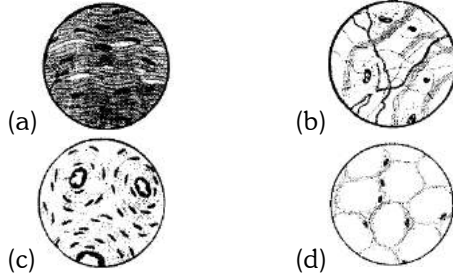


Tissues

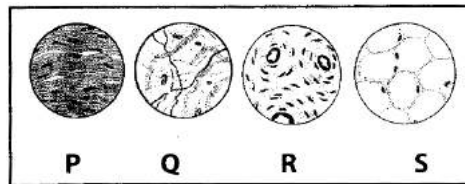
1. Identify the tissue that transports water to the plant body.
 (a) Xylem (b) Phloem
 (c) Cambium (d) all of these

2. Identify the tissue that is present in the bone.

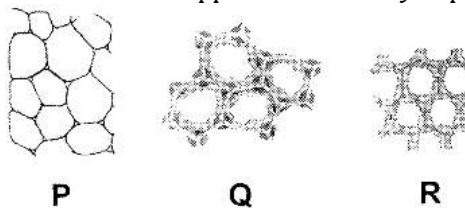


3. Which of the following tissues lines body cavities and covers the body surface?
 (a) Nervous (b) Epithelial
 (c) Muscle (d) Connective

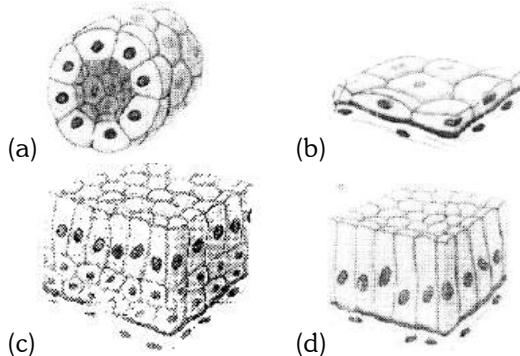
4. Which of the following tissues supports internal organs and helps in the repairing of tissues?



- (a) P (b) Q
 (c) R (d) S
5. Which of the following tissues provides mechanical support and elasticity to plant parts?



- (a) P (b) Q
 (c) R (d) Both (a) and (b)
6. Which of the following epithelial tissues is found in alveoli of lungs?



7. Which of the following tissues includes bone and cartilage?

- (a) Muscle tissue
- (b) Nervous tissue
- (c) Epithelial tissue
- (d) Connective tissue

8. What are the functions of the stomata?

(i) Take in water
(ii) Trap sunlight
(iii) Take in oxygen
(iv) Give out oxygen

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

9. Which of the following organs contain(s) smooth muscles?

- (a) Iris of eye
- (b) Uterus
- (c) Bronchi
- (d) All of the above

10. Which of the following is/are connective tissues?

- (a) Bone
- (b) Cartilage
- (c) Blood
- (d) All of the above

11. Which of the following tissues supports, defends, and transports food in the body?

- (a) Epithelial
- (b) Connective
- (c) Nervous
- (d) Muscular

12. Which of the following statements is true about tissue?

- (a) Cells with similar structures but have different functions.
- (b) A diverse group of cells that perform similar functions.
- (c) Cells with similar structures and functions.
- (d) Cells with different structures but the same function.

13. Which of the following epithelial tissues lines the inner surface of the trachea?

- (a) Squamous
- (b) Cuboidal
- (c) Hyaline cartilage
- (d) Ciliated

14. Which of the following tissues is responsible for receiving, interpreting and producing response to stimulus?

- (a) Muscle tissue
- (b) Connective tissue
- (c) Nervous tissue
- (d) Epithelial tissue

15. Which of the following substances is present in the cell walls of sclerenchyma?

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Pectin
- (c) Lignin
- (d) Hemicellulose

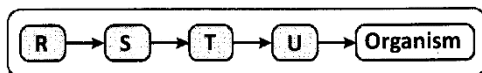
16. Which of the following does not lose its nucleus at maturity?

