

Revision Question Bank

1. Name the tissue present in the brain.
2. Write one word for the following
 - (a) Tissue present in soft parts of the plant like cortex and pith of stem.
 - (b) Long and unbranched extension of a neuron.
 - (c) A component of phloem formed by end to end fusion of cells with perforated transverse walls.
 - (d) Thickenings present in sclerenchyma cells.
 - (e) Thin, hair-like projections present at the free ends of cuboidal epithelium.
 - (f) Waterproof layer present on the outer wall of epidermal cells.
 - (g) The pigment present in red blood cells,
 - (h) Zig-zag thickenings in cardiac muscles.
3. Which tissue protects the entire body?
4. Name the two types of processes present in neuron.
5. Name the tissue responsible for flexibility in plants. How would you differentiate it from other permanent tissues?
6. Draw a flow chart showing the various types of connective tissues.
7. Name the following
 - (a) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.
 - (b) Tissue that stores fat in our body.
 - (c) Tissue that transports food in plants.
8. Match the column A with the column B.

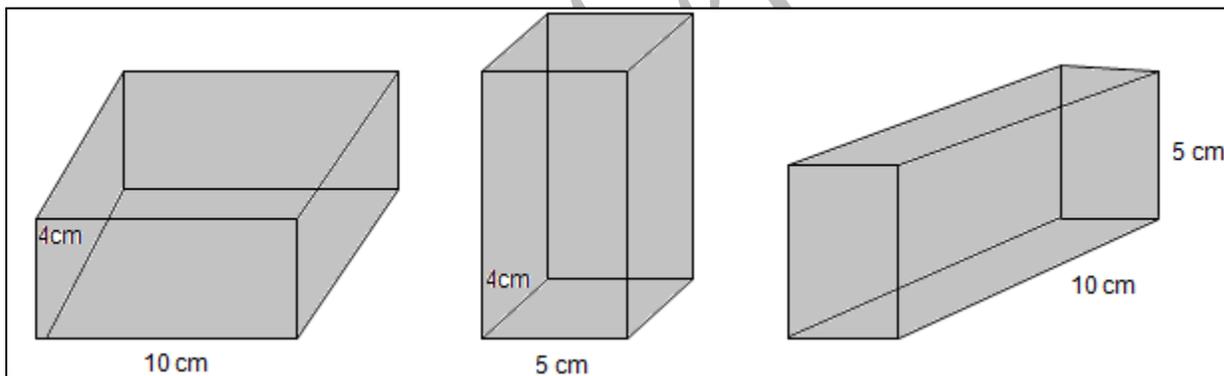
S. No.	Column A	Column B
(i)	Fluid connective tissue	Subcutaneous layer
(ii)	Filling of space inside the organs	Cartilage
(iii)	Striated muscle	Skeletal muscle
(iv)	Adipose tissue	Areolar tissue
(v)	surface of joints	Blood
(vi)	Stratified squamous epithelium	Skin

9. Compare parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma.
10. Differentiate between xylem and phloem.

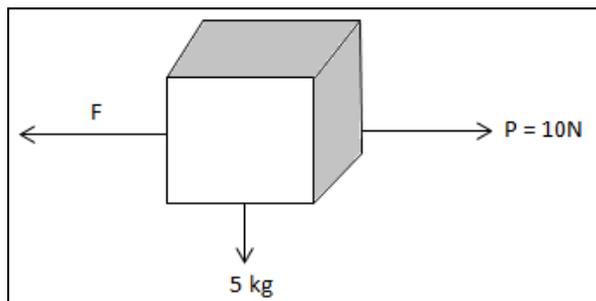
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MCQ's [Practical Based Questions]

- The process of change of matter from liquid to solid state, at a particular temperature, is called :
 (a) freezing (a) solidification (c) fusion (d) both 1 and 2.
- What happens to the boiling point of a liquid when atmospheric pressure decreases ?
 (a) boiling point decreases. (b) boiling point increases.
 (c) no effect on boiling point. (d) boiling point first increases and then decreases.
- How purity of a substance is determined?
 (a) by measuring its boiling point. (b) by measuring its melting and boiling point.
 (c) by measuring its melting point. (d) by seeing its appearance.
- The melting point of a mixture of ice and salt is :
 (a) higher than that of pure ice. (b) lower than that of pure ice.
 (c) equal to that of pure ice. (d) none of these.
- A rectangular block of $10\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm}$ is made to rest on the three forces A, B, C respectively as shown. If F_1, F_2, F_3 are the forces of friction which come into play respectively, then which of the following is correct ?

