WORKSHEET 2

CHAPTER 2 – TISSUES

A. Identify the type of tissue in the following:

1. Skin
2. Bark of tree
3. Bone
4. Lining of kidney tubule
5. Vascular bundle

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In desert plants, rate of water loss gets reduced due to the presence of
   a. stomata. b. lignin. c. suberin. d. cuticle.
2. If the tip of sugarcane plant is removed from the field, even then it keeps on growing in length. It is due to the presence of
   a. cambium. b. apical meristem. c. lateral meristem. d. intercalary meristem.
3. Contractile proteins are found in
   a. bones. b. blood. c. muscles. d. cartilage.
4. The dead element present in phloem is
   a. sieve tube. b. companion cell. c. phloem fibre. d. phloem parenchyma.
5. The tissue that helps in the side ways conduction of water in plants is
   a. collenchyma. b. xylem vessels. c. parenchyma. d. xylem parenchyma.

C. Name the following.

1. Tissue present in soft parts of the plant like cortex and pith of stem.
2. Long and unbranched extension of a neuron.
3. Zig-zag thickening in cardiac muscles.
4. A component of phloem formed by end to end fusion of cells with perforated transverse walls.
5. Thin, hair-like projections present at the free ends of cuboidal epithelium.

D. Match the following.

1. Intercalary meristem	(*a*) Phloem
2. Thick-walled cells	(*b*) Fluid tissue
3. Blood	(*c*) Sclerenchyma
4. Sieve tube	(*d*) Base of internode
5. Vessels	(*e*) Xylem

Name: ..... Teacher's signature: .....

Class: IX Date: .....

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the husk of coconut made up of?
2. Mention two characteristics of cardiac muscles.
3. Differentiate between bone and cartilage.
4. What is a neuron? Name its various parts. What is the function of a neuron?
5. Differentiate between parenchyma and collenchyma.

ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 2

A. Identify the type of tissue in the following:

1. Stratified squamous epithelium
2. Cork
3. Connective tissue
4. Cuboidal epithelium
5. Complex permanent tissue

B. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. d 2. d 3. c 4. c 5. d

C. Name the following.

1. Parenchyma 2. Axon 3. Intercalated disc
4. Sieve tube 5. Cilia

D. Match the following.

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (e)

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Sclerenchyma
2. (i) Cardiac muscles are involuntary muscles which show rhythmic contraction and relaxation throughout life. They never get fatigue.

   (ii) The cells are cylindrical, branched, uninucleate having faint cross striation.

3.

Bone	Cartilage
(i) Hard and non flexible	(i) Flexible
(ii) Matrix hard due to deposition of calcium and phosphate salts.	(ii) Matrix semi-solid made up of protein.
(iii) Blood vessels present.	(iii) Blood vessels absent

4. A neuron is the structural and functional unit of the nervous system. A typical neuron consists of cell body or cyton, axon and dendrites. These cells are specialised to respond to stimuli and transmit stimulus very rapidly from one part of the body to another.

5.

Parenchyma	Collenchyma
(i) Have thin walls.	(i) Have thick walls particularly at corners.
(ii) Intercellular spaces present.	(ii) No intercellular spaces.
(iii) Main function is storage.	(iii) Main function is to give tensile strength.