

Ch-1
Exercise Plant and Animal tissue

Date _____

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1. i) A group of similar cells to perform a specific function forms a Tissue.

ii) The small fine branches given out from the cell body of the cell body of a nerve cell are. Dendrites.

iii) Fluid connective tissue of humans is. Blood and Lymph.

1. i) Tissue - A group of cells, which are similar in structure, and perform a specific function, form a tissue.

ii) Organ - A group of different tissues working together to perform a function is called an Organ.

2. i) Meristematic tissue are found at made up of actively dividing cells. Their only function to produce more cells leading to the growth of the plant body. Permanent tissue form the bulk of the plant body. These tissues do not divide. They become specialised and remain same throughout their life. or A permanent tissue is a group of cells in which growth has either stopped completely or for the time being.

i) A sprout coming out from the seed is a living material to demonstrate meristematic tissue.

iii) The main function of meristematic tissue is to produce more cells leading to the growth of the plant body.

3. i) A tissue is formed of only one type of cells.
♦ True.

ii) Only one type of tissue forms an organ. False.

iii) Permanent tissue is made up of undifferentiated and dividing cells. False.

iv) Meristematic tissue is found at the growing tips of a plant. True.

v) Phloem is formed of dead labor cells. False.

4. i) A group of different tissues working together to perform a function is called an organ.

ii) Xylem and Phloem form the ^{Conducting} ~~vascular~~ tissue.

iii) Conducting tissue is also called Vascular tissue.

iv) Cells are elongated and thick at the corners in columnar cells tissues.

v) Parenchyma is composed of large thin walled cells.

5. Column A Column B

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| i) | Fibrous connective tissue | Blood |
| ii) | Fluid connective tissue | Cartilage |
| iii) | Supportive connective tissue | Connects bone to bone |
| iv) | Ligament | areolar tissue |
| v) | Tendon | Connects muscle to bone |

6. i) Amoeba - Organism
 ii) Euglena - Organism
 iii) Skin - Tissue
 iv) Lungs - Organ
 v) Neuron - Cell
 vi) Cardiac Muscles - Tissue

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| i) | Epithelial Tissue | Movement |
| ii) | Connective Tissue | Protection |
| iii) | Vascular Tissue | Messages |
| iv) | Nervous Tissue | Support |
| v) | Muscular Tissue | Transport |

8. i)
ii) Muscular
iii) Pith
iv) Xylem
v) Connective Supportive Connective.
vi)
vii) Nervous tissue

9. a) Cuboidal

b) Columnar

c) Ciliated

10. The two principal vascular tissue found in plant are Xylem and Phloem.

Xylem

- i) Transports water and minerals absorbed by the roots to other plant parts.
- ii) Consists mainly of cells dead cells
- iii) Conduction is unidirectional i.e. only upwards from the roots.

Phloem

- i) Conducts food manufactured in the leaves to other plant parts.
- ii) Consists mainly of living cells.
- iii) Bidirectional conduction i.e. both upwards and downwards from the leaves.

11. The main characteristics of meristematic tissue are:-

- i) The cells are small.
- ii) The cell walls are thin.
- iii) The Nuclei are large and conspicuous.
- iv) Small or no vacuoles.
- v) Stored organelles.
- vi) Are made up of actively dividing cells.

Location

These are found at the tip of the root, stems and branches where the growth in the length and thickness of stem occurs.

Function

It produces more cells leading to the growth of the plant body.

12. Xylem is the plant tissue which helps in the movement of water and minerals through the root from the soil upward to the leaves. The Xylem tissues consists up tracheids, vessels, Xylem parenchyma and Xylem fibres.

13. The plant tissue phloem is responsible for downward and upward movement of the food, manufactured in the leaves to various parts of the plants. The cells found in phloem are - sieve tubes, Companion cells, phloem parenchyma and phloem fibres.

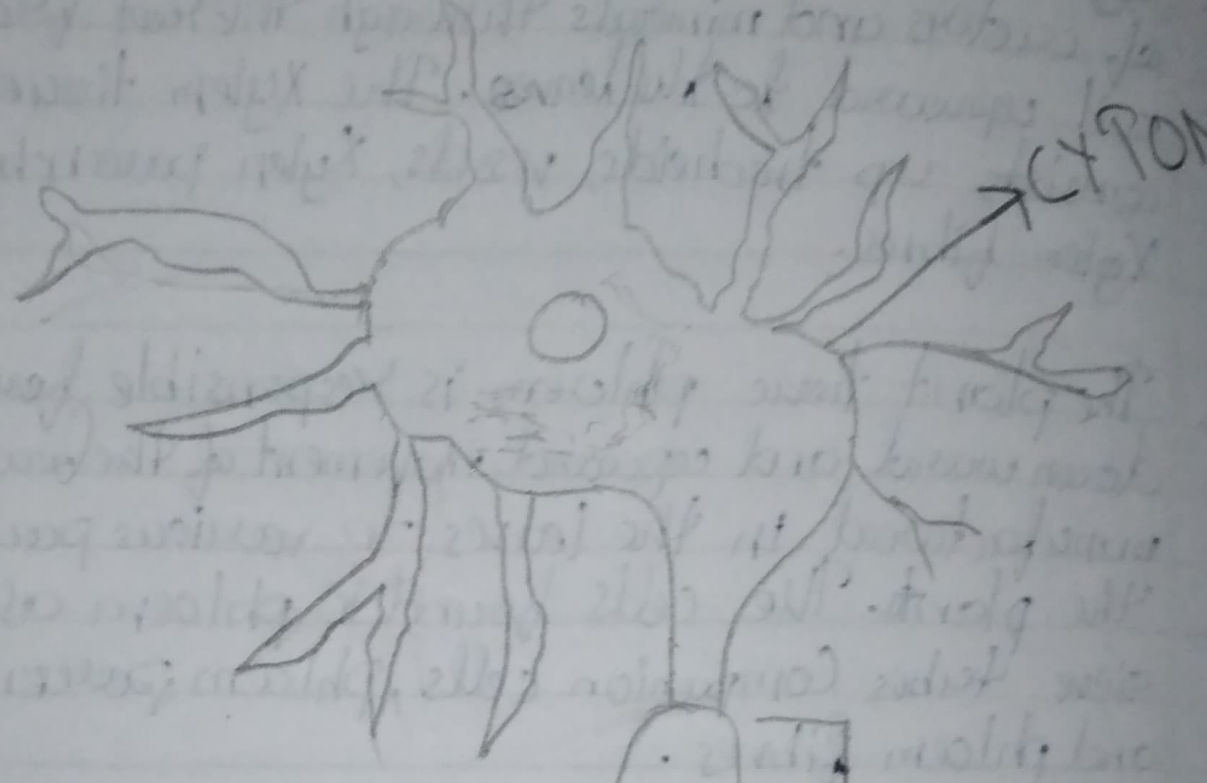
14. The various types of animal tissue and their functions are -

