



## BIOLOGY

# BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

## Animal Tissue

### Example

1. Define tissue.



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2. Define Organs.



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3. Define Organ system.



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4. Define Histology.



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5. How are cells classified in a multi-cellular organism?



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6. Who is the 'Father of Histology'?



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7. What are the different kinds of tissues seen in animals?



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8. Give the characteristics of Epithelial Tissue.



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9. Give the functions of Epithelial Tissue.



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**10.** With the help of the flow chart show the different types of Epithelial Tissues.



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**11.** What is Simple Epithelium? State its function.



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**12.** Write a note on Squamous epithelium.



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**13.** Write a note on Cuboidal Epithelium.



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**14.** Describe the structure, function and location of columnar epithelium.



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**15.** Give the function of microvilli. How are they different from cilia?



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**16.** Describe in detail about the structure, function and location of ciliated epithelium tissue.



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**17.** Write short note on Ciliated epithelium tissue.



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**18.** Write a note on glandular epithelial tissue.



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**19.** Write a note on glandular epithelial tissue.



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**20.** Give one example each of exocrine and endocrine gland.



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**21.** Describe the structure, function and location of columnar epithelium.



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**22.** How does Germinal epithelial tissue differ from other epithelial tissue?



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**23.** Which are the different types of compound epithelial tissue. Explain in detail.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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**25.** When do transitional cells change their shape?



**Watch Video Solution**

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



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Epithelial tissue has good capacity of regeneration. Give reason.



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**28.** How do cell junctions help in functioning of epithelial tissue.



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**29.** How does cell junction facilitate intercellular communication.



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**30.** Give example of unicellular and multicellular gland.



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**31.** Which type of epithelial tissue is present in the nasal cavities and why?



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**32.** Why should an organism be made of different kind of cells?



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Differentiate between: Simple and Compound epithelium.



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** Differentiate between: Cuboidal and Columnar epithelium.



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** Differentiate between: Ciliated and Non-ciliated columnar epithelium.



**Watch Video Solution**



**36.** Differentiate between: Endocrine and Exocrine glands.



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**37.** Explain a connective tissue in brief.



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** Give functions of connective tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** With the help of flow chart, classify connective tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Describe various types of cells and fibres present in areolar connective tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** Distinguish between White Fibres and Yellow Fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** Give location, structure and function of adipose tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** What is the function of mast cells?



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** What is the role of macrophages in connective tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** What is the advantage of brown adipose tissue in animals?



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** Animals like whale have very thick blubber. Give reasons.



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**47.** What is Achilles tendon? What is the significant symptom faced on its injury?



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Give the difference between a tendon and ligament.



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** Write a short note on Dense Connective Tissue.



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**50.** Distinguish between: Dense regular connective tissue and dense irregular connective tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** Cartilage is



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



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**53.** Describe the various types of cartilages, with the help of a suitable diagram.



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**54.** Write short note on: Hyaline cartilage



**Watch Video Solution**



**55. Write short note on: Elastic cartilage**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56. Write short note on: Fibro cartilage**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57. Write short note on: Calcified cartilage**



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**58.** Tabulate the distinguish features of different types of cartilage.



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**59.** Explain histological structure of mammalian bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** Describe the structure and function of mammalian bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Describe the two types of bones present in human body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** Bone is stronger than cartilage. Give reasons.



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** As we grow old, cartilage becomes rigid. Give reasons.



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Differentiate between Spongy and Compact bones.



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** Write a note on types of Bone Marrow.



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Enlist the function of bones.



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** Write a note on bone cells.



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** Differentiate between Cartilage and Bone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** How many skeletal muscles are present in the human body.



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**70.** How can exercise improve your muscular system?



**Watch Video Solution**

**71.** Give the characteristics of muscular tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**72.** What are the different types of muscles?



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**73.** Describe in detail, the fine structure of a striated muscle fibre.



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the location and structure of striated



muscle fibre.



**Watch Video Solution**

**75.** Enlist the functions of striated muscle fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** Which are the two types of skeletal muscles on the basis of pigment?



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**77.** Striated muscles get fatigued very soon.

Give reasons.



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**78.** How do muscles obtain their oxygen.



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** Which is the basic unit of striated muscle fibres?



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Define Sacromere.



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**81.** Differentiate between Isotropic bands and Anisotropic bands.



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the location and structure of nonstriated muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**83.** Give the functions of Non-striated muscle fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**84.** Describe the structure, location and function of cardiac muscle fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** What are the unique features of cardiac muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** What is the difference between myogenic and neurogenic heart?



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** What is Intercalated discs? What is their function?



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** Give the characteristic of Nervous tissue.



