



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

ANIMAL TISSUES



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 nonstriated 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.

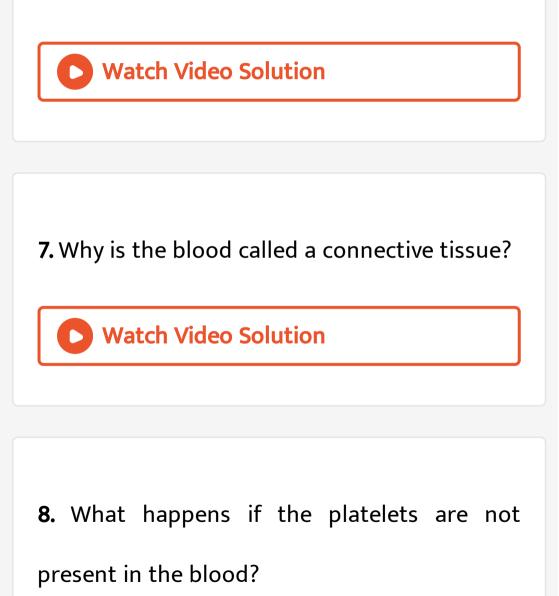
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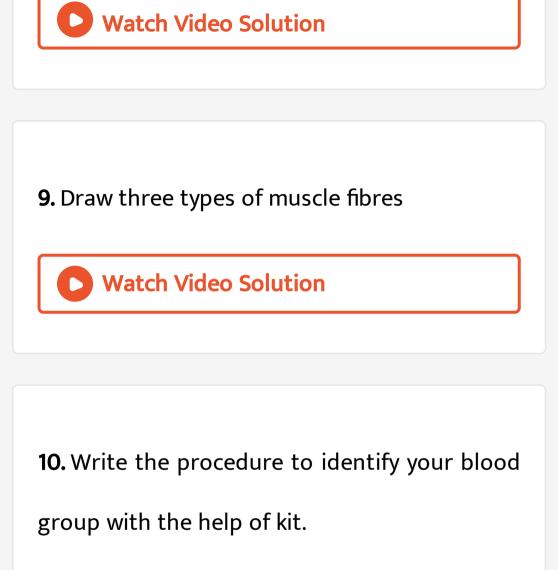
5. Name the following: Tissue that connects

muscle to bone in humans.

6. Identify the types of tissue in the following:

Skin, bone, inner lining of kidney tubule.







11. Draw a neatly labelled diagram of a neuron.



12. 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?



13. If you touch your elbow. You get a shock

like feeling. Why?

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14. How is blood test useful to diagnose the

disease? Explain with a daily life situation.

15. Blood is a type of connective tissue. Why is

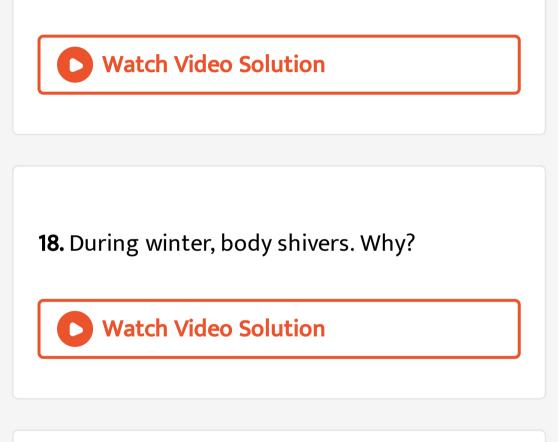
it called connective tissue?

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16. Why do old people shiver more in winter when compared to youngsters? Is there any special arrangement to prevent the escape of heat energy during winter?