a) Epithelial tissue - It protect from the environment, coverage, secretion and excretion, absorption and filtration.

b) Connective tissue - It connects various other tissues and organs as well as provide support to different organs to keep them in proper position.

c) Muscular tissue - This tissue help the body in all its movement and locomotion this tissue can contract and relax.

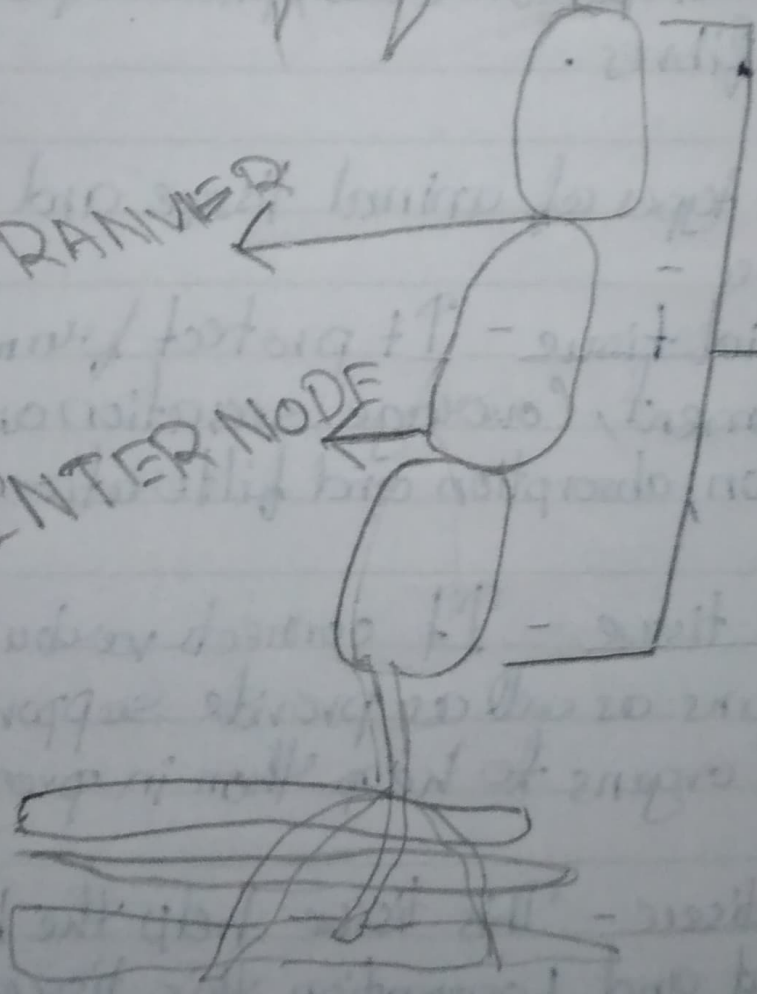
Yolk is the part that is left after the removal of the yolk sac and the yolk stalk. It is the part that is left after the removal of the yolk sac and the yolk stalk.



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AXON



Connective tissue - It is a type of tissue that connects different parts of the body and provides support. It is composed of cells and fibers.

It is a type of tissue that connects different parts of the body and provides support. It is composed of cells and fibers.

d) Nervous tissue - ~~It~~ Integration and communication are the two main function of the nervous tissue.

15. The different types of epithelial tissues are -

- i) Squamous epithelium - These are protective cells generally the outer layer of the skin. They are composed of thin flattened and polygonal cells.
- ii) Cuboidal epithelium - These are composed of cube like cells. These cells are usually with absorption.
- iii) Columnar epithelium - These are usually secretory. They are composed of vertically arranged, tall cylindrical.
- iv) Ciliated epithelium - This keeps lashing and move the substances in its contact.

16. The three main kind of muscular tissues are striated, Unstriated, Cardiac muscle.

- a) The striated muscle it is found attached to the bones and it is under the control of the will of an individual.

- b) Unstriated muscle or smooth muscles - They are found in the walls of hollow organs including stomach, intestine, arteries, veins and respiratory tracks.
- c) Cardiac Muscles - These are found on in the walls of the heart.