

6. Tissues

Q 1 Give atleast two locations where cartilaginous connective tissue is present in our body.

Mark (1)

Q 2 What are the other names of striated muscles?

Mark (1)

Q 3 What is middle lamella?

Mark (1)

Q 4 Name the meristematic tissue, which increases the thickness of plants.

Mark (1)

Q 5 Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Write two functions of stomata?

Mark (1)

Q 7 How does a neuron look like?

Mark (1)

Q 8 Where is apical meristem found?

Mark (1)

Q 9 Name types of simple plant tissues.

Mark (1)

Q 10 Write a brief note on muscle tissue?

Marks (2)

Q 11 What is phloem parenchyma?

Marks (2)

Q 12 Draw a diagram of a neuron.

Marks (2)

Q 13 Name the following.

- a) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.
- b) Tissue that connects muscle to bone in human.
- c) Tissue that transports food in plants.
- d) Tissue that stores fat in our body.

Marks (2)

Q 14 What is the composition of blood?

Marks (2)

Q 15 How many types of tissues are found in animals?

Marks (2)

Q 16 What are the functions of areolar tissue?

Marks (2)

Q 17 How many types of elements together makeup the xylem tissue? Name them.

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are the constituents of phloem?

Marks (2)

Q 19 Name the fluid connective tissue in humans. What are its various constituents?

Marks (2)

Q 20 “Multi-cellular organisms show division of labour.” Comment.

Marks (2)

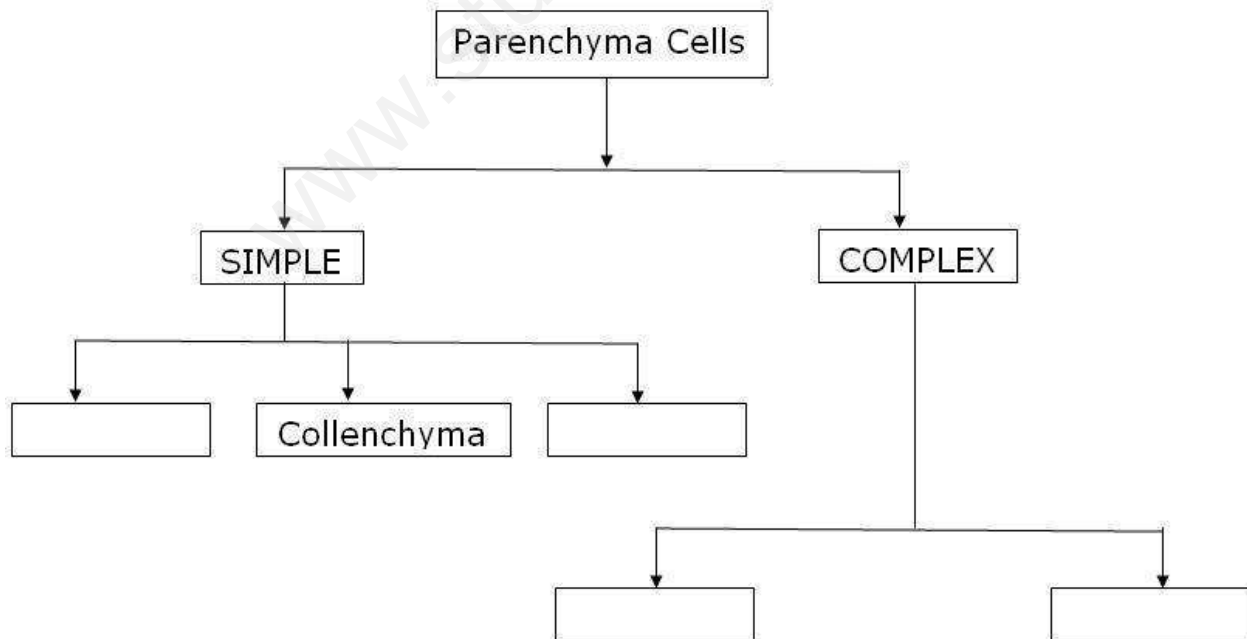
Q 21 How does the cork act as a protective tissue?

Marks (2)

Q 22 State two points of differences between bone and cartilage.