17. Which tissue gives definite shape to body

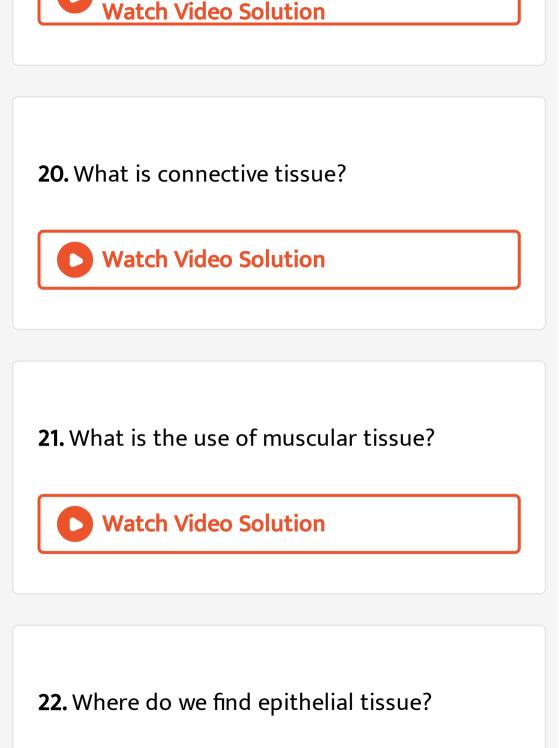
of vertebrae?



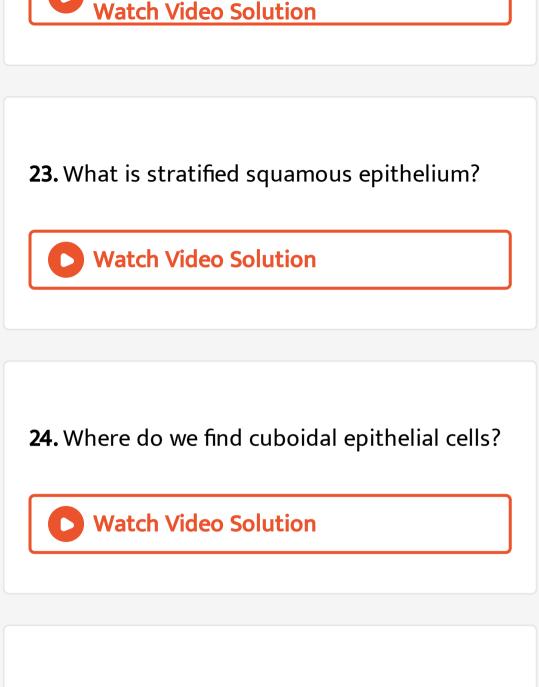
19. How many different types of tissues are

present in animals?



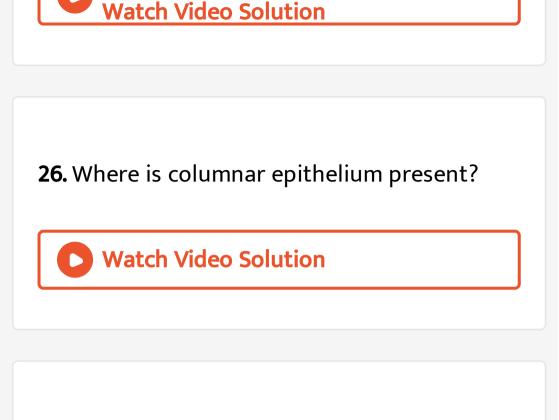






25. What is granular epithelium?





27. What are the functions of connective

tissues?

