



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

### ANIMAL TISSUES

#### 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 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. Identify the types of tissue in the following:

Skin, bone, inner lining of kidney tubule.



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7. Why is the blood called a connective tissue?



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



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**9. Draw three types of muscle fibres**



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



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**11.** Draw a neatly labelled diagram of a neuron.



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**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?



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**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.



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**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?



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**17.** Which tissue gives definite shape to body of vertebrae?



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**18.** During winter, body shivers. Why?



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**19.** How many different types of tissues are present in animals?





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20. What is connective tissue?



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21. What is the use of muscular tissue?



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22. Where do we find epithelial tissue?





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**23.** What is stratified squamous epithelium?



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**24.** Where do we find cuboidal epithelial cells?



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**25.** What is granular epithelium?





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26. Where is columnar epithelium present?



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27. What are the functions of connective tissues?



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**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 ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** What are the three types of cells in Granulocytes ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** What are the two types of agranulocytes ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** What are the four major blood groups in human beings?



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**33. Who are universal recipients ?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**34. Who are universal donars ?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** The muscle tissue present in blood helps in ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** Based on their structure, location and function muscles are of how many types ?



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**37.** What are voluntary or controlled muscles ?





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**38.** Why is the voluntary muscle called skeletal muscle?



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Why is the voluntary muscle called striated muscle?



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**40.** What are the characteristic features of cells in voluntary muscle?



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** What are in voluntary muscles?



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** What are the characteristic features of involuntary of unstriated muscle?





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**43.** What are the characteristic features of cardiac muscle?



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**44.** What are the three different parts in nerve cells?



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**45.** What is Axon?



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**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?



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**48.** How do you appreciate the role of white blood cells in preventing diseases?



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**49.** How do you appreciate the role of muscles in body movements?



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**50.** How do you appreciate the adipose tissue in preventing heat loss from the body?



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** Which tissue's role would you appreciate in the absorption of digested food material?



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**52.** Which tissue gives definite shape to body of vertebrae?



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** Where is cartilage found ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** How does heart pump blood in 24 hours?



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** Where are Red blood cells formed when you are in mother's womb?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**



**57.** What are uses of muscle tissues in human beings ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** What is the function of muscle tissue in blood vessel?



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** During winter, body shivers. Why?



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**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?



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**62.** Are all tissues in our body smooth and soft?



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** If your skin burns or wounded, which tissue would be effected?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Where do we find epithelial tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** What is 'pus'?



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** What are granulocytes?



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** What are the modified epithelial cells ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** What are the two types of agranulocytes ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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**72.** What is the main function of WBC?



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**73.** Give two examples of cartilage.



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**74.** Name the muscle tissue that connects muscle to a bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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



**Watch Video Solution**



**77.** Write the functions of cartilage.



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**78.** Name the tissue that is present in the hump of a camel or blubber of whale.



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



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**80.** Name the types of Rh factors of human body.



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**81.** Name the tissue that is present in brain.



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**82.** What is called action potential ?



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**83.** What is the other name for Areolar tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Name the tissue that acts as insulator.



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** What is bone made of ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** Where do you find Osteocytes ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** Where you can see Haversian canal ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** Name the tissue that is present in embryos of several vertebrae.



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**89.** Where do you find contractile proteins ?



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**90.** What are the major parts of neuron?



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**91.** Name the only cells in our body, which do not have the ability of regeneration.



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**92.** Where do you see Nissl's granules ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Which nodes present at regular intervals on the nerve cells ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** What is a nerve ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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

tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** How do monocytes destroy the foreign materials ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**97.** What are corpuscles ?



**Watch Video Solution**



**98.** How many tissues are present in Animals ?

What are they ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Name the types of epithelial tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Write a short note on cartilage.



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** Write briefly about Ligament.



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Describe Adipose tissue with the help of a neat diagram.



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Write short note on Blood platelets.



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**104.** What are the components of blood plasma ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**105.** Who are universal recipients ? Who are universal donors ?



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**106.** How are proteins present in blood helpful to our body ?



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



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**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 ?



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**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 ?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** What is connective tissue ? What are the types of connective tissues ? Write their functions.



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** What is bone ? Describe structure and functions of bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**116.** Write a short note on striated muscles with the help of a diagram.



