



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:



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3. The abundantly and widely distributed tissues in higher animals are

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Muscular

D. Nervous

Answer:



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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:



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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

Answer:



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7. Fluid connective tissue contains –

A. Platelets

B. WBC

C. RBC

D. All of these

Answer:



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8. Striated muscle fibres are seen in –

A. Blood vessels

B. Stomach

C. Intestine

D. Biceps

Answer:



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9. Lacunae of cartilage contain –

- A. Fibroblasts
- B. Chondrocytes
- C. Osteocytes
- D. Blood vessels

Answer:



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10. Connective tissue type in which cells do not secrete fibre is –

A. Blood

B. Cartilage

C. Bone

D. Adipose

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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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:



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16. Major mineral in bone matrix is –

A. Option1 Hydroxyapatite

B. Option2 Calcium carbonate

C. Option3 Collagen

D. Option4 Calcium phosphate

Answer:



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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:



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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

D. 6

Answer:



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20. Unlobed nucleus is present in –

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

Answer:



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21. Blood cells having longest life span are –

A. RBC

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:



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22. Acid base buffers in blood plasma are –

- A. Fatty acids
- B. Plasma proteins
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins

Answer:



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23. Polymorphonuclear leucocytes are –

A. RBC

B. Blood platelets

C. Agranulocytes

D. Granulocytes

Answer:



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24. Muscle spindles occur in –

A. Skeletal muscle

B. Smooth muscle

C. Cardiac muscle

D. Tendons

Answer:



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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:



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26. Production of blood cells is termed as –

- A. Haematuria
- B. Haemolysis
- C. Haemophilia
- D. Haemopoiesis

Answer:



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27. Non-phagocytic granulocytes are –

A. Basophils

B. Eosinophils

C. Neutrophils

D. Monocytes

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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32. Unipolar neuron does not possess –

A. Dendrites

B. Cyton

C. Axon

D. Ganglion

Answer:



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

A. Endoneurium

B. Perineurium

C. Epineurium

D. Myeline sheath

Answer:



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

A. A. Hypoxia

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

Answer:



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37. The following is absent in epithelial tissue

–

A. Nucleus

B. Matrix

C. Blood vessels

D. All of the above

Answer:



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Exercise

1. What do you understand by the term tissue?



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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.



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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.



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6. Name the following - Tissue that transports food in our body



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7. Name the Tissue that stores fat in our body



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8. Name the Connective tissue present in brain



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9. Identify the type of tissue in the following:
tissue stores fat in our body



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10. The type of tissue in Lining of organs



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11. Identify the type of tissue in the following -

Skin



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12. Identify the type of tissue in the following -

Bone



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13. Identify the type of tissue in the following -
Internal lining of kidney tubule



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14. Why is the blood called a connective tissue?



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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.



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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.



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19. How are the cells in the epithelial tissue arranged?



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20. Why are the epithelial cells in skin arranged in the form of layers?



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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?



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



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24. During winter, body shivers. Why?



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25. Which tissue gives definite shape to body of vertebrae?



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26. Differentiate striated, non striated and cardiac muscles.



Watch Video Solution

27. Describe the neuron.



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28. What are the different types of animal tissues?



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29. What are the functions of connective tissues?



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30. Describe areolar tissue?



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31. Describe the different cells in blood?



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32. Describe the procedure to identify the blood group?



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



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



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35. Name the different connective tissues?



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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?



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38. How are two bones connected at joints?



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39. How are muscles attached to bones?



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40. How is blood different from other connective tissues?



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41. What are the different components of blood?



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42. What are the types of muscle tissue?



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43. Describe voluntary muscle?



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44. Where are involuntary muscles present?



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45. What are the muscles present in heart?

What is its function?



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46. How do muscles contract and relax?



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47. Where is epithelial tissue found?



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48. What is stratified squamous epithelium?



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49. What are cuboidal epithelial cells ?



Watch Video Solution

50. Where are columnar epithelial cells found?



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51. What is granular epithelium?



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52. Where do scales of fishes and feathers of birds grow from?



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53. Which tissue gives definite shape to the vertebral column?



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54. How much blood is pumped by heart in a day?



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55. Name the animals whose RBC has a nucleus?



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56. Why is blood red in colour?



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57. What is the life span of RBC ?



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58. What is the function of haemoglobin?



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59. Name some animals whose blood is not red in colour?



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60. How many types of blood groups are there? What are they?



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61. What prevents blood from clotting in blood vessels?



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62. What is 'pus'?



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



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64. What is the striated yet involuntary muscle?



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65. What is bone marrow?



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66. What is the entire body of sharks made up of?



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67. Where is cartilage found in our body?



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68. Which cells are called 'microscopic policeman' of our body?



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



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70. Which cells do not have the capacity to regenerate?