28. What are the other substances present in

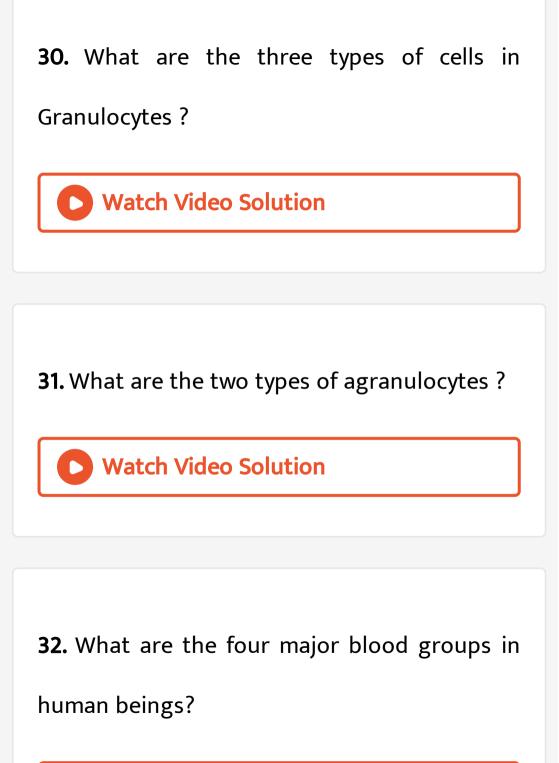
blood along with water?

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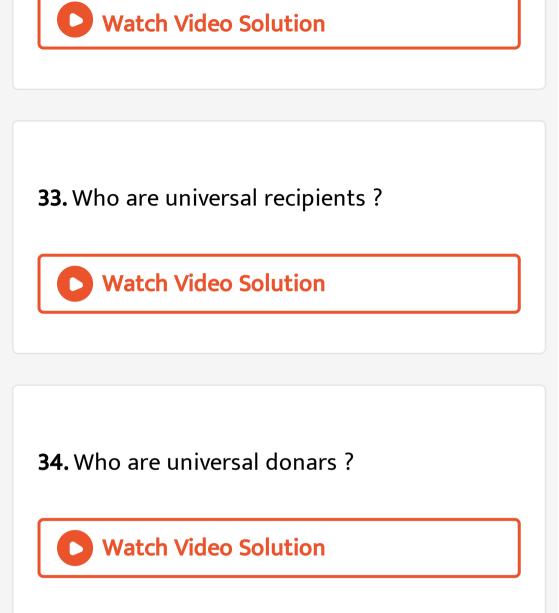
29. What are the two different types of white

blood cells ?





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35. The muscle tissue present in blood helps in



?

36. Based on their structure, location and

function muscles are of how many types ?



37. What are voluntary or controlled muscles ?



38. Why is the voluntary muscle called skeletal

muscle?

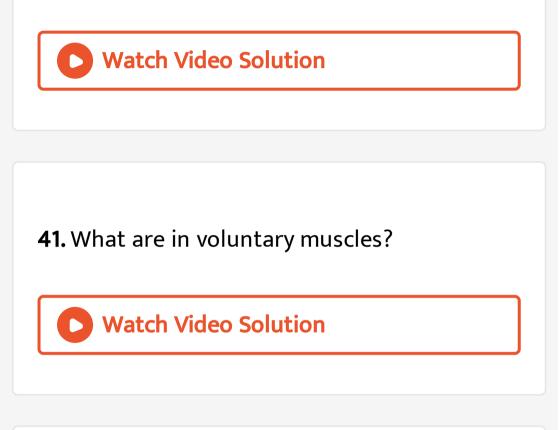
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39. Why is the voluntary muscle called striated

muscle?

40. What are the characteristic features of

cells in voluntary muscle?



42. What are the characteristic features of

involuntary of unstriated muscle?





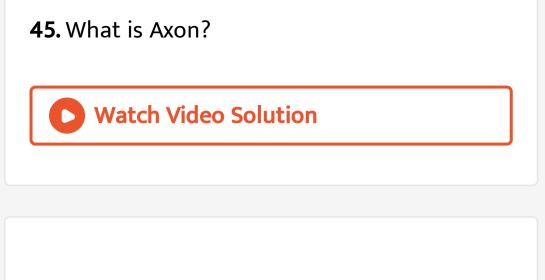
43. What are the characteristic features of

cardiac muscle?

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44. What are the three different parts in nerve

cells?



46. What are the ill effects of less levels of

haemoglobin in human beings?