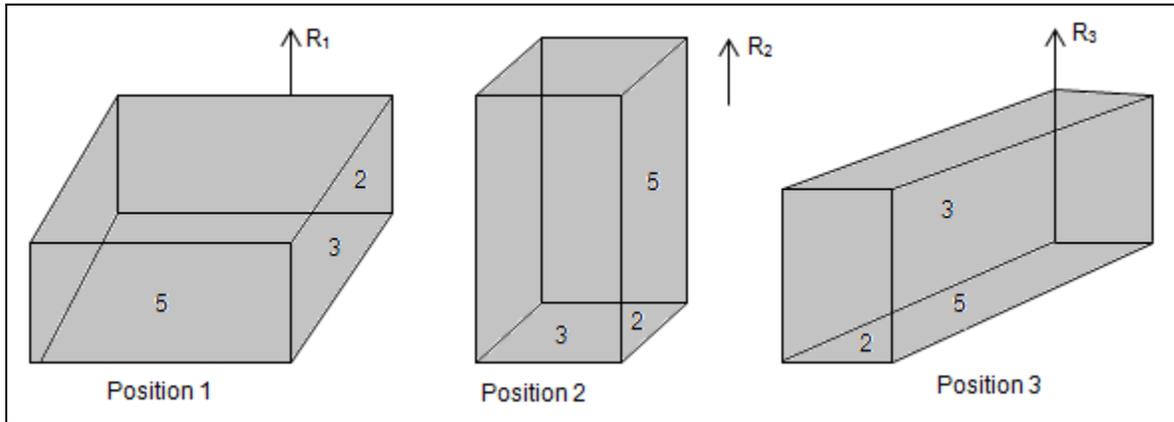


- (a) $F_1 > F_2 > F_3$ (b) $F_1 < F_2 < F_3$ (c) $F_1 > F_2 < F_3$ (d) $F_1 = F_2 = F_3$
- A body of 5 kg is acted by a force of 10 N. The acceleration produced is 1 ms^{-2} . Then the force of friction acting on the body is

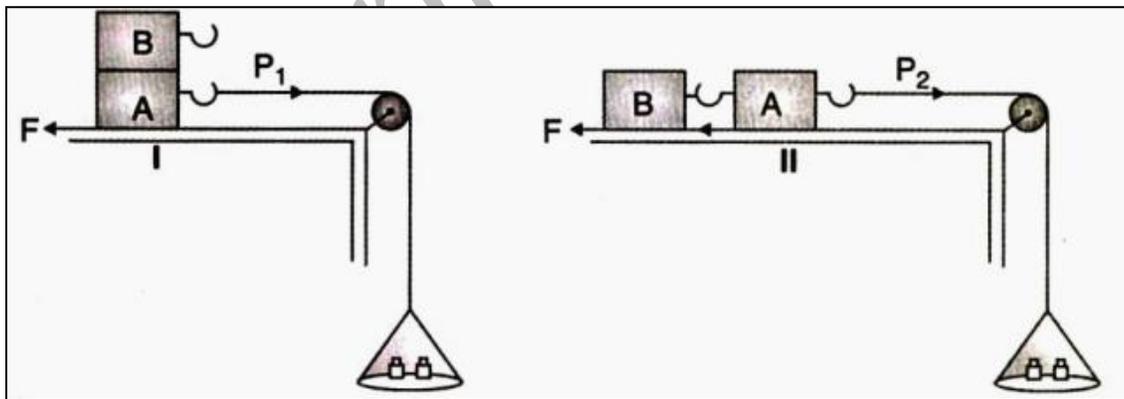


- (a) 10 N (b) 2 N (c) 5 N (d) 50 N

7. A rectangular wooden block is placed on the table with the different areas in contact as shown. If R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are the reactions of the table acting on the body, then



