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Blood

- ① It is red in colour due to the presence of haemoglobin in red cells.
- ② It moves away from the heart & towards the heart
- ③ It consists of plasma, RBC, WBC & platelets
- ④ Its plasma has more protein, calcium & phosphorus
- ⑤ Glucose concentration is low
- ⑥ Flow of blood is very fast

Lymph

- ① It is colourless as RBC are absent
- ② It moves in one direction i.e. from tissues to subclavians.
- ③ It consists of plasma & WBC (maximum lymphocytes)
- ④ Its plasma has less protein, calcium & phosphorus
- ⑤ Glucose concentration is higher in lymph
- ⑥ Lymph flows very slowly

Bone

Matrix

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Matrix is composed of a tough, inflexible material, the ossein impregnated | ① Matrix is composed of a firm, but flexible material, the chondrin |
| 2. Matrix is always impregnated with calcium salts | ② Matrix may be free or impregnated with calcium salts |
| 3. Bone cells lie in lacunae singly | ③ Cartilage cells lie in lacunae singly or in groups of two or four |
| 4. Osteocytes are irregular & give off branching processes in the developing bone | ④ Chondroblasts are oval and devoid of processes |
| 5. Lacunae give off canaliculi | ⑤ Lacunae lack canaliculi |
| 6. There are outer & inner layers of special bone forming cells, the osteoblasts, that produce new osteocytes, which secrete new lamellae of matrix | ⑥ There are no special cartilage-forming cells. Cartilage grows by division of all chondroblasts |
| 7. Matrix occurs largely in concentric lamellae | ⑦ Matrix occurs in a homogenous mass |

Cev

Bone

Cartilage

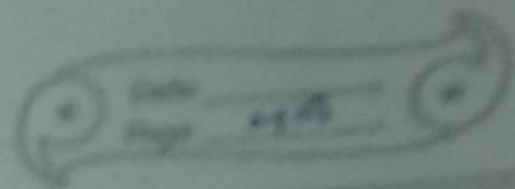
⑧ Bone is highly vascular

⑧ Cartilage is non vascular

⑨ Bone may have bone marrow at the centre

⑨ No such tissue is present.

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② Muscular Tissue

- Muscular tissue constitutes all the muscles of the body of an animal
- Muscle cells are elongated & large sized, so they are called muscle fibres
- Muscle cells are typically arranged in parallel arrangement allowing them to work together effectively.
- This tissue is responsible for movement in our body. Muscles contain special proteins called contractile proteins, which contract & relax to cause movement.