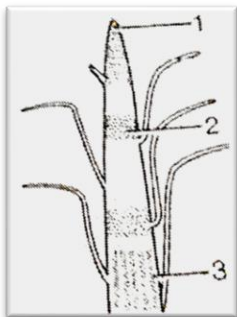




1. The study of tissues is called....
2. Define Tissue.
3. What are the 2 main types of plant tissues?
4. Meristematic tissues are also called.....
5. Tissues having thin cellulose cell walls....
6. Name the meristem at the growth region of stems or roots.
7. Name the tissues derived from the meristematic tissue.
8. If air cavities are present, the parenchyma is called.....
9. Name the two conducting tissues of plants.
10. Except....., all other xylem tissues are dead.
11. List the cellular elements of Xylem tissues.
12. Which plant tissue is responsible for the conduction of food?
13. Name the tissue present in the husk of coconut.
14. Where do we find intercalary meristem?
15. (a) Identify the figure. (b) Label the parts marked 1 to 3 and (c) Write the functions of parts marked 1 and 3.



16. Name a plant tissue having dead cells.
17. Name the water-conducting tissue, present in plants.
18. Name the chemical which makes the cork impervious to gases and water.
19. Which plant tissue provides them flexibility?
20. How does the rate of loss of water get reduced in Xerophytic Plants?
21. Which phloem element has a tubular structure with perforated walls?
22. Except....., all other Phloem tissues are living.
23. What do you mean by differentiation in plants?
24. What are the constituents of phloem?
25. How are complex tissues different from simple tissues?
26. What is responsible for the increase in the girth of the stem or root?
27. What is lignin?
28. Water hyacinth floats on the water's surface. Explain.
29. Why are the Xylem and Phloem known as Conducting tissues?
30. Name the plant tissue present in the orange seed.
31. What is cutin?
32. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites?
33. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapour appears on the wall of the glass jar. Why?

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34. Due to which property of the cork, it is used as a stopper commercially.
35. Why do plants become impervious to gases and water as they grow older?
36. What are the four main types of Animal tissues?
37. Which tissue forms a barrier to keep different body systems separate?
38. What is the lining of blood vessels made up of?
39. What is the lining of the small intestine made up of?
40. What is the lining of kidney tubules made up of?
41. Where is ciliated columnar epithelium present in human beings?
42. What is the function of thin hair-like projections present on the columnar epithelium?
43. How is glandular epithelium formed?
44. Name the muscular tissue, that functions throughout life without fatigue.
45. Which animal tissue helps in the repair of tissue and fills the space inside the organ?
46. Which blood cells deal with immune reactions?
47. Name the tissues responsible for contraction and relaxation movements.
48. Name the tissues responsible for carrying messages.
49. How are oxygen, food, hormones, and waste material transported in the body?
50. Why are voluntary muscles also called skeletal muscles?
51. Name the fat-storing tissue in our body that acts as a heat insulator.
52. What minerals is the bone matrix rich in?
53. What is the composition of the cartilage matrix?
54. What are responsible for contraction and relaxation in muscles?
55. What stimulates the movement of muscles?
56. Differentiate the following activities based on voluntary (V) or involuntary (IV) muscles.
  - (a) Jumping of frog
  - (b) Pumping of the heart
  - (c) Writing with hand
  - (d) Movement of chocolate in your intestine
57. Give the name of the connective tissue lacking fibres.
58. Why are voluntary muscles also called skeletal muscles?
59. What is the function of bones?
60. How are messages conveyed from one place to another within the body?
61. What are blood platelets?
62. Which muscle has spindle-shaped cells?
63. How is ligament different from tendons?
64. Where are striated muscle fibers present?
65. Label A, B, C, D and E:

