

WORKSHEET 2

CHAPTER 2 – TISSUES – THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF LIFE

A. Name the location of the following.

1. Ciliated epithelium
2. Sclerenchyma
3. Striated muscle
4. Intercalary meristem
5. Aerolar tissue

B. Choose the correct option.

1. Which one of the following is dead and yet provides mechanical strength?
 - a. Sieve tube
 - b. Companion cell
 - c. Phloem fibre
 - d. Phloem parenchyma
2. Lignified elongated cells are
 - a. sclerenchyma.
 - b. parenchyma.
 - c. collenchyma.
 - d. phloem.
3. Ciliated epithelium is present in
 - a. stomach.
 - b. intestine.
 - c. trachea.
 - d. oesophagus.
4. The plant tissue, which provides tensile strength and consists of living cells, is
 - a. parenchyma.
 - b. sclerenchyma.
 - c. collenchyma.
 - d. none of these.
5. Smooth muscles are present in
 - a. artery.
 - b. vein.
 - c. oesophagus.
 - d. all of these.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is a plant tissue responsible for translocation of food.
2. Blood is made up of _____ and _____.
3. _____ tissue lines the testes and ovaries.
4. _____ tissue in animals covers organs externally.
5. Water and minerals are conducted by _____ in plants.

D. Give reasons.

1. Skin contains stratified epithelium.
2. Sieve tube lacks nucleus but are living.
3. Walnut covering is hard.

Name:

Teacher's signature:

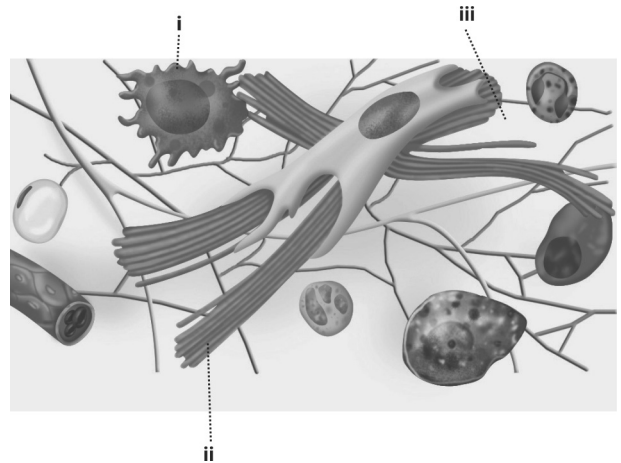
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- Oviduct is lined with ciliated epithelium.
- Blood is a fluid connective tissue.

E. Study the figure given alongside and answer the following questions.

- Identify the diagram shown.
- Label parts **i** to **iii**.
- What is the function of this tissue?
- Where is it located?
- Name major types of connective tissues in human body.



ANSWERS

WORKSHEET 2

A. Name the location of the following.

1. Trachea, oviduct
2. Stems and veins of the leaves, hard covering of seeds and nuts.
3. Limbs, tongue, pharynx
4. Base of nodes, internodes and base of leaves.
5. Between muscle and skin, around blood vessels and nerves.

B. Choose the correct option.

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

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Phloem
2. blood corpuscles and plasma
3. Cuboidal epithelium
4. Epithelial
5. xylem

D. Give reasons.

1. Stratified epithelium is made of many layers of cells and is water proof. It protects the skin from wear and tear and mechanical injury hence providing protection to underlying tissues.
2. Sieve tube has protoplasmic connection with companion cell which has a prominent nucleus. Thus, companion cell keeps sieve tube alive by providing proteins, ATP and other essential molecules.
3. Walnut covering contains sclerenchyma tissue which has thick lignified wall.
4. Oviduct is lined with ciliated epithelium as it helps to move the ovum away from ovary towards the uterus.
5. Blood is considered a fluid connective tissue because it has a fluid matrix called plasma and it connects the body system together by transporting nutrients, oxygen, hormones from one part of the body to the other.

E. Study the figure given alongside and answer the following questions.

1. Aerolar connective tissue
2. **i.** Histiocyte **ii.** Collagen fibre **iii.** Matrix
3. Aerolar connective tissue is a supporting and packaging tissue. It
 - a. binds the skin with muscles.
 - b. attaches blood vessels and nerves to the surrounding tissues.
 - c. makes skin elastic to withstand stretching.
4. It is located below the skin, around the blood vessels, nerves and the organs of the body.
5.
 - a. Connective tissue proper
 - b. Supportive connective tissue
 - c. Fluid connective tissue.