- (a) Bast fibre
- (b) Companion cell
- (c) Red blood cell
- (d) Sieve tube cell

17. Which of the following tissues is present in kidneys?

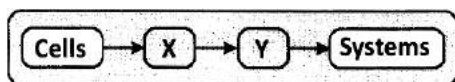
- (a) Squamous epithelium
- (b) Cuboidal epithelium
- (c) Columnar epithelium
- (d) Compound epithelium

18. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of cardiac muscles?
 (a) Cylindrical, branched and uninucleate
 (b) Long, pointed and uninucleate
 (c) Long, cylindrical and unbranched
 (d) Cylindrical, unbranched and multinucleate
19. Based on the information given below, which of the following represents *R*, *S*, *T* and *U*?



	R	S	T	U
(a)	Tissue	System	Organ	Cell
(b)	System	Organ	Tissue	Cell
(c)	Cell	Tissue	Organ	System
(d)	Organ	Tissue	Cell	System

20. Which of the following tissues is made up of more than one type of cell?
 (a) Parenchyma (b) Sclerenchyma
 (c) Complex tissue (d) Collenchyma
21. Which of the following tissues helps in the transport of food?
 (a) Collenchyma (b) Chlorenchyma
 (c) Phloem (d) Xylem
22. Identify X and Y in the given figure.

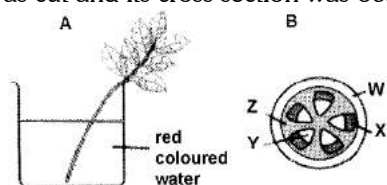


	X	Y
(a)	Tissues	Organs
(b)	Organs	Tissues
(c)	Nervous tissue	Connective tissue
(d)	Lung cells	Reproductive

23. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of sclerenchyma tissue?
 (a) Living cells with hard, rigid secondary walls.
 (b) Dead cells with uneven thickness in their walls.
 (c) Dead cells with hard, rigid secondary walls with intercellular spaces.
 (d) Living-cells with uneven thickness in their walls.
24. Which of the following statements are TRUE about red blood cells?
 (a) Protect the body from diseases
 (b) Carry oxygen to every part of the body
 (c) Biconcave in shape and have no nucleus
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
25. Which of the following contains both living and dead cells conducting tissue that provides mechanical strength in plants?
 (a) Meristem (b) Phloem
 (c) Xylem (d) Collenchyma

- 26.** Which of the following muscle tissues is long and thread like and provides body movements under conscious control?
 (a) Striated (b) Unstriated
 (c) Cardiac (d) Smooth

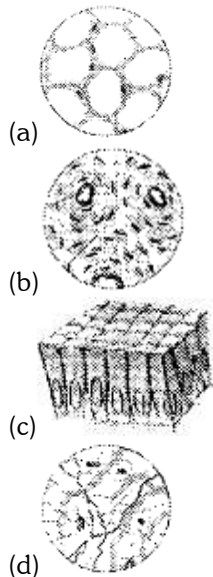
- 27.** Anu kept a plant into a beaker of red-coloured water as shown in figure A. She left it in the garden for 3 days. The stem was cut and its cross section was observed as shown in figure B.



Which labelled part in figure B turned red?

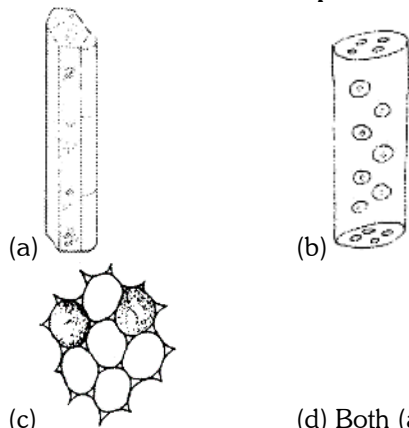
- (a) W (b) X
 (c) Y (d) Z

- 28.** Which of these is a plant tissue?



