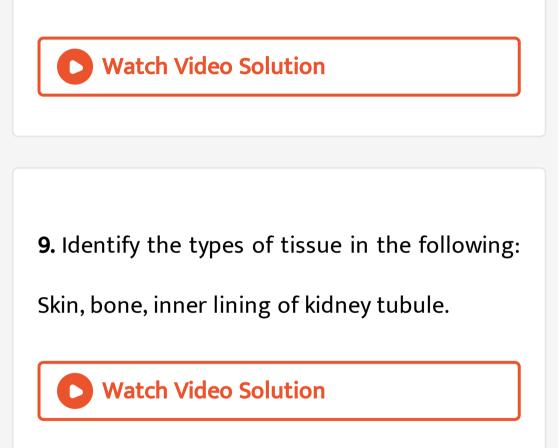
muscle to bone in humans.



7. Name the following:

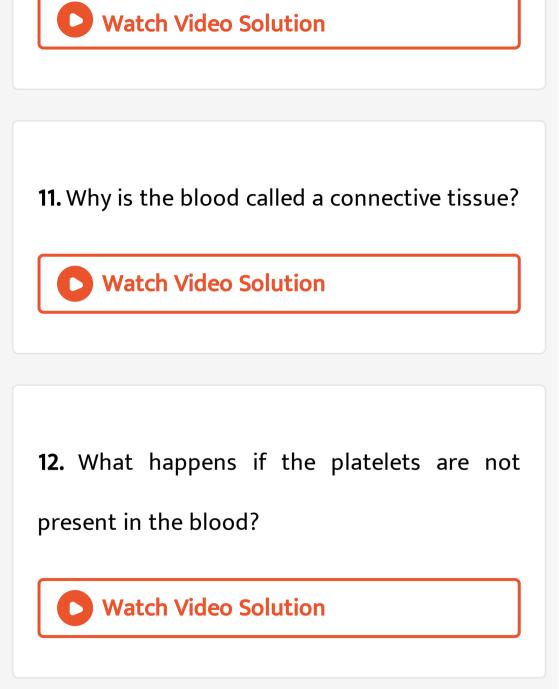
Tissue that stores fat in our body.

8. Name the Connective tissue present in brain

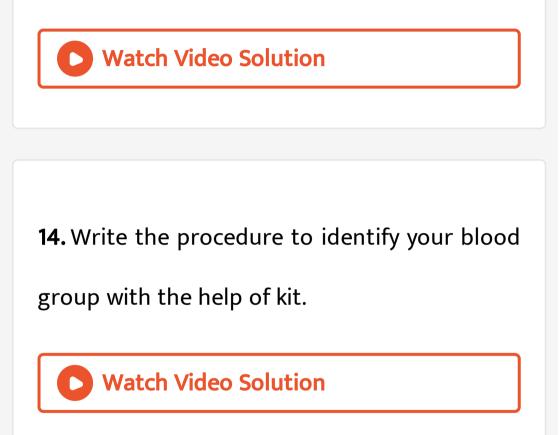


10. If you touch at elbow, you get a shock like

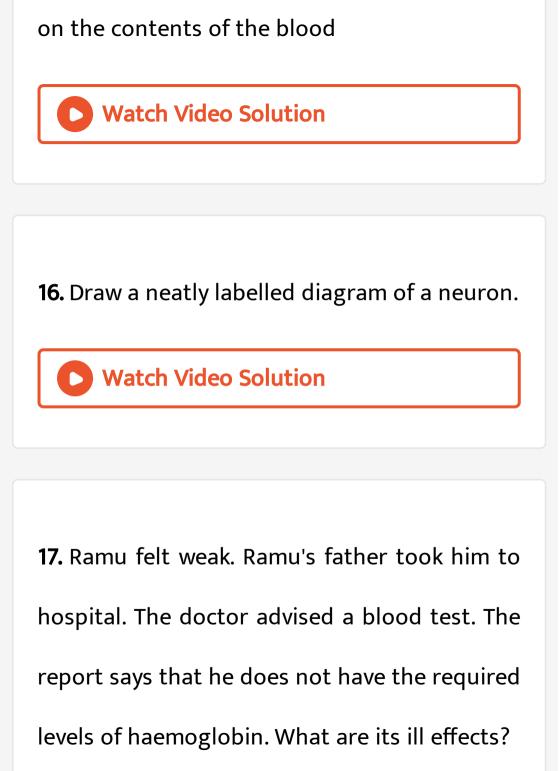
feeling. Why?

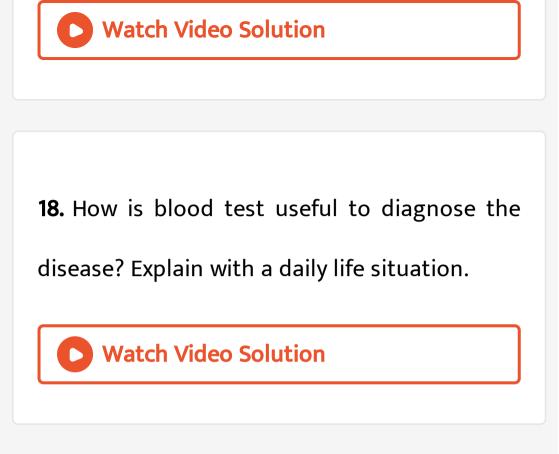


13. Draw three types of muscle fibres



15. Collect the old blood reports of your friends / relatives and prepare a project report





19. What do you understand by the term

tissue?

20. Show the difference between the three

types of muscle fibres with diagrams.



21. What is the specific function of cardiac

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25. Name the following: Tissue that connects

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26. Name the following.

Tissue that transports food in animals.



27. Name the following:

Tissue that stores fat in our body.



28. Name the Connective tissue present in

brain

Watch Video Solution

29. Identify the types of tissue in the following:

Skin, bone, inner lining of kidney tubule.

30. What happens if the platelets are not present in the blood?

31. If you touch at elbow, you get a shock like feeling. Why?

32. The blood is also a fluid connective tissue

but in the fluid form. Justify your statement.

Watch Video Solution

33. Identify your blood group with the help of kit?

34. Ramu felt weak. Ramu's father took him to hospital. The doctor advised a blood test. The report says that he does not have the required levels of haemoglobin. What are its ill effects?



35. Blood group of Koushik is O^{+ve} and Pranavi is B^{+ve} . Whom can they donate blood and why?





1. Blood is a type of connective tissue. Why is it

called connective tissue?