



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

Animal Tissue

Exercise

1. The term tissue was introduced by

A. Marcello Malpighi

B. Mayer

C. Bichat

D. Ruysch

Answer:



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2. A tissue is made up of

A. Many type of cells

B. One or many types of cells

C. Two types of cells

D. One type of cells

Answer:



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3. The term epithelium was given by

A. Ruysch

B. Bichat

C. M. Malpighi

D. Robert Hooke

Answer:



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4. Blood capillaries are lined by

A. Haemocytes

B. Oxyntic cells

C. Parietal cells

D. Endothelial cells

Answer:



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5. Reproductive cells are made up of which of the following epithelial cells.

A. Cuboidal

B. Columnar

C. Squamous

D. Sensory

Answer:



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6. Brush border is the peculiarity of

- A. Secretory cells
- B. Nerve cells
- C. Absorptive cells
- D. Blood cells

Answer:



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7. In which type of tissue, the cell are rested on basement membrane

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

Answer:



8. Internally, stomach and intestine are lined by which type of cells.

- A. Squamous
- B. Columnar
- C. Stratified
- D. Pseudostratified

Answer:



9. In vertebrate body, gland is originated from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. All of these

Answer:



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10. Simple tissue is defined as

A. Group of similar cells which are common
in origin

B. Different types of cells performing same
function

C. Different types of cells performing
different functions

D. Organised group of cells performing
many functions

Answer:



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11. Inner lining of urinary bladder is of

- A. Simple squamous
- B. Transitional
- C. Simple columnar
- D. Neurosecretory

Answer:



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12. Compound tissue is defined as

A. Similar types of cells held together by
connective tissue

B. Different types of cells which are
different in structure and function

C. Similar cells at different regions
performing many functions

D. Different types of cells performing one
function

Answer:



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13. Epithelial cells get nutrient material from.

- A. Neighbouring cells
- B. Underlying tissue
- C. Lymph vessels
- D. Blood vessels

Answer:



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14. Compound stratified epithelium is found in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Trachea

D. Pharynx

Answer:



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15. Which of the following is present in alveoli of lungs?

- A. Simple columnar epithelium
- B. Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C. Simple squamous epithelium
- D. Sensory epithelium

Answer:



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16. Which of the following statement is true for epithelia?

A. They lack apical specialization

B. They are incapable of performing absorptive function

C. They demonstrate weak adhesion between cells

D. They may be derived from any of the embryonic germ layers

Answer:



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17. Which type of tissue forms gland.

- A. Epithelial
- B. Connective
- C. Nervous
- D. Muscle

Answer:



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18. The type of epithelium found in oesophagus vagina and urethra is

- A. Ciliated epithelium
- B. Stratified squamous epithelium
- C. Stratified columnar epithelium
- D. Glandular epithelium

Answer:



19. Nonkeratinised stratified squamous epithelium is found in

A. Epidermis of skin of land vertebrates

B. Oral cavity and pharynx

C. Vagina and cervix

D. Both b and c

Answer:



20. Ciliated epithelium occurs in

- A. Kindney and trachea
- B. Trachea and lungs
- C. Trachea and liver
- D. Trachea and uterus

Answer:



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21. Epithelial tissue is

- A. Highly vascularised
- B. Partly vascularised
- C. Non-vascularised
- D. None of these

Answer:



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22. Histiocytes of connective tissue perform the function as

- A. Phagocytic
- B. Secretory
- C. Absorptive
- D. Produce fibers

Answer:



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23. Mast cells are found in

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

Answer:



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24. Maximum intercellular substance is found in

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

Answer:



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25. Dermis of the skin is formed of

- A. Areolar connective tissue
- B. Muscular connective tissue
- C. Fluid connective tissue
- D. Adipose connective tissue

Answer:



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26. Yellow fibers are made up of

A. Ossein

B. Elastin

C. Chondrin

D. Collagen

Answer:



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27. Perichondrium occurs in

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Dried bone

D. Decalcified bone

Answer:



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28. Calcified cartilage is present in