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47. How would you appreciate the efforts of

Karl Landsteiner in discovering blood groups?

48. How do you appreciate the role of white

blood cells in preventing diseases?



49. How do you appreciate the role of muscles

in body movements?

50. How do you appreciate the adipose tissue

in preventing heat loss from the body?

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51. Which tissue's role would you appreciate in

the absorption of digested food material?

52. Which tissue gives definite shape to body

of vertebrae?

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53. Where is cartilage found ?

Watch Video Solution

54. How does heart pump blood in 24 hours?

55. Where are Red blood cells formed when

you are in mother's womb?



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

57. What are uses of muscle tissues in human

beings ?

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58. What is the function of muscle tissue in

blood vessel?

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59. During winter, body shivers. Why?



60. Where do we find involuntary muscles in our body?

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61. Keep your index and middle fingers in your

wrist below the thumb what did you feel?



62. Are all tissues in our body smooth and

soft?



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

64. If your skin burns or wounded, which tissue

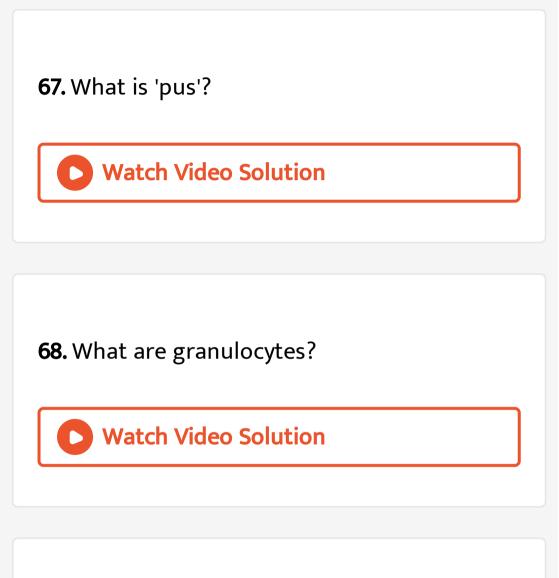
would be effected?

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65. What is the "grave yard of RBC"?

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66. Where do we find epithelial tissue?



69. What are the modified epithelial cells ?

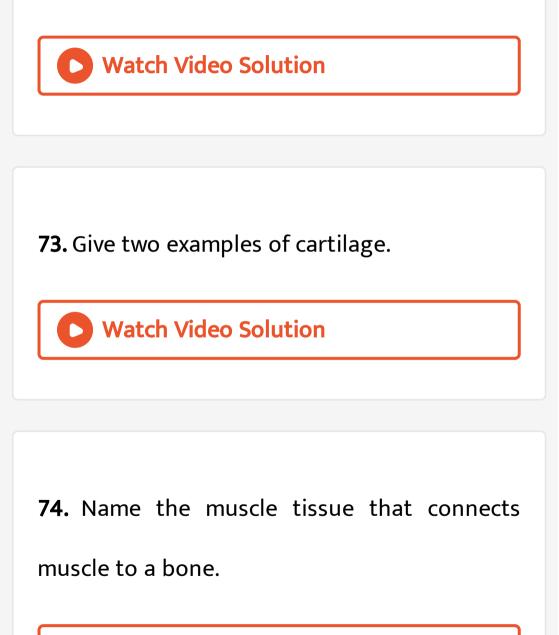
70. What are the two types of agranulocytes ?

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71. What are the different types of blood groups in man ? Who discovered blood groups

?