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Compare and contrast between various types of muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**90.** Distinguish between:

Striated muscles and Non-striated muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** Write difference between A-band and I-band.



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** Describe the structure of a Multipolar neuron.



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**93.** What is a myelinated nerve fibre?







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**94.** How are neurons classified on the basis of their functions.



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**95.** What is saltatory conduction?



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**96.** In a medullated nerve fibre, the conduction of impulses takes place at a fast rate. Give reason.



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**97.** Differentiate between Medullated (myelinated) and Non-Medullated (Non-myelinated) nerve fibres.



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Write difference between Axon and Dendrites.



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Give an example of myelinated and non-myelinated nerve fibre.



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**100.** What is Synapse?





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**101.** With the help of neat and labelled diagram explain 'Synapse'?



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



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**103.** Explain the structure of nerve cell



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



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Heart wall



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Skin



**Watch Video Solution**

**107.** Identify the name the type of tissues in the following. Nerve cord



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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**111.** 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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**112.** 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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**113.** 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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## Exercise

1. The non cellular membrane found in epithelial tissue is..... .

A. perichondrium

B. periosteum

C. endosteum

D. basement membrane

**Answer:**



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**2. Intercellular matrix is minimum in..... .**

- A. aerolar tissue
- B. bone
- C. carilage
- D. muscular tissue

**Answer:**



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**3. Ciliated epithelium is found in..... .**

A. fallopian tube and trachea

B. kidney and trachea

C. lung and trachea

D. liver and trachea

**Answer:**



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

A. red

B. yellow

C. white

D. colourless

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The white fibres are chemically composed of..... .

A. myosin

B. elastin

C. collagen

D. actin

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. Most abundant connective tissue type is..... .

A. areolar

B. fibrous

C. adipose

D. vascular

**Answer:**



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7. Canaliculi are..... .

- A. tubes connecting adjacent osteocytes
- B. tubes connecting Haversian canals with bone marrow.
- C. fibres joining adjacent neurons
- D. fibres of ligament connective tissue

**Answer:**



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8. The longitudinal canals of a bone are called..... .

- A. Marrow cavity
- B. Eustachian canal
- C. Volkmann's canals
- D. Haversian canals

**Answer:**



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9. The structural and functional unit of striated muscle fibres is..... .

A. sacromere

B. sarcolemma

C. sarcoplasm

D. myofibril

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. Heart is made up of..... .

- A. skeletal tissue
- B. muscular tissue
- C. cardiac muscles
- D. adipose tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Below the skin, the fat is in the form of..... .

- A. lipoprotein
- B. adipose tissue
- C. mucous layer
- D. lymphoid tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. The matrix of bone is..... .

A. pectin

B. osteoid

C. chondrin

D. chitin

**Answer:**



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**13.** Pavement Epithelium is another name for..... .

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

**Answer:**



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**14.** Only type of unicellular glands in mammals is..... .

A. unilet cells

B. hobbit cells

C. goblet cells

D. mast cells

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. ....are elastic fibres.

- A. White fibres
- B. Yellow fibres
- C. Reticular fibres
- D. Pink fibres

**Answer:**



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**16.** Phagocytosis is exhibited by..... .

A. mast cells

B. macrophages

C. fibroblasts

D. fat cells

**Answer:**



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17. Cartilage has a outermost layer of..... .

A. perichondrium

B. periosteum

C. stratum corneum

D. epichondrium

**Answer:**



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**18.** Pubic symphysis is formed by.....in adult males.

- A. elastic cartilage
- B. fibrous cartilage
- C. calcified cartilage
- D. hyaline cartilage

**Answer:**



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**19.** Which of these is a haemopoietic organ?

A. Liver

B. Gall bladder

C. Bone

D. Cartilage

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Ossein is a part of..... .

A. bone

B. cartilage

C. areolar tissue

D. blood

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Bone is connected by another movable bone by..... .

A. tendon

B. yellow fibre

C. ligament

D. white fibre

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22.** Contraction of muscle cells are due to..... .

A. sarcoplasm

B. sarcolemma

C. myofibrils

D. sarcofibrils

**Answer:**



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**23.** Hensen's zone lies..... .

A. in the A band

B. in the I band

C. between A and I band

D. both a and b

**Answer:**



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**24.** Intercalated discs are found in..... .

A. cardiac muscle

B. skeletal muscle



C. smooth muscle

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**25.** Cell membrane of neuron is called..... .

A. sarcolemma

B. neurolemma

C. neuroplasm

D. neurofibril

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Junction of two neurons is called..... .

A. bridge

B. cell junction

C. synapse

D. plasmodesmata

**Answer:**



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**27. Which is not a part of bone tissue?**

A. Lacuna

B. Osteocyte

C. Canaliculi

D. Perichondrium

**Answer:**



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**28.** In bone, lamellae are..... .