A. Pinna

B. Suprascapula

C. Ends of bones

D. Intervertebral discs

Answer:



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29. The process of bone formation is called

A. Ossification

B. Clacification

C. Calcination

D. None of these

Answer:



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30. Matrix of cartilage is secreted by

A. Chondrocytes

B. Chondroblasts

C. Osteocytes

D. Histiocytes

Answer:



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31. Lacuna of bone contains

- A. Many chondrocytes
- B. Many osteocytes
- C. Two osteocytes
- D. One osteocyte

Answer:



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32. Major protein of connective tissue is

A. Myosin

B. Melanin

C. Collagen

D. Keratin

Answer:



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33. A Haversian system comprises of all but no

A. Haversian canal

B. Lacuna

C. Lamella

D. nephrons

Answer:



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34. The process of formation of blood cells from bone marrow is called

- A. Haemolysis
- B. Erythroblastosis
- C. Haemopoiesis
- D. None of these

Answer:



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35. Membrane surrounding bone is

- A. Endosteum
- B. Periosteum
- C. Perichondrium
- D. Pericardium

Answer:



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36. Lymph differs from blood in possessing

A. Only WBC

B. More RBC and WBC

C. More RBC and few WBC

D. More WBC and few RBC

Answer:



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37. Histamine secreting cells are found in

A. Connective tissue

B. Lungs

C. Muscular tissue

D. Nervous tissue

Answer:



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38. Pericardium of heart is composed of

A. Yellow elastic tissue

B. White fibrous tissue

C. Reticular tissue

D. Areolar tissue

Answer:



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39. The tissue present in camel hump is

A. Skeletal

B. Adipose

C. Muscular

D. Areolar

Answer:



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40. Strongest cartilage is

A. Fibrous

B. Elastic

C. Hyaline

D. Fibro-elastic

Answer:



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41. Intervertebral discs are composed of

- A. Hyaline cartilage
- B. Fibrous cartilage
- C. Elastic cartilage
- D. None of these

Answer:



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42. Most abundant type of cartilage in the body is

- A. Elastic
- B. Fibrous
- C. Hyaline
- D. Ossified

Answer:



43. Fat is abundant in

A. Areolar tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Lymph glands

Answer:



44. Hardest substance of the body is

A. Bone

B. Enamel

C. Cartilage

D. Tendon

Answer:



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45. Cells occurring in bones are

- A. Osteoblasts
- B. Osteocytes
- C. Chondroblasts
- D. Chondrocytes

Answer:



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46. Main haemopoietic tissue of human embryo is

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Bone

D. Kidney

Answer:



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47. Which of the following cells are called as bone dissolving cells

A. Osteocytes

B. Osteoblasts

C. Osteoclasts

D. Osteons

Answer:



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48. Matrix of bone contain

A. Chondrin

B. Osteon

C. Auxin

D. Ossein

Answer:



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49. Softest tissue is

A. Nerve

B. Muscle

C. Blood

D. Skin

Answer:



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50. Embryonic connective tissue is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesogloea

D. Mesenchyme

Answer:



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51. Cartilage is

- A. Non vascular
- B. Poorly vascular
- C. Highly vascular
- D. Keratinised

Answer:



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52. Matrix of hyaline cartilage contains

A. Collagen

B. Chondrin

C. Ossein

D. All of these

Answer:



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53. Loose connective tissue is

A. Areolar

B. Adipose

C. Blood

D. Cartilage

Answer:



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54. Yellow fibers are present in

A. Bundles

B. Single and branched

C. Single and unbranched

D. Reticular fashion

Answer:



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55. Supportive connective tissue is

A. Cartilage

B. Bone

C. Ligament

D. a and b

Answer:



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56. The lymph serves to

A. Transport oxygen to brain

B. Transport CO_2 to lungs

C. Return WBCs and RBCs to lymph nodes

D. Return the interstitial fluid to the blood

Answer:



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57. Which of the following statements is true regarding adipose tissue.