72. What is the main function of WBC?

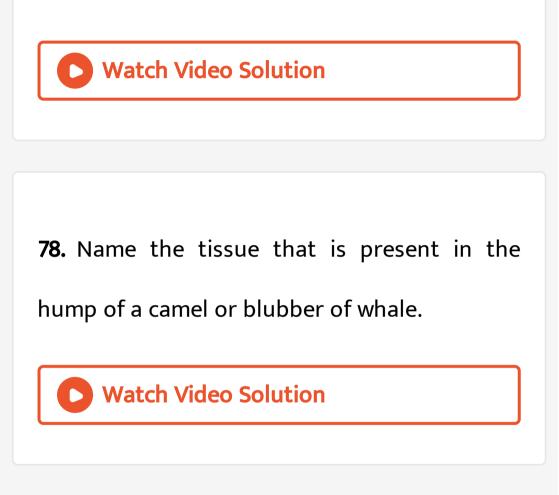


75. What are the yellow fibres that are connecting bones known as ?



76. How many RBC are present in 1 ml of blood?

77. Write the functions of cartilage.



79. Name the fat storage tissue and state its location in our body.



80. Name the types of Rh factors of human

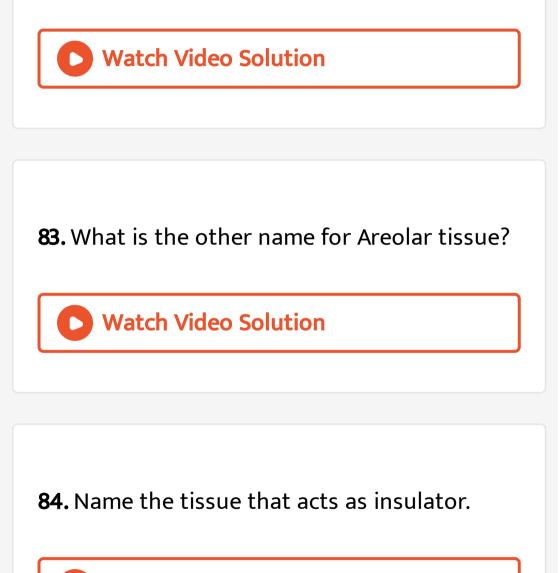
body.

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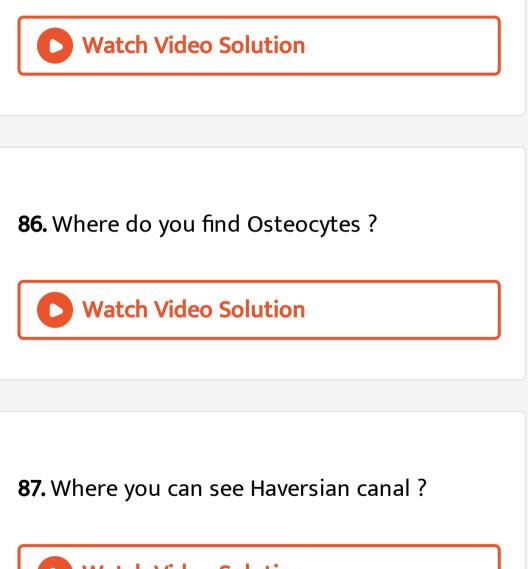
81. Name the tissue that is present in brain.



82. What is called action potential ?



85. What is bone made of ?



88. Name the tissue that is present in embryos

of several vertebrae.

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89. Where do you find contractile proteins ?

Watch Video Solution

90. What are the major parts of neuron?

91. Name the only cells in our body, which do

not have the ability of regeneration.



