



MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option:

1. The cells of cork are dead and have a chemical in their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water. The chemical is
 - (a) lignin
 - (b) suberin
 - (c) cutin
 - (d) wax
2. The flexibility in plants is due to a tissue called,
 - (a) chlorenchyma
 - (b) parenchyma
 - (c) sclerenchyma
 - (d) collenchyma
3. The tissue present in the lining of kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands is
 - (a) squamous epithelium tissue
 - (b) glandular epithelium tissue
 - (4) cuboidal epithelium tissue
 - (d) columnar epithelium tissue
4. The connective tissue that connects muscle to bone is called
 - (a) ligament
 - (b) tendon
 - (d) cartilage
 - (d) areolar
5. The tissue that helps in the movement of our body are
 - (a) muscular tissue
 - (b) skeletal tissue
 - (c) nervous tissue
 - (d) all of the above
6. Monocyte, basophil, eosinophil and neutrophil are the examples of different types of
 - (a) red blood cells
 - (b) white blood cells
 - (c) areolar tissue
 - (d) compact bone
7. The spindle shaped cells, uninucleated and unbranched are present in muscular tissue of
 - (a) striated muscles
 - (b) smooth muscles
 - (c) cardiac muscle
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
8. Sieve tubes and companion cells are present in
 - (a) xylem (b) phloem
 - (c) cork (d) cambium
9. The size of the stem increases in the width due to
 - (a) apical meristem
 - (b) intercalary meristem
 - (c) primary meristem
 - (d) lateral meristem

10. Blood and lymph are types of
(a) muscular tissue
(b) epithelial tissue
(c) connective tissue
(d) permanent tissue
11. Cartilage and bone are types of
(a) muscular tissue
(b) connective tissue
(c) meristematic tissue
(d) epithelial tissue
12. Xylem and phloem are examples of
(a) epidermal tissue
(b) simple tissue
(c) protective tissue
(d) complex tissue
13. A tissue whose cells are capable of dividing and re-dividing is called
(a) complex tissue
(b) connective tissue
(c) protective tissue
(d) meristematic tissue
14. The tissue that helps in the secretion and absorption and is found in the inner lining of the alimentary canal is
(a) ciliated epithelium
(b) cuboidal epithelium
(c) squamous epithelium
(d) columnar epithelium
- Answer: 1—(b), 2—(d), 3—(c), 4—(b), 5—(d), 6—(b), 7—(b), 8—(b), 9—(d), 10—(c), 11—(b), 12—(d), 13—(d), 14—(d).

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Name the tissues responsible for the movement of the body.

Answer: Muscle tissue and nervous tissue

Question 2. How does neuron look like?

Answer: A neuron is the unit cell of nervous tissue. It is a thread-like structure with cell body and axon.

Question 3. Name the types of simple tissues.

Answer: (a) Parenchyma (b) Collenchyma (c) Sclerenchyma

Question 4. Name the types of complex tissues.

Answer: Xylem and phloem.

Question 5. Where is apical meristem found? .

Answer: It is present at the growing tips of stem and root, it increases the length of the stem and roots.

Question 6. Which tissue make up the husk of coconut?

Answer: Sclerenchyma.

Question 7. What are the constituents of phloem?

Answer: Phloem constitutes the sieve tubes, companion cell, phloem parenchyma and phloem fibres.

Question 8. Define aerenchyma.

Answer: When the cells have air-filled large cavities of parenchyma, it is called aerenchyma. Aerenchyma helps aquatic plants in floating.

Question 9. What is the utility of tissues in multicellular organisms?

Answer: It helps in growth, organisation of different organs and performing functions.

Question 10. Name the two types of tissues.

Answer: Plant tissues and animal tissues.

Question 11. Name the two types of plant tissue.

Answer: Meristematic tissue and permanent tissue.

Question 12. What is differentiation?

Answer: The process of taking up a permanent shape, size and function by cells is called differentiation.

Question 13. Name the three types of meristematic tissues.

Answer: The three types are:

- (a) Apical tissue—tips of root and shoot
- (b) Lateral tissue—sides of stem
- (c) Intercalary tissue—at nodes

Question 14. Where is apical tissue found?

Answer: Present at the tips of roots and stems.

Question 15. Tissues present at the lateral surface of the stem are called apical tissues. Put (T) if true and put (F) if false.

Rewrite the answer if (F).

Answer: (F). Tissues present at the lateral surface of the stem are called lateral tissue.

Question 16. Which tissues are present at the nodes of the plants?

Answer: Intercalary tissue.

Question 17. What are the various types of blood cells?

Answer: There are three types:

- (a) RBC's
- (b) WBC's and
- (c) Platelets.

Question 18. What are tracheids?

Answer: They are elongated cells with tapering ends.

Question 19. What are guard cells?

Answer: Each stomata is bounded by a pair of specialised kidney-shaped epidermal cells called guard cells.

Question 20. Epithelial tissue is the simplest tissue. Write (F) for false or (T) for true.

Answer: (T).

Question 21. What are the functions of cuboidal epithelium?

Answer: It helps in absorption, excretion, secretion, it also provides mechanical support.

***** END *****