A. White fat yield more energy than brown fat

B. White fat cells are multilocular

C. Brown fat cells are monolocular

D. Fat yield twice energy as compared to carbohydrates

Answer:



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58. Red bone marrow occurs in membrane of bones such as:

A. All flat bones of skull, vertebrae, ribs and sternum

B. Only in centrum of vertebrae

C. Only on centrum of vertebrae and skull

D. None of these

Answer:



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59. Sarcolemma is the outer membrane of

A. Muscle fibre

B. Nerve fibre

C. Cartilage

D. Collagen fibre

Answer:



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60. Which one possesses striated muscles

A. Gall bladder

B. Bronchial wall

C. Leg muscles

D. Lungs

Answer:



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61. Myofibril shows dark and light bands in

A. Involuntary muscles

B. Unstriated muscles

C. Striped muscles

D. Visceral muscles

Answer:



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62. Myosin filaments are localized in

A. H. band

B. A band

C. I band

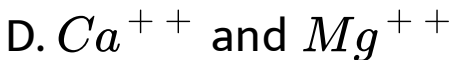
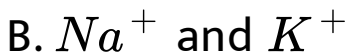
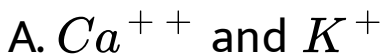
D. Z band

Answer:



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63. Chemical ions responsible for muscle contraction are



Answer:



64. Cardiac muscle is structurally different from smooth muscle because it

- A. Is branched
- B. Is involuntary
- C. Has a single nucleus
- D. Does not fatigue

Answer:



65. The most abundant tissue in the body is

A. Muscular

B. Nervous

C. Vascular

D. Epithelial

Answer:



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66. Smooth muscle is found in all the sites except.

A. Gastrointestinal tract

B. Fallopian tube

C. Blood vessels

D. Eye ball muscles

Answer:



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67. Light bands of muscle fibers are made of the protein

A. Tubulin

B. Myosin

C. Actin

D. Myoglobin

Answer:



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68. Cardiac muscles contract

- A. Quickly and they fatigue
- B. Rhythmically and are never fatigued
- C. Slowly and are not fatigued
- D. Slowly and they fatigue

Answer:



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69. Cardiac sphincter is circular band of

A. Striated muscles

B. Smooth muscles

C. Cardiac muscles

D. All of these

Answer:



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70. Bundle of striated muscle fibers are enclosed in

A. Periosteum

B. Perimysium

C. Epimysium

D. Endomysium

Answer:



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71. Sliding filament theory of muscle contraction was given by

A. H.F. Huxley

B. A.F. Huxley

C. A.S. Gyorgyi

D. H. Huxley, and J, Hanson

Answer:



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72. Smooth muscle fibers are found in

A. Iris

B. Eye muscles

C. Tongue

D. Thigh

Answer:



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73. What is not true for smooth muscle fibers

A. Spindle shaped

B. Under ANS

C. Syncytial

D. Structurally simple

Answer:



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74. Number of skeletal muscles present in human body are

A. 700

B. 650

C. 639

D. 620

Answer:



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75. During muscular contraction

A. ATP is broken down

B. ATP is formed

C. GTP is broken down

D. None of these

Answer:



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76. Striated muscle contracts by

A. Sliding of actin filaments over myosin

filaments

B. Sliding of myosin filaments over actin

filaments

C. Pulling together of myosin filaments

D. Pulling together of actin filaments

Answer:



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77. Which of the following is a sub-unit of myosin?

A. Heavy and light meromyosin

B. Troponin

C. Tropomyosin

D. Desmin

Answer:



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78. Neurofibrils are present in

A. Muscle

B. Axon of neuron

C. Connective tissue

D. Cyton of neuron

Answer:



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79. Collateral fibers are given out along its way
in

A. Muscle fibre

B. Axon

C. Dendron

D. Dendrites

Answer:



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80. Unipolar neurons

- A. Nerve cell with one dendron
- B. Nerve cell with many dendrons
- C. Nerve cells without dendron
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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81. Nissl's granules are absent in

- A. Dendrons and dendrites
- B. Cyton
- C. Dendrons and cyton
- D. Axon

Answer:



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82. Power of regeneration is poor in

- A. Brain cell
- B. Bone cell
- C. Chondroblast
- D. Striated muscle

Answer:



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83. Transmitter substance released at the synapse is

- A. Secretin
- B. Cholecystokinin
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Acetylcholine

Answer:



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84. Most of the neurons of our body are

A. Unipolar

B. Bipolar

C. Multipolar

D. Pseudopolar

Answer:



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85. Nerve cells do not divide because they lacks

A. Nucleus

B. Golgibody

C. Centrosome

D. Mitochondria

Answer:



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86. Neuroglia in nervous system is a type of

A. Connective tissue

B. Vascular tissue

C. Muscular tissue

D. Epithelial tissue

Answer:



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87. The bundles of nerve fibers are called

A. Fasciculi

B. Epineurium

C. Perineurium

D. Neurilemma

Answer:



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88. Nodes of Ranvier are

A. Areas of swellings of axons

B. Areas of nerve fiber where myelin sheath is absent

C. Nodes formed in striated muscles

D. Areas found in the stomach wall

Answer:



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89. Multipolar neuron are

A. With one dendron and one axon

B. With many dendrons and one axon

C. With one dendron and no axon

D. With many denrons and no axon

Answer:



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90. Bipolar neurons are present in

A. Skin tactile corpuscles

B. Spinal cord

C. Retina of eye

D. All the above

Answer:



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91. The efferent part of a neuron is

A. Dendron

B. Axon

C. Cyton

D. Dendrite

Answer:



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92. Nissl's granules are made of

A. Ribosomes

B. SER

C. DNA

D. Golgibodies

Answer:



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93. Non myelinated nerve fibers occur in

- A. Cranial nerves
- B. Autonomous nerves
- C. Optic nerves
- D. Spinal nerves

Answer:



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94. Which one of the following is the most abundant protein in the animals ?

A. Lectin

B. Insulin

C. Haemoglobin

D. Collagen

Answer:



95. Cuboidal epithelium with brush border of microvilli is found in

- A. proximal convoluted tubule of nephron
- B. eustachian tube
- C. lining of intestine
- D. ducts of salivary glands

Answer:



96. The study of structure and arrangement of tissue is called as.....

A. anatomy

B. histology

C. microbiology

D. morphology

Answer:



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97. Which of the following glands is both exocrine and endocrine

A. Sebaceous

B. Mammary

C. Pancreas

D. Pituitary

Answer:



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98.cell junction in mediated by integrin.

A. Gap

B. Hemidesmosomes

C. Desmosomes

D. Adherens

Answer:



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99. The protein found in cartilage is.....

A. Ossein

B. Haemoglobin

C. Chondrin

D. Renin

Answer:



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100. Find the odd one out.

A. Thyroid gland

B. Pituitary gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Salivary gland

Answer:



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101. Which one of the following types of cells is involved in making of the inner walls of large blood vessels?

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

Answer:



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102. To which one of the following categories does adipose tissue belong?

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Muscular

D. Neural

Answer:



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103. Which one of the following is not a connective tissue?

A. Bone

B. Cartilage

C. Blood

D. Muscles

Answer:



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104. Match the followings and choose the correct option

A. Adipose tissue	i) Nose
B. Stratified epithelium	ii) Blood
C. Hyaline cartilage	iii) Skin
D. Fluid connective tissue	iv) Fat storage

A. A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

B. A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

C. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

D. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

Answer:



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105. From evolution point of view, the tissue which originated first is

A. connective

B. Epithelial

C. Muscular

D. Nervous

Answer:



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106. The gall bladder is lined by

- A. simple ciliated epithelium
- B. simple columnar epithelium
- C. simple cuboidal epithelium
- D. simple squamous epithelium

Answer:



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107. Tendon and ligaments belongs to

- A. Muscular tissue
- B. Elastic connective tissue
- C. Dense connective tissue
- D. Areolar connective tissue

Answer:



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108. Volkmann's canal connects.

