

Chapter 6 - Tissues

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Animals of colder regions and fishes of cold water have thicker layer of subcutaneous fat. Describe why?

2. Match the column (A) with the column (B)

(A)	(B)
(a) Fluid connective tissue	(i) Subcutaneous layer
(b) Filling of space inside the organs	(ii) Cartilage
(c) Striated muscle	(iii) Skeletal muscle
(d) Adipose tissue	(iv) Areolar tissue
(e) Surface of joints	(v) Blood
(f) Stratified squamous epithelium	(vi) Skin

3. Match the column (A) with the column (B)

(A)	(B)
(a) Parenchyma	(i) Thin walled, packing cells
(b) Photosynthesis	(ii) Carbon fixation
(c) Aerenchyma	(iii) Localized thickenings
(d) Collenchyma	(iv) Buoyancy
(e) Permanent tissue	(v) Sclerenchyma

4. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar.

Explain why?

5. Name the different components of xylem and draw a living component?

6. Draw and identify different elements of phloem.

7. Write true (T) or false (F)

- (a) Epithelial tissue is protective tissue in animal body.
- (b) The lining of blood vessels, lung alveoli and kidney tubules are all made up of

- (c) Epithelial cells have a lot of intercellular spaces.
- (d) Epithelial layer is permeable layer.
- (e) Epithelial layer does not allow regulation of materials between body and external environment.

8. Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary muscles. Give one example of each type.

9. Differentiate the following activities on the basis of voluntary (V) or involuntary (I V) muscles.

- (a) Jumping of frog
- (b) Pumping of the heart
- (c) Writing with hand
- (d) Movement of chocolate in your intestine

10. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Lining of blood vessels is made up of _____ .
- (b) Lining of small intestine is made up of _____ .
- (c) Lining of kidney tubules is made up of _____ .
- (d) Epithelial cells with cilia are found in _____ of our body.

11. Water hyacinth float on water surface. Explain.

12. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites?

13. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Cork cells possess _____ on their walls that makes it impervious to gases and water.
- (b) _____ have tubular cells with perforated walls and are living in nature.
- (c) Bone possesses a hard matrix composed of _____ and _____ .

14. Why is epidermis important for the plants?

15. Fill in the blanks

- (a) _____ are forms of complex tissue.

- (b) _____ have guard cells.
- (c) Cells of cork contain a chemical called _____ .
- (d) Husk of coconut is made of _____ tissue.
- (e) _____ gives flexibility in plants.
- (f) _____ and _____ are both conducting tissues.
- (g) Xylem transports _____ and _____ from soil.
- (h) Phloem transport _____ from _____ to other parts of the plant.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues. Draw well labelled diagram.
2. Describe the structure and function of different types of epithelial tissues. Draw diagram of each type of epithelial tissue.
3. Draw well labelled diagrams of various types of muscles found in human body.
4. Give reasons for
 - (a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.
 - (b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.
 - (c) We get a crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.
 - (d) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity.
 - (e) It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut tree.
5. List the characteristics of cork. How are they formed? Mention their role.
6. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues? How are they different from one other?
7. (a) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants
 (b) Define the process of differentiation
 (c) Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.