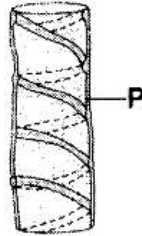
- 29.** Which of the following parts of a plant have the water carrying tubes and the food carrying tubes?
 (a) Leaves (b) Stem
 (c) Roots (d) all of these

- 30.** Which of these tissues transports materials in plants and also provides mechanical support?

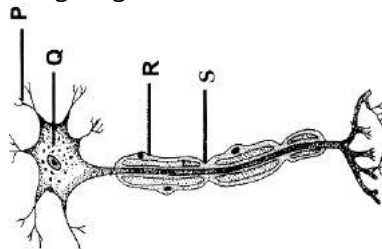


- (d) Both (a) and (b)

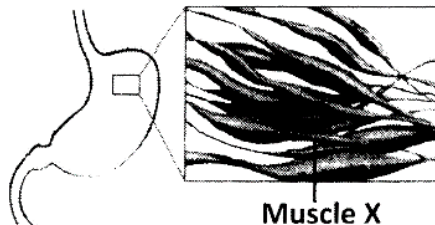
31. What is the function of the spiral structure P?



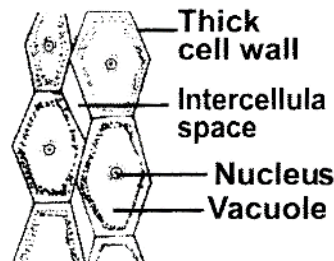
- (a) Absorption (b) Support
(c) Photosynthesis (d) Transportation
32. Which of the following labelled parts in the figure given below receives nerve impulses from other neurons?



- (a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S
33. Which of these characteristics are true about 'X'?

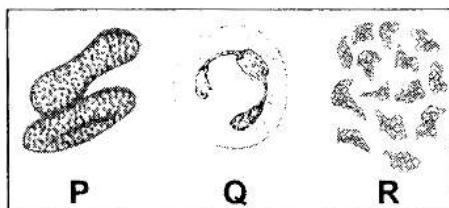


- (a) Cylindrical, syncytial, unbranched and voluntary
(b) Cylindrical, striped, nucleated and voluntary
(c) Cylindrical, striped, branched and involuntary
(d) Spindle, unbranched, uninucleated and involuntary
34. Nisha labelled parenchyma tissue as shown below. Which of these markings is wrong?



- (a) Nucleus (b) Vacuole
(c) Thick cell wall (d) Intercellular space
35. Which of the following cells secretes calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate?
- (a) Adipocyte (b) Osteocyte
(c) Monocyte (d) Thrombocyte

- 36.** Which of the following cells are produced in the long bones of humans?
 (a) Red blood cells (b) Striated cells
 (c) Adipocytes (d) Sacroplasm
- 37.** Which of the following tissues has a single nucleus, tapers at both ends and shows involuntary movements ?
 (a) Striated muscle (b) Smooth muscle
 (c) Cardiac muscle (d) Skeletal muscle
- 38.** Which of the following connects bones and muscles?
 (a) Tendons (b) Ligament
 (c) Collagen (d) Cartilage
- 39.** Which of these tissues is responsible for contractions that allow the movement of substances of the entire body?
 (a) Muscle (b) Nervous
 (c) Epithelial (d) Connective
- 40.** Which of these tissues transmits stimuli?
 (a) Nervous (b) Epithelial
 (c) Connective (d) Muscle
- 41.** Which of the following is NOT a function of connective tissue?
 (a) The production of blood cells
 (b) Binding and supporting body parts
 (c) Lining of body surfaces and cavities
 (d) Storing energy in the form of fats
- 42.** Which of the following is/are voluntary muscles?
 (a) Skeletal (b) Cardiac
 (c) Smooth (d) All of the above
- 43.** Which of the following is/are true about *P*, *Q* and *R* ?



- (a) *P* - transports oxygen, *Q* - kills bacteria, *R* - clots blood.
 (b) *P* - transports carbon dioxide, *Q* - produces antibodies, *R* - clots blood.
 (c) *P* - transports bacteria, *Q* - eats foreign material, *R* - clots blood.
 (d) *P* - transports food, *Q* - develops immunity, *R* - clots blood.
- 44.** Which of the following are complex tissues?
 (a) Parenchyma and collenchyma
 (b) Collenchyma and sclerenchyma
 (c) Xylem and phloem
 (d) Xylem and Parenchyma
- 45.** Which of the following is the dividing tissue in plants?
 (a) Meristematic (b) Collenchyma
 (c) Parenchyma (d) Sclerenchyma

Answer with Solution

1. (a) Xylem it is a part of vascular tissue. It conducts water to the plant body.
2. (c) Option 'C' represents bone tissue.
3. (b) The covering or protective tissue in the animal body is the epithelial tissue. It lines the body cavity and covers the body surface.
4. (b) 'Q' is areolar tissue which supports internal organs and helps in the repairing of the tissues.
5. (b) P is Parenchyma, Q is Collenchyma and R is Sclerenchyma. Collenchyma is a mechanical tissue. It provides mechanical support and elasticity to plant parts.
6. (b) The figure in option 'B' represents squamous epithelium found in the alveoli of lungs.
7. (d) Bone and cartilage are included in the connective tissue.
8. (c) Stomata helps in the exchange of gases.
9. (d) Smooth muscles are present in the iris of the eye, in ureters and in the bronchi of lungs.
10. (d) Bone, cartilage and blood are called connective tissues.
11. (b) Connective tissues like blood, muscles and bones give support, defend and transports food in the body.
12. (c) Cells with similar structure and function together form a tissue.
13. (d) Ciliated epithelia tissue lines trachea.
14. (c) Nervous tissue is responsible for receiving, interpreting and producing response to stimuli.
15. (c) The walls of sclerenchyma contain lignin.
16. (b) Companion cells do not lose their nuclei.

17. (b) Cuboidal epithelial tissues are present in kidneys.
18. (a) Cardiac muscles or heart muscles are cylindrical, branched and uninucleate.
19. (c) In the given figure R - cell, S - tissue, T - organ and U - system.
20. (c) Complex tissue is made up of more than one type of cells i.e., xylem and phloem
21. (c) Phloem tissue transports food from the leaves to other parts of the plant.
22. (a) 'X' is tissues and T is organ.
23. (b) Sclerenchyma tissues are dead with uneven thickness and with no intercellular spaces.
24. (d) Red blood cells carry oxygen to every part of the body and is in biconcave shape and have no nucleus.
25. (c) Xylem is a conductive tissue which has both living and dead cells. It provides mechanical strength and support to the plant.
26. (a) Striated muscles are long, cylindrical and are under conscious control,
27. (c) The part labelled as T is xylem. It turned red. Xylem conducts water to the plant.
28. (a) Option 'A' is a plant tissue (collenchyma). Plant tissues are characterized with big vacuole.
29. (d) Water-carrying tubes like xylem and food-carrying tubes like phloem are present in roots, stems and leaves of the plant.
30. (a) The figure in option A is xylem. These structures allow the flow of water and minerals vertically.
31. (d) The spiral structure 'P' consists of pits. Pits help in the transportation of water.
32. (a) 'P' represents dendrites which connect one nerve cell to one another and helps in the receiving of impulses.
33. (d) Muscle X is smooth muscle. Smooth muscles are spindle shaped, unbranched, uni-nucleated and involuntary.

- 34.** (c) Parenchyma tissue has thin walled cells.
- 35.** (b) Bone cells are called osteocytes. Osteocytes secrete calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.
- 36.** (a) Red blood cells are produced in the bone marrow of bones.
- 37.** (b) The given characteristics are found in smooth muscles.
- 38.** (a) Tendons connect bones and muscles.
- 39.** (c) Epithelial tissue allows the movement of substances in the entire body.
- 40.** (a) Nervous tissue transmits stimuli.
- 41.** (c) Epithelial tissue lines body surfaces and cavities.
- 42.** (a) Skeletal muscles are voluntary muscles.
- 43.** (a) In the given figures P - RBC Q - WBC and R - Blood platelets.
- 44.** (c) Xylem and phloem are called complex tissues.
- 45.** (a) Meristematic tissue is the dividing tissue present in the growing regions of plants.