Marks (2)

Q 23 Complete the table:



Marks (2)

Q 24 Distinguish between xylem tissue and phloem tissue.

Marks (3)

Q 25 What is cork? Mention its uses.

Marks (3)

Q 26 What are the functions of bone, cartilage and ligament?

Marks (3)

Q 27 Give three features of cardiac muscles.

Marks (3)

Q 28 What is the utility of the tissues in multi-cellular organisms?

Marks (3)

Q 29 What is the role of epidermis in plants?

Marks (3)

Q 30 (i) Name the living component common to both the complex permanent tissues found in plants. What is its function?
(ii) State any two ways in which these tissues differ functionally from each other.

Marks (3)

Q 31 Identify the type of tissue in the following and state one function of each:

- (i) Skin
- (ii) Heart muscles
- (iii) Lining of Kidney tubule

Marks (3)

Q 32 (i) "Epidermal cells are protective in nature". Justify and support your answer with two examples.

(ii) Name the structure that receives impulse in neuron.

Marks (3)

Q 33 What are the functions of connective tissue?

Marks (5)

Q 34 What are the differences between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles?

Marks (5)

Q 35 Differentiate between:

- (a) Simple tissue and complex tissue
- (b) Parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma

Marks (5)

Q 36 (i) Name the plant tissue found in the husk of a coconut.

(ii) Identify the chemical that is responsible for its stiffness.

(iii) Give three ways in which it differs from parenchymatous cells.

Marks (5)

Q 37 Give one term for the following:

- (i) Structure that takes impulses away from a neuron.
- (ii) Meristematic tissue that increases the girth in plants.
- (iii) Space found between the cells of the connective tissue.
- (iv) Small pores found on the epidermis of a plant leaf.
- (v) Protective covering of various organs in animals.

Marks (5)

Q 38 Answer each of the following in one word or one sentence:

- (i) What makes the bone matrix hard?
- (ii) Which tissue is responsible for moving our hands up and down?
- (iii) Name the part of phloem that is nucleated.
- (iv) Give another term for striated muscles.
- (v) Name the only living cell of xylem.

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is meristem?

Q 2 What is tissue?

Q 3 Name the two types of elements found in phloem.

Q 4 Name two specialized kinds of parenchyma.

Q 5 Name the main components of xylem. Which out of them is most suitable for carrying water?

Q 6 What is permanent tissue?

Q 7 Name the term for the cells having shape and size like parenchyma cells but can do photosynthesis.

Q 8 What is the difference between apical, lateral and intercalary meristem?

Q 9 Why tissues are important in multicellular organisms?

Q 10 What is the function of collenchyma in plants?

Q 11 Which tissue makes the plant hard and stiff and what is the unique property of this tissue?

Q 12 What is the function of epidermis in plants?

Q 13 Which structures of the plant are responsible for exchange of gases and where are these located?

Q 14 What are the properties of xylem tracheids and vessels?

Q 15 What is the function of phloem?

Q 16 Give two examples of lateral meristem.

Q 17 What are the components of phloem?

Q 18 What is the function of xylem parenchyma and xylem fibres?

Q 19 What is the unique property of sieve tubes?

Q 20 Name the four types of animal tissues .

Q 21 Where is cuboidal epithelium located?

Q 22 What is the function of ligament?

Q 23 Mention two special properties of nervous tissue.

Q 24 Name the tissue in which the matrix is not produced by the cells present in it.

Q 25 What is the function of blood?

Q 26 What are the different types of epithelial tissue?

Q 27 Which tissue is responsible for the transportation of the substances by lining blood vessels or lung alveoli?

Q 28 What is the function of columnar epithelium in respiratory tract?

Q 29 Why are glandular epithelial tissues important?

Q 30 Write the function of areolar tissue.

Q 31 What is the property of cartilage?

Q 32 Which tissue stores fats in our body?

Q 33 Which tissue is responsible for the movement of the body?

Q 34 Write the properties of voluntary muscles.

Q 35 Where are involuntary muscles located and what are their functions?

Q 36 Why cardiac muscles are unique?

Q 37 Where is nervous tissue located?

Q 38 What are neurons?

Q 39 What is the chief function of columnar tissue in the digestive system?