

## Class - IX

### LESSON - 6 [Tissue] Inside Text Questions

Correct / Right option is underlined.

1. Increase in the length of the plant is caused by  
(a) Cork cambium (b) Vascular cambium (c) Apical meristem (d) Permanent tissue
2. Cork cambium is an example of  
(a) Lateral meristem (b) Primary meristem (c) Apical meristem (d) Intercalary meristem.
3. Simple permanent tissue devoid of intercellular spaces and lignin is  
(a) Parenchyma (b) Collenchyma (c) Sclerenchyma (d) All of these.
4. Interfascicular cambium is an example of  
(a) Primary meristem (b) Secondary meristem (c) Lateral meristem (d) Apical meristem.
5. Base of leaf and internodes have  
(a) Lateral meristem (b) Apical meristem (c) Intercalary meristem  
(d) None of these.
6. Parenchymatous cells which are thickened with cellulose at the corner are called -  
(a) Collenchyma (b) Sclerenchyma  
(c) Parenchyma & sclerenchyma (d) None of these
7. Nucleus is not present in  
(a) Companion cell (b) Mature sieve tube (c) Phloem Parenchyma  
(d) Collenchyma
8. Sieve tube and companion cells occur in  
(a) Xylem (b) Cambium (c) Meristem (d) Phloem
9. Elongated lignified cells with pointed edge or ends belong to  
(a) Collenchyma (b) Parenchyma (c) Sclerenchyma (d) None of these
10. Tissue secreting latex are  
(a) Katiceferous (b) Glandular (c) Meristematic (d) Permanent
11. Tissue is defined as  
(a) Group of cells of same type having common function  
(b) Different types of cells performing similar function.  
(c) Different types of cells performing different functions  
(d) Organised group of cells performing many functions.
12. Which tissue provides mechanical strength to plants  
(a) Sclerenchyma (b) Parenchyma (c) Collenchyma (d) Chlorenchyma

13. Name the tissue where cells are living, thin walled, isodiametric with intercellular spaces  
(a) Collenchyma (b) Parenchyma (c) Arechyma (d) Sclerenchyma.
14. In sclerenchyma, the cell wall is  
(a) lignified (b) Suberised (c) Pectinised (d) Cutinised
15. Striped muscle fibres are held together by  
(a) Arcolar connective tissue (b) Adipose tissue (c) White fibrous tissue  
(d) yellow fibrous tissue.
16. Which of the following cells are dead?  
(a) Parenchyma (b) Collenchyma (c) Sclerenchyma (d) All of these.
17. Which muscle cells get tired  
(a) Cardiac muscle (b) Striated muscle (c) Non striated muscle  
(d) All of these.
18. Cytoplasm of muscle cells is called  
(a) Sarcoplasm (b) Serum (c) Plasma (d) Reticulin
19. Number of nuclei present in striped muscle fibre is  
(a) One (b) Many (c) Two (d) None
20. The tail like cylindrical process of nerve cell is called  
(a) Cyton (b) Dendron (c) Dendrite (d) Axon.
21. Ligaments connect  
(a) Muscle to skin (b) Muscle to muscle (c) Bone to bone  
(d) muscle to bone.
22. Sarcolemma is the outer membrane of  
(a) Muscle fibre (b) Cartilage (c) Nerve fibre (d) Collagen fibre.
23. Tendons and ligaments are type of  
(a) Muscular tissue (b) Epithelial tissue (c) Fibrous connective tissue  
(d) Nervous tissue.
24. Ciliated epithelium occurs in  
(a) Kidneys & Trachea (b) Trachea & lungs (c) Trachea & liver  
(d) Trachea & Uterus
25. Epithelium found in the lining of stomach and intestine is  
(a) Columnar (b) Squamous (c) Stratified (d) Pseudostratified.
26. Muscles involved in the movement of the arm are -  
(a) Striated (b) Non striated (c) cardiac (d) Smooth.
27. Characteristics of cardiac muscles are -  
(a) Similar to those of striated muscles  
(b) Similar to non striated muscles  
(c) Mixture of striated & non striated (d) Unique

28. Cartilage & bones are type of  
 (a) Epithelial tissue (b) Skeletal tissue (c) Muscular tissue  
 (d) Nervous tissue.
29. Blood is a type of  
 (a) Epithelial tissue (b) Nervous tissue (c) Connective tissue  
 (d) Muscular tissue.
30. Lympoh differs from Blood in possessing  
 (a) Only WBC (b) More RBC than WBC (c) More RBC & fewer WBC  
 (d) More WBC & fewer RBC
31. Fat is abundant in  
 (a) Nervous tissue (b) Alveolar tissue (c) Adipose tissue (d) Epithelial tissue
32. Erythrocytes are  
 (a) Circular (b) Biconcave (c) Non nucleated (d) All of these.
33. A Neuron is A unit of nervous tissue is  
 (a) Cyton (b) Axon (c) Neuron (d) Dendrite.

### Fill in the blanks

- Two types of plant tissue are meristematic and permanent tissue
- A special meristem is located at the apex of stem and root
- Collenchyma is composed of parenchymatous cells thickened with cellulose at corners
- The cell wall in sclerenchyma is evenly thickened with lignin...
- Xylem & Phloem are examples of complex permanent Tissue.
- Cardiac muscle is found in the Heart...
- A tendon attaches a muscle.. to a bone..
- The three parts of a neuron are Cyton.., dendrons & axon

Match the following

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (I) Intercalary meristem | — (e) Base of internodes |
| (II) Thick walled cells  | — (f) Sclerenchyma       |
| (III) Sieve tubes        | — (g) Xylem              |
| (IV) Vessels             | — (h) Areolar tissue     |
| (V) Tendon               | — (i) Fluid tissue       |
| (VI) Blood               | — (j) Leucocyte          |
| (VII) WBC                | — (k) Nervous tissue     |
| (VIII) Neuron            | — (l) Platelets          |
| (IX) Thrombocytes        | — (m) RBC                |
| (X) Erythrocyte          | — (n)                    |