A. Osteocytes matrix

B. Different bones

C. Haversian canal with matrix

D. Haversian canal with other Haversian
canals

Answer:



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109. Membrane lining the marrow cavity is

A. Endosteum

B. Periosteum

C. Perichondrium

D. Pericardium

Answer:



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110. Sarcromere is the area between two

A. H zones

B. Z lines

C. A bands

D. I bands

Answer:



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111. Which one of the following proteins is found in the thick filaments of skeletal muscle.

A. Actin

B. Myosin

C. Troponin

D. Tropomyosin

Answer:



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112. Smooth muscles are

A. Involuntary, spindle shaped, uninucleated, tapering

B. Myosin

C. Involuntary, cylindrical, multinucleated

D. Voluntary, branched, uninucleate

Answer:



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113. Intercalated discs are found in..... .

A. Skeletal muscle fibres

B. Smooth muscle fibres

C. Cardiac muscle fibre

D. None of these

Answer:



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114. Nervous tissue originated from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. b and c

Answer:



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115. Schwann cells are present around.

A. Non medullated never fibre

B. Medullated nerve fibre

C. a and b

D. none of these

Answer:



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116. Functional connection between axon of one neuron with dendrites of another neuron is called.

A. Synapse

B. Sinongium

C. Synapsis

D. Synapta

Answer:



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117. The word tissue has derived from

A. English

B. Latin

C. Greece

D. French

Answer:



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118. Irritability and conductivity are maximum developed in

- A. Muscular cell
- B. Nervous cells
- C. Connective tissue
- D. None of these

Answer:



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119. Match the column

Column I	Column II
A. Cartilage	1. Neurilemma
B. Bone	2. Sarcolemma
C. Muscle fibre	3. Perichondrium
D. Neuron	4. Periosteum
	5. Pericardium

	A	B	C	D
a.	3	4	2	1
b.	3	5	2	1
c.	3	4	2	5
d.	3	4	1	2



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120. Afferent nerve fibres carries impulse from

A. CNA to sensory organs

B. Sensory organs to CNS

C. CNS to effector organs

D. Efferent fibres to brain

Answer:



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121. The packing cells around nerve cells in brain are called

A. Histocytes

B. Mast cells

C. Matrix

D. Neuroglia cells

Answer:



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122. The colour of the collagen fibres in connective tissue are..... .

A. Red

B. Yellow

C. White

D. Brown

Answer:



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123. Avascular tissue is

A. Epithelial

B. Connective

C. Muscular

D. Nervous

Answer:



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124. Bone forming cells are

A. Osteocytes

B. Osteoblasts

C. Osteoclasts

D. Chondrioblasts

Answer:



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125. Compound squamous epithelium occurs
in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Trachea

D. Pharynx

Answer:



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126. A tissue in which matrix is the source of structural and functional performance is

A. Muscular

B. Epithelial

C. Connective

D. Nervous

Answer:



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127. Cells of peritoneum comprise

A. Ciliated

B. Columnar

C. Glandular

D. Squamous

Answer:



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128. What is not true for smooth muscle fibers

A. Spindle shaped

B. Under ANS

C. Syncytial

D. Non striated

Answer:



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129. Germinal epithelium of ovary is formed of

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

Answer:



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130. Muscles immune to fatigue are

- A. Striped
- B. Unstripped
- C. Cardiac
- D. Eye muscles

Answer:



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131. Which one is connected with connective tissue alone.

A. Cartilage, adipose tissue and blood

B. Bone, tendon and muscle

C. Blood, bone and epidermis

D. Blood, bone and skin

Answer:



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132. In a nerve cell, proteins are synthesised in

A. Axon

B. Cell body

C. Dendron

D. synapse

Answer:



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133. Branched tubular gland is

A. Salivary

B. Sebaceous

C. Gastric

D. Sweat

Answer:



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134. Actin filament is made up of

A. Myosin and troponin

B. Troponin and tropomyosin

C. Actin and Tropomyosin

D. Actin, troponin and tropomyosin

Answer:



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135. Which of the following cells of connective tissue secrete antibodies.

- A. Plasma cells
- B. Mast cells
- C. Reticular cells
- D. Adipose cells

Answer:



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136. Choose correctly match pair.

A. Tendon specialized connective tissue

B. Adipose tissue Dense connective tissue

C. Areolar tissue loose connective tissue

D. Cartilage fluid connective tissue

Answer:



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137. The function of gap junction is to

A. separate two cells from each other

B. Stop substances from leakage across

C. performing cementing to keep
neighboring cells together

D. Faciliate communication between
adjoining cells by conencting the
cytoplasm for rapid transfer of ions and
some molecules

Answer:



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138. The ciliated columnar epithelial cells in human are known to occur in

- A. Eustachian tube, and stomach lining
- B. Bronchioles and fallopian tube
- C. Bile duct and oesophagus
- D. Fallopian tube and urethra

Answer:



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139. Which cells do not form layer and remain structurally separate?

A. Epithelial cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Nerve cells

D. Gland cells

Answer:



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140. Four healthy people in their twenties got involved in injuries resulting in damage and death of few cells of following which of the cell are least likely replaced by new cells?

A. liver cells

B. Neurons

C. Malpighian layer of the skin

D. Osteocytes

Answer:



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141. Basement membrane is made up of

- A. Non-cell product of epithelial cells
- B. Epidermal cell only
- C. Endodermal cell only
- D. b and c

Answer:



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142. The layer of actively dividing cells of skin is termed as

A. Stratum compactum

B. Stratum corneum

C. Stratum malpighii

D. Stratum lucidum

Answer:



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143. Formation of cartilage bones involves.

A. Deposition of bony matter by osteoblast
and resorption by chondroclast

B. Deposition of bony matter by
osteoclasts

C. Deposition of bony matter by osteocytes
only

D. Deposition of bony matter by osteoblast
only.

Answer:



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144. ATPase enzyme needed for muscle contraction is located in

A. Actin

B. Troponin

C. Myosin

D. Actinin

Answer:



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145. Which of the following cartilage lacks parichondrium.

A. Hyaline

B. Elastic

C. fibrous

D. a and c

Answer:



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Example

1. What is the tissue?



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2. Where is squamous epithelial tissue located?



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3. Enlist the function of bones.



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4. When do transitional cells change their shape?



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5. Explain the basic structure of epithelial tissue and mention its types.



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6. Epithelial tissue has good capacity of regeneration. Give reason.



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7. Write a note on glandular epithelial tissue.



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8. How do cell junctions help in functioning of epithelial tissue.



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9. Bone is stronger than cartilage. Give reasons.





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10. Explain histological structure of mammalian bone.



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11. How many skeletal muscles are present in the human body.



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12. How can exercise improve your muscular system?



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13. Compare and contrast between various types of muscles.



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14. Distinguish between medullated nerve fibre and non medullated nerve fibre.



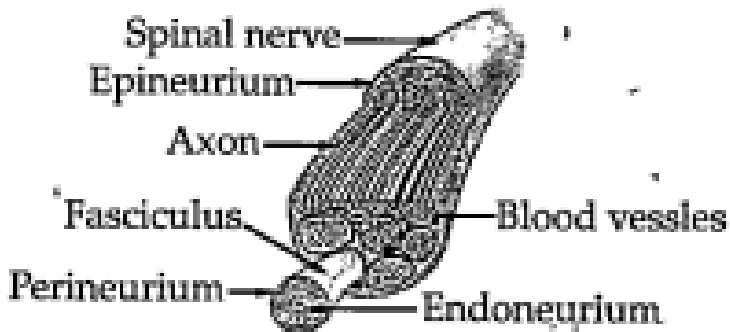
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15. Classify neurons on the basis of number of processes given out from cyton with examples.