- (a) $R_1 > R_2 > R_3$ (b) $R_1 < R_2 < R_3$ (c) $R_1 = R_2 > R_3$ (d) $R_1 = R_2 = R_3$
8. Which one of the following is the greatest?
 (a) limiting friction (b) static friction (c) kinetic energy (d) all are equal
9. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) it is difficult to move with brakes on
 (b) force of friction is not self adjusting
 (c) force of friction is independent of the area of surfaces in contact
 (d) force of friction is a necessary evil.
10. Two students put weights W_1 and W_2 in the pans to make the two bodies move as in fig. (i) and (ii) respectively as shown :



Answers

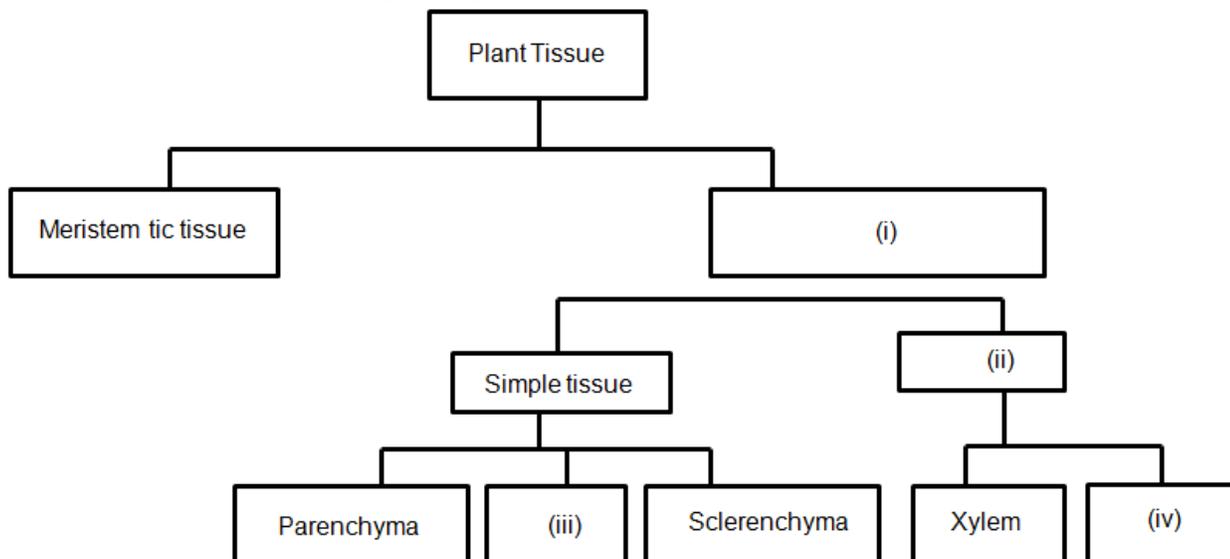
1.	d	2.	a	3.	b	4.	b	5.	d
6.	c	7.	b	8.	a	9.	b	10.	a

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Previous Year Questions

1. Why are plants and animals made up of different tissues? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
2. Write two similarities and four differences between striated and cardiac muscles. **[CBSE Schools 2015,17]**
3. Draw a diagram to show the location of different types of meristematic tissues in the plant body. Which one of them is called cambium? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
4. Animal tissues are different from plant tissues. State reason. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
5. (a) Draw a neat diagram of neuron cell and label on it the following parts: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
Dendrite, Axon,
(b) Name the simple permanent tissue in plant which :
(i) forms the basic packing tissue. (ii) provides flexibility in plants.
(iii) makes the plants hard and stiff.
6. Give one word for the following: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(a) Group of cells with similar structure and designated to give highest efficiency of function.
(b) The process of taking up a permanent shape, size and function.
(c) Animal tissue connecting muscle to bones.
(d) Kidney shaped cells that enclose stomata.
7. Write two distinguishing features between the numbers present in the alimentary canal and limbs of man. Draw labelled diagrams of the two kinds of muscles. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
8. (a) Draw a diagram of epidermis of the leaf showing surface view and label stomata with guard cells and epidermal cells.
(b) Answer the following:
(i) How the epidermis of the plants living in very dry habitats is adapted?
(ii) Write functions of guard cells of stomata in the leaf. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
9. Explain the process of formation of cork. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
10. (a) Blood is called a fluid connective tissue ? State reason. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(b) Name the various components of blood.
(c) State the main function of blood.
11. Based upon their function and structure, identify the following tissues and write one characteristic feature of each: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
(i) That stores fat, (ii) That connects muscles to bones.
(iii) That is present in the ear, and nose. (iv) That is a connective tissue with fluid matrix.
(v) That contains contractile proteins.