**Watch Video Solution**



**117.** Write briefly about involuntary muscles with the help of neat diagram.



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Write a short note on cardiac muscles with the help of a diagram.



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** What is neuron ? Draw a neuron and explain its parts.



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**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?



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** What are the functions of blood ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** Write briefly about red blood cells.



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Write about the white blood cells.



**Watch Video Solution**

124. Prepare a flow chart for Animal tissues.



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



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**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

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

**Answer:**



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**128.** The tissue which makes connection between organs is called

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Connective tissue

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

**Answer:**



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

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



D. Nervous 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:**



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**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

**Answer:**



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**133.** Fibroblasts are cells present in

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

**Answer:**



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**134.** Bone is made up of

A. calcium phosphate

B. calcium carbonate

C. calcium phosphate & calcium carbonate

D. sodium carbonate

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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**136.** The tissue that connects bones at the joints is

A. tendon

B. ligament

C. cartilage

D. adipose tissue

**Answer:**



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**137.** Fibres of ligament is made up of a protein called

A. prothrombin

B. fibrinogen

C. heparine

D. collagen

**Answer:**



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**138.** The colour of blood in cockroach

A. Red

B. White

C. Blue

D. Green

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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**141.** Red blood cells are red in colour due to the presence of

A. haemoglobin

B. fibrinogen

C. prothrombin

D. plasma

**Answer:**



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**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 Angus

**Answer:**



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**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

**Answer:**



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**146.** 'Pus' is formed by

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

**Answer:**



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**147.** Microscopic policemen are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

**Answer:**



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**148.** The white blood cells that act as scavengers are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Basophils

C. Monocytes

D. Neutrophils

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**149.** The cells that help in blood clot

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

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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**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:**



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**152.** Cardiac muscles are present in

A. Heart

B. Lung

C. Oesophagus

D. Lining of mouth

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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**154.** Voluntary muscles are also known as

- A. skeletal muscles
- B. unstriated muscles
- C. smooth muscles
- D. all the above

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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**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:**



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**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**160.** RBC can live for ..... days in blood

A. 12 days

B. 100 days

C. 13 days

D. 120 days

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**161.** .....cells are called as scavengers.

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Neutrophils

D. Basophils

**Answer:**



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**162.** Universal donors are

A. 'A' group

B. 'B' group

C. 'AB' group

D. 'O' group

**Answer:**



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**163.** Blood loss is prevented by

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Platelets

D. Plasma

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** Universal recipients are

A. 'A' group

B. 'B' group

C. 'AB' group

D. 'O' group

**Answer:**



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**165.** Adipose tissue stores

A. fats

B. proteins

C. carbohydrates

D. water

**Answer:**



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**166.** Striated in its structure and involuntary in action muscles present in

A. legs

B. alimentary canal

C. uterus

D. heart

**Answer:**



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**167.** Cyton is the name for

A. nerve cell

B. cell body

C. axon

D. dendrites

**Answer:**



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**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**169.** The plasma of blood contains

A. Hormones

B. Salts

C. Water

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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

A. Cartilage

B. Tendon

C. Ligament

D. None

**Answer:**



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**171.** Blood is one type of .....

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

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**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



**Answer:**



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**182.** Mat cell can be seen in .....

A. Adipose tissue

B. Cartilage

C. Areolar tissue

D. Blood

**Answer:**



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**183.** Grave yard of RBC .....

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Pancreas

D. Spleen

**Answer:**



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**184.** The tissue that acts as insulator

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Cartilage

D. Bone

**Answer:**



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**185.** Phagocytes are seen in .....

A. Adipose tissue

B. Areolar tissue

C. Bone

D. Cartilage

**Answer:**



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**186.** Osteocytes are present in

A. Liver

B. Spleen

C. Bone marrow

D. Pancreas

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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

- A. Cotton
- B. Disposal Needle
- C. Bandage
- D. 70% alcohol

**Answer:**



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**189.** Which of the following are high in blood?

A. Monocytes

B. Basophils

C. Eosinophils

D. Lymphocytes

**Answer:**



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**190.** Which of the following are less in blood ?

A. Neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. Basophils

D. Eosinophils

**Answer:**



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**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:**



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