92. Where do you see Nissl's granules ?



93. Which nodes present at regular intervals

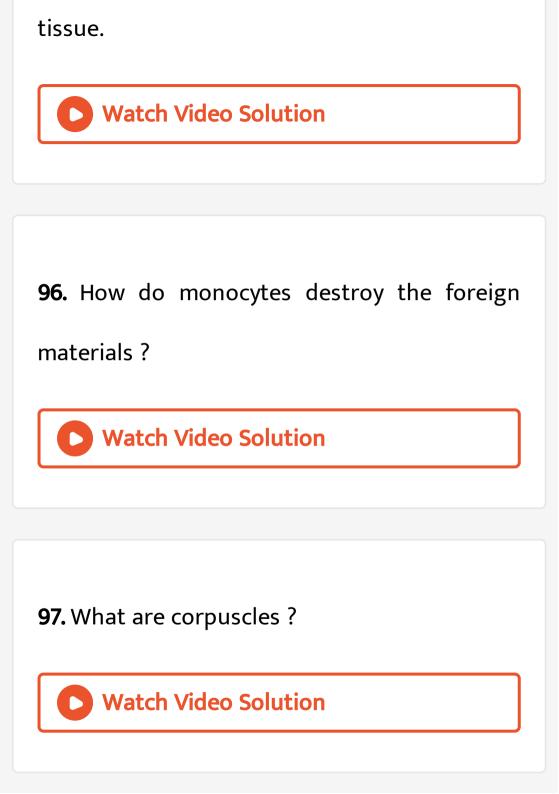
on the nerve cells ?

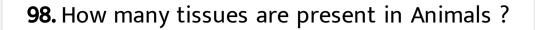
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94. What is a nerve ?

Watch Video Solution

95. Nerve tissue has neurons and supporting cells. Name the supporting cells of the nerve





What are they ?

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99. Name the types of epithelial tissue.

Watch Video Solution

100. Write a short note on cartilage.

101. Write briefly about Ligament.

Watch Video Solution

102. Describe Adipose tissue with the help of a

neat diagram.



103. Write short note on Blood platelets.



104. What are the components of blood plasma ?

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105. Who are universal recipients ? Who are

universal donors?

106. How are proteins present in blood helpful

to our body?



107. Why is 'AB' blood group called Universal acceptor ?

 108. What is muscular tissue ? What is its

 function ?

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109. What is the unique feature of cells of nervous tissue as compared to other body cells ?

110. Give four differences between bone and cartilage. Watch Video Solution **111.** What is connective tissue? Watch Video Solution **112.** What are the constituents of plasma?

113. What are the different types of cells in blood ?



114. What is connective tissue ? What are the

types of connective tissues ? Write their

functions.

115. What is bone ? Describe structure and

functions of bone.



116. Write a short note on striated muscles

with the help of a diagram.

117. Write briefly about involuntary muscles

with the help of neat diagram.

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118. Write a short note on cardiac muscles with

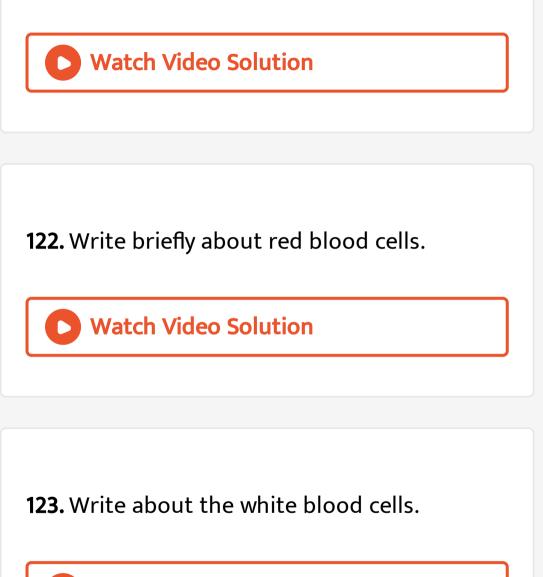
the help of a diagram.



119. What is neuron ? Draw a neuron and explain its parts.Watch Video Solution

120. Why do old people shiver more in winter when compared to youngsters? Is there any special arrangement to prevent the escape of heat energy during winter?

121. What are the functions of blood ?



124. Prepare a flow chart for Animal tissues.



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

126. Write the differences among the three

types of muscle fibres.