12. What is the function of sieve tube cells and how are they designed to carry out their function? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
13. (a) State the difference between tendon and ligament. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 (b) Give the function of adipose tissue.
14. Name the tissue present in the hard covering of seeds. Which chemical is responsible for making this tissue hard? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
15. Correlate the first pair of words given below and accordingly insert a suitable word in the 3 second pair. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 (a) Heart: Cardiac muscles :: _____ : Smooth muscles
 (b) Tissue repair : Areolar : :Insulation: _____
 (c) Squamous epithelium: Protection :: _____ : Absorption and secretion.
16. Name the constituents of xylem tissue. Draw labelled diagram of any three constituents. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
17. Name the simple permanent tissue which has living cells with thin walls. What is the function of this tissue in the stems and roots? **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
18. Which parts of our body are composed of nervous tissue? Name the cells that make up the nervous tissue. **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
19. Why are 'simple permanent tissues' called so? Name the different types of simple permanent tissues?
20. (a) Draw a neat diagram of neuron cell and label on it the following parts: **[CBSE Schools 2016-17]**
 Dendrite, Axon,
 (b) Name the simple permanent tissue in plant which:
 (i) forms the basic packing tissue. (ii) provides flexibility in plants.
 (iii) makes the plants hard and stiff.
21. Give the location and function of lateral meristem. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
22. Name the four elements of xylem tissue. State the function of xylem tissue. **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**
23. Complete the following table: **[CBSE Schools 2014-15]**



- (b) Name the tissue found in
 (i) Skin
 (ii) Growing tips of roots

24. The cells of meristematic tissue have a dense cytoplasm. State reason. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
25. Draw the diagram of smooth muscle cell and a sperm cell. Comment on the variety of shapes of cell by taking additional examples. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
26. Matrix of a connective tissue can be fluid or solid. Give one example of each kind. Write the chemical composition of matrix. Write one important function of each of the tissue. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
27. (a) Why do sclerenchyma cells have a narrow lumen?
(b) Where are these tissues present and why? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
28. Animal tissues are different from plant tissues. State reason. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
29. (a) Draw a diagram of epidermis of the leaf showing surface view and label stomata with guard cell and epidermal cell. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
(b) Answer the following:
(i) How the epidermis of the plants living in very dry habitats is adapted?
(ii) Write functions of guard cells of stomata in the leaf.
30. (a) Define tissue. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
(b) What is their utility in multicellular organisms? Give reasons.
(c) Why are tissues different in plants and animals?
31. (a) Name the animal tissue which is present in the larynx? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
(b) Write the chemical constituents of this tissue?
(c) What functions does this tissue perform?
32. Alloy is considered as a mixture, why? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
33. Draw neat and labelled diagrams of the various types of muscular tissues to show the difference between them. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
34. (a) Epithelial tissue is a protective tissue. Give three points in favour of this statement
(b) Name the four types of epithelia tissues? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
35. State the difference between the outer layer of the tissue of a branch of a tree and the outer layer of a young tree stem? [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
36. (a) Explain the formation of complex permanent tissue in plants. Mention two types of complex tissues and write their functions. [CBSE Schools 2014-15]
(b) How simple permanent tissues are different from complex permanent tissues.

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Chapter Test

Maximum Marks: 30

Maximum Time: 1 hr.

1. Where is parenchyma found in a plant body? [1]

2. Write any two differences between meristematic and permanent tissues. [2]
3. (a) If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of the glass jar. Explain. [3]
- (b) What is the function of cardiac muscle fibre?
- (c) Name the cells of bone and cartilage.
4. List the characteristics of cork. How is it formed? Mention its role. [3]
5. Name the protective tissue of animal body. State the types of this tissue. [3]
6. Answer the following questions [3]
- (a) What is division of labour with reference to multicellular organisms?
- (b) Why striated muscles are also known as skeletal muscles?
- (c) Which structure takes impulse away from a neuron.
7. Differentiate between various types of muscular tissues? Draw appropriate diagram. [5]
8. Answer the following questions [5]
- (a) Explain different types of elements present in phloem.
- (b) Distinguish between xylem and phloem.
9. Name the tissue responsible for flexibility in plants. How would you differentiate it from other permanent tissues? [5]

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