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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:



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72. The tissue which makes connection between organs is called

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Nervous tissue
- D. Muscular tissue

Answer:



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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:



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74. The tissue that responds to internal and external stimuli is

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Nervous tissue
- D. Muscular tissue

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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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:



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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:



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79. Cells from the lining of kidney tubules are

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

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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82. The skin is also a kind of _____ tissue

A. A. Epithelial tissue

B. B. Connective tissue

C. C. Nervous tissue

D. D. Muscular tissue

Answer:



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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:



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84. There is no displacement in organs due to

- A. Epithelial tissue
- B. Connective tissue
- C. Nervous tissue
- D. Muscular tissue

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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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:



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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:



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95. _____ is a major component of the skeletal system of several vertebrae

A. Areolar tissue

B. Bone

C. Ligament

D. Adipose tissue

Answer:



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96. Calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate are secreted by_____cells

A. Ligaments

B. Fibers

C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:



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97. The central hollow portion of the bone is called

A. Bone marrow

B. Bone narrow

C. Fibroblasts

D. Osteocytes

Answer:



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98. Fat storing connective tissue is

A. Areolar tissue

B. Bone

C. Ligament

D. Adipose tissue

Answer:



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99. Cells of adipose tissue are filled with

A. Fibrous material

B. Fibers

C. Fat globules

D. Osteocytes

Answer:



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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:



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

- A. Areolar tissue
- B. Adipose tissue
- C. Ligament
- D. Cartilage

Answer:



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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:



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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:



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109. Blood is red in colour due to presence of

A. Haemocyanin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Magnesium

D. Haemoglobin

Answer:



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110. The animal which has white coloured blood

A. Snail

B. Cockroach

C. Human beings

D. Earthworm

Answer:



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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:



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114. _____ helps to prevent blood clotting in blood vessels

A. Ferrin

B. Osteoporin

C. Heparin

D. Herarine

Answer:



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115. Plasma also contains factors responsible for

A. Blood flowing

B. Blood clotting

C. Blood oozing

D. Hormones

Answer:



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116. Haemoglobin helps in the transport of

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

Answer:



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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:





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118. In embryonic stage, RBC are formed in

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Both B and C

Answer:



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119. RBC in human beings after birth are generated in

A. Bone marrow

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Both B and C

Answer:



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

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 3

Answer:



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121. Life span of RBC is _____ days

A. 120

B. 140

C. 130

D. 150

Answer:



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122. WBC has

- A. Haemoglobin
- B. No haemoglobin
- C. Haemocyanin
- D. Leucocyte

Answer:



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123. Which of these is a agranulocyte?

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

Answer:



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124. Dead WBC come out of wound is called

A. Pus

B. Antibody

C. Antigen

D. Plasma

Answer:



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125. Which of the following is a granulocyte?

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Antibodies

Answer:



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126. Microscopic policemen are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer:



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127.cells are called as scavengers.

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:



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128. The cells which do not have nucleus

A. Blood platelets

B. RBC

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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129. Blood platelets help in

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

Answer:



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130. The following blod group is called universal recipient

A. A

B. AB

C. B

D. O

Answer:



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131. The following blood group is called universal donar

A. A

B. AB

C. B

D. O

Answer:



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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:



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133. Muscular tissue consists of elongated cells called

A. Fibres

B. Fibroblasts

C. osteocytes

D. muscle fibres

Answer:



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134. Muscles contain special protein called

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

Answer:



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135. _____ are responsible for the movements of hands and legs

A. Bones

B. Muscles

C. Skin

D. Head

Answer:



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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:



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137. Voluntary muscles are also known as

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

Answer:



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138. Smooth muscles are present in

- A. Iris of eye
- B. Uterus
- C. Bronchi of lungs
- D. All the above

Answer:



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139. Unstriated muscles

- A. Have striations
- B. Uninucleate
- C. Multinucleate
- D. Unbranched

Answer:



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140. Involuntary striated muscle is present in

A. Heart

B. Uterus

C. Bronchi

D. Iris of eye

Answer:



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141. Muscles present in heart are

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

Answer:



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142. The cells which do not have the ability of regeneration

A. Nerve cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Blood cells

D. Epithelial cells

Answer:



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143. The longest dendrite is called

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Cyton

Answer:



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144. The cytoplasm contains granular structure called

A. Nissle's granules

B. Nodes of Ranvier

C. Axon

D. Cyton

Answer:



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145. Sheath with which some neurons are covered is

- A. Nissle's granules
- B. Nodes of Ranvier
- C. Axon
- D. Myeline sheath

Answer:



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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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1. What do you understand by the term tissue?



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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

and site / location in the body.



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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.



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6. Name the following: Tissue that connects muscle to bone in humans.



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7. Name the following:

Tissue that stores fat in our body.



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8. Name the Connective tissue present in brain



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9. Identify the types of tissue in the following:

Skin, bone, inner lining of kidney tubule.



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



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11. Why is the blood called a connective tissue?



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



Watch Video Solution

13. Draw three types of muscle fibres



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14. Write the procedure to identify your blood group with the help of kit.



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

on the contents of the blood



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16. Draw a neatly labelled diagram of a neuron.



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17. 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?



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18. How is blood test useful to diagnose the disease? Explain with a daily life situation.



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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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Watch Video Solution

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32. The blood is also a fluid connective tissue but in the fluid form. Justify your statement.



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Watch Video Solution

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?



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



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Think And Discuss

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



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