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

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

128. The tissue which makes connection

between organs is called

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

Answer:

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131. Multicellular gland is formed by

- A. Connective tissue
- B. Epithelial tissue
- C. Areolar tissue
- D. Adipose tissue

Answer:



132. The scales of fishes, reptiles and feathers of birds grow from which cells ?

A. Epithelial cells

- B. Connective tissue.
- C. Areolar cells
- D. Fibroblasts





133. Fibroblasts are cells present in

A. Cartilage

B. Bone

C. Areolar tissue

D. Ligament

Answer:



134. Bone is made up of

- A. calcium phosphate
- B. calcium carbonate
- C. calcium phosphate & calcium carbonate
- D. sodium carbonate

Answer:

135. Tissue found in the joints of bones, tip of ribs, tips of the nose, external ears and in trachea is

A. cartilage

B. bone

C. areolar tissue

D. ligament

Answer:

136. The tissue that connects bones at the joints is

A. tendon

B. ligament

C. cartilage

D. adipose tissue

Answer:

137. Fibres of ligament is made up of a protein

called

A. prothrombin

B. fibrinogen

C. heparine

D. collagen

Answer:

138. The colour of blood in cockroach

A. Red

B. White

C. Blue

D. Green

Answer:



139. Blue coloured blood is present in

A. Frog

- B. Whale
- C. Earthworm
- D. Snail

Answer:

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140. The substance that prevents blood clotting in blood vessels is

A. prothrombin

- B. fibrinogen
- C. heparine
- D. blood platelets

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

141. Red blood cells are red in colour due to

the presence of

A. haemoglobin

B. fibrinogen

C. prothrombin

D. plasma

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

142. The life span of red blood cell is

A. 130 days

B. 120 days

C. 12-13 days

D. 115 days

Answer:

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143. Scientist who discovered blood groups.

A. Karl Landsteiner

B. Carl Ericke

C. Malpighi

D. Robert Anges

Answer:



144. Red blood cells are generated from

A. adipocytes

B. heparine

C. pancreas

D. bone marrow of long bone

Answer:

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145. Identify the granulocyte.

A. Neutrophils

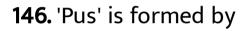
B. Monocyte

C. Lymphocytes

D. Osteocytes







A. Red blood cells

- B. White blood cells
- C. Adipocytes
- D. Osteocytes





147. Microscopic policemen are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer:

148. The white blood cells that act as scavengers are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Basophils

C. Monocytes

D. Neutrophils

Answer:

149. The cells that help in blood clot

A. Heparine

- B. Blood platelets
- C. Esinophils
- D. Basophils

Answer:



150. These blood group persons are universal

donors

A. 'AB' blood group

B. 'B' blood group

C. 'O' blood group

D. 'A' blood group

Answer:

151. The tissue that helps in increasing or decreasing the diameter of blood vessel

A. connective tissue

B. epithelial tissue

C. muscle tissue

D. blood

Answer:

152. Cardiac muscles are present in

A. Heart

B. Lung

C. Oesophagus

D. Lining of mouth

Answer:

153. Smooth muscle of involuntary muscle control

A. movement of food in Alimentary canal

B. contraction of blood vessels

C. relaxation of blood vessels

D. all the above

Answer:

154. Voluntary muscles are also known as

A. skeletal muscles

B. unstriated muscles

C. smooth muscles

D. all the above

Answer:



155. Identify the part in nerve cells.

A. Cell body

- B. Axon
- C. Dendrite
- D. All the above

Answer:

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156. Nissle granules are present in –

A. Cell body or Cyton

B. Axon

C. Dendrite

D. Myelin sheath

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

157. White blood cells are known as

A. Leucocytes

B. Erythrocytes

C. Osteocytes

D. Adipocytes

Answer:



158. Number of red blood cells present in 1 ml

of blood

A. 6 millions

B. 5 millions

C. 4 millions

D. 3 millions

Answer:



159. Cells from the lining of kidney tubules are

A. squamous epithelial cells

- B. columnar epithelial cells
- C. cuboidal epithelial cells

D. evoidal epithelial cells

Answer:

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160. RBC can live for days in blood

A. 12 days

B. 100 days

C. 13 days

D. 120 days





161.cells are called as scavengers.