- A. cavity in matrix
- B. thin canals
- C. concentric layers of matrix
- D. bone marrow cavity

**Answer:**



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**29.** Unstriated muscles are found in..... .

A. neck

B. urinary bladder

C. arms

D. fingers

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** The white fibres are chemically composed of..... .

A. myosin

B. collagen

C. elastin

D. actin

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Histology is the study of..... .

A. history

B. male anatomy

C. tissue

D. histamines

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** Intercellular matrix is minimum in..... .

- A. epithelial tissue
- B. connective tissue
- C. muscular tissue
- D. nervous tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Brush border is formed by..... .

- A. microvilli



B. macrovilli

C. mitochondria

D. matrix

**Answer:**



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**34.** Fibres of connective tissue are secreted by..... .

A. mast cells

B. macrophages

C. fibroblasts

D. fibrinogen

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** Which among these is amoeboid?

A. mast cells

B. macrophages

C. fibroblasts

D. fat cells

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** Histamines and Heparin are secreted by..... .

A. mast cells

B. macrophages

C. fibroblasts

D. fat cells

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**37. Chondrocytes are..... .**

A. cells of bone

B. cells of cartilage

C. cells of adipose

D. cells with mitochondria

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** Hyalline cartilage resembles..... .

A. ceramic

B. glass

C. plastic

D. cement

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Chondrin is the matrix of..... .

A. bone

B. cartilage

C. adipose tissue

D. areolar tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Epiglottis is made of..... .

- A. hyaline cartilage
- B. elastic cartilage
- C. fibrous cartilage
- D. calcified cartilage

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**41. Strongest cartilage is**

- A. hyaline cartilage
- B. fibrous cartilage
- C. calcified cartilage
- D. elastic cartilage

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



**42.** Sinew is also known as..... .

A. ligament

B. tendon

C. yellow fibre

D. white fibre

**Answer:**



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**43.** Slow and prolonged contraction can be caused out by..... .

A. striated muscles

B. smooth muscles

C. cardiac muscles

D. all of these

**Answer:**



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**44.** Length between two Z lines is..... .

- A. myofibril
- B. sarcomere
- C. sarcometer
- D. myofilament

**Answer:**



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**45.** Process of carrying impulse away from cyton is..... .

A. dendron

B. axon

C. dendrite

D. axon hillock

**Answer:**



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**46.** Most common type of neuron is..... .

A. unipolar

B. bipolar

C. multipolar

D. nonpolar

**Answer:**



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**47.** Urinary bladder can change their shape and structure depending on degree of stretch. This feature is possible due to..... .

A. areolar tissue

B. transitional epithelium

C. adipose tissue

D. columnar epithelium

**Answer:**



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**48.** .....junctions prevent lateral diffusions of proteins and ions.

- A. gap junctions
- B. adherens junctions
- C. tight junctions
- D. desmosomes

**Answer:**



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**49.** The retina of the eye shows.....neuron.

- A. biopolar neuron
- B. unipolar neuron
- C. multipolar neuron
- D. afferent neuron

**Answer:**



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**50.** Auditory hair cells show..... .



- A. Ciliated epithelium
- B. sensory epithelium tissue
- C. glandular epithelium
- D. Stratified epithelium

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** Most common type of neuron is..... .

- A. unipolar

B. bipolar

C. multipolar

D. nonpolar

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** Unstriated muscles are found in..... .

A. neck

B. urinary bladder

C. arms

D. fingers

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**53.** Cell membrane of neuron is called..... .

A. sarcolemma

B. neurolemma

C. neuroplasm

D. neurofibril

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** The retina of the eye shows.....neuron.

A. bipolar neuron

B. unipolar neuron

C. multipolar neuron

D. afferent neuron

**Answer:**



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**55. What is the role of Achilles Tendon?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**56. What is Myoglobin?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** What is Synapse?



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Name the tissue lining the seminiferous tubule.



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** What is the difference between myogenic and neurogenic heart?





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**60.** Give the importance of Desmosomes as cell junctions.



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**61.** Which are the different types of cells in Areolar connective tissue.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**62.** Give the functions of skeletal muscles.



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** Draw a neat labelled diagrams of.

Multipolar neuron



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** Give one example each of exocrine and endocrine gland.





**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** Regular exercise help in toning the muscles. Give reasons.



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** Write the structure and function of following connective tissues:

Cartilage



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**67.** What is epithelial tissue? Write a note on any 3 simple epithelial tissue.



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**68.** Describe in detail, the fine structure of a striated muscle fibre.



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