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16. Observe and Discuss

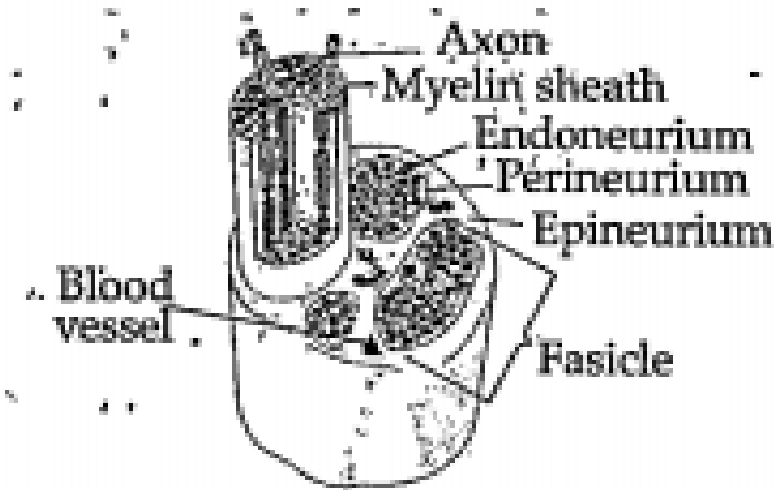


Covering of a Spinal Nerve



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17. Observe and Discuss



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18. Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Inner lining of the intestine.



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19. Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Heart wall



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20. Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Skin



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21. Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Nerve cord



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22. Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Inner lining of the buccal cavity.



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23. Why do animals in cold regions have a layer of fat below their skin.



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24. What enables the ear pinna to be folded and twisted while the nose tip can't be twisted?



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25. Sharad touched a hot plate by mistake and took away his hand quickly. Can you recognize the tissue and its type responsible for it?



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26. Priya got injured in an accident and hurt her long bone and later on she was also diagnosed with anaemia. What could be the probable reason?



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27. Supriya stepped out into the bright street from a cinema theatre. In response, her eye pupil shrunk. Identify the muscle responsible for the same.



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28. A muscle fibre tapers at both ends and not show striations. Name the muscle?



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29. What is cell junction? Explain the different types of cell junctions.



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30. What is cell junction? Explain the different types of cell junctions.



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31. With the help of neat labelled diagram, describe the structure of areolar connective tissue.



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32. Describe the structure of a Multipolar neuron.



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33. Distinguish between smooth muscles and skeletal muscles.

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34. Complete the following table:

Cell/Tissue/Muscles	Functions
1. Cardiac muscles	1. _____
2. _____	2. Connect skeletal muscles to bones
3. Chondroblast cells	3. _____
4. _____	4. Secrete heparin and histamine

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35. Match the following:

'A' Group	'B' Group.
1. Muscle	a. Perichondrium
2. Bone	b. Sarcolemma
3. Nerve cell	c. Periosteum
4. Cartilage	d. Neurilemma



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36. The body of sponges does not possess tissue level of organisation though it is made of thousands of cells. Comment.



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37. Structural organisation in animals attains different levels as cell organ system. What is missing in this chain? Mention the significance of such an organisation.



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38. Stratified epithelial cells have limited role in secretion. Justify their role in our skin.



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39. How does cell junction facilitate intercellular communication.



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40. Why are blood, bone and cartilage called connective tissue?



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41. Why are neurons called excitable cells?
Mention special features of the membrane of the neuron?



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42. What is special about tissue present in the heart?



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43. Write down the common features of the connective tissue. On the basis of structure and function, differentiate between bones and cartilages.



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44. What are the cellular components of blood?



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45. Distinguish between

simple epithelium and compound epithellum.



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46. Distinguish between

Cardiac muscle and striated muscle.



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47. Distinguish between: Dense regular connective tissue and dense irregular connective tissue.



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48. Distinguish between
Adipose and blood tissue



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49. Distinguish between

simple gland and compound gland.



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50. Mark the odd one in each series.

Areolar tissue : Blood : Neuron : Tendon



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51. Mark the odd one in each series.

RBC : WBC : Platelets : Cartilage



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52. Mark the odd one in each series.

Exocrine : Endocrine : Salivary gland : Ligament



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53. Match the terms in column I with those in column II:

Column - I	Column-II
a. Compound epithelium	iii. Bone
f. Osteocytes	vii. Skin



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