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

Answer:



162. Universal donors are

A. 'A' group

B. 'B' group

C. 'AB' group

D. 'O' group

Answer:

163. Blood loss is prevented by

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Platelets

D. Plasma

Answer:

164. Universal recipients are

A. 'A' group

B. 'B' group

C. 'AB' group

D. 'O' group

Answer:

165. Adipose tissue stores

A. fats

B. proteins

C. carbohydrates

D. water

Answer:

166. Striated in its structure and involuntary in

action muscles present in

A. legs

B. alimentary canal

C. uterus

D. heart

Answer:

167. Cyton is the name for

A. nerve cell

B. cell body

C. axon

D. dendrites

Answer:

168. Because of alternate dark and light bands

the muscle is called as

A. smooth muscle

B. striated muscle

C. involuntary muscle

D. unstriated muscle

Answer:

169. The plasma of blood contains

A. Hormones

- **B.** Salts
- C. Water
- D. All the above

Answer:



170. The connective tissue that connects muscles to bone is called

A. Cartilage

B. Tendon

C. Ligament

D. None

Answer:

171. Blood is one type of

A. Muscular Tissue

B. Connective Tissue

C. Cartilage

D. Nervous Tissue

Answer:



172. The fluid matrix of the blood is called

A. Serum

B. Plasma

C. Granulocytes

D. Agranulocytes

Answer:

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173. The brain, spinal cord are composed of

- A. Muscular Tissue
- B. Cartilage Tissue
- C. Nervous Tissue
- D. Ligaments

Answer:

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174. The tissue that is present in Trachea is

A. Cartilage

B. Areolar Tissue

C. Adipose tissue

D. Nervous Tissue

Answer:

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175. Fat storing tissue that is present below

the skin and between internal organs

A. Areolar Tissue

B. Tendons

C. Adipose Tissue

D. Nervous Tissue

Answer:

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176. Fibroblasts are seen in

A. Areolar Tissue

B. Adipose Tissue

C. Muscle Tissue

D. Connective Tissue

Answer:

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177. Digestive and respiratory systems of several animals have hair like projections called, cilia. What type of tissue is present in cilia ?

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

Answer:

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178. Haversian canals can be seen in

A. Adipose Tissue

B. Bone

C. Cartilage

D. Blood

Answer:

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179. Antibodies are secreted by -

A. Monocytes

B. Lymphocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:

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180. Blood present in human body

A. 4 Lts

B. 3 Lts

C. 5 Lts

D. 8 Lts

Answer:

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181. Myocytes are seen in

- A. Non-striated muscles
- **B. Striated muscles**
- C. Cardiac muscles
- D. Adipose muscles





182. Mat cell can be seen in

A. Adipose tissue

B. Cartilage

C. Areolar tissue

D. Blood

Answer:



183. Grave yard of RBC

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Pancreas

D. Spleen

Answer:

184. The tissue that acts as insulator

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Cartilage

D. Bone

Answer:

185. Phagocytes are seen in

A. Adipose tissue

B. Areolar tissue

C. Bone

D. Cartilage

Answer:



186. Osteocytes are present in

A. Liver

B. Spleen

C. Bone marrow

D. Pancreas

Answer:

187. Read the following statements. a)Neutrophils are called microscopic policemen.b) Monocytes are called scavengers of the blood

A. a correct, b incorrect

B. b correct, a incorrect

C. Both a, b incorrect

D. Both a, b correct

Answer:





188. This is not a required material to identify your blood group.

A. Cotton

B. Disposal Needle

C. Bandage

D. 70% alcohol

Answer:

189. Which of the following are high in blood?

A. Monocytes

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

Answer:

190. Which of the following are less in blood ?

A. Neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. Basophils

D. Eosinophils

Answer:

191. Which of the following is not an ill effect

of haemoglobin ?

A. Anaemia

B. Heart problems

C. Blood clotting

D. Hotness of breath

Answer: