Chapter- 2

Worksheet – 2

1. Assertion (A): Parenchyma tissue are non-living.

Reason (R): Parenchyma cells have intercellular spaces.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

2. _____ have tubular cells with perforated walls and living in nature.

3. Epithelial cells with cilia are found in _____ of our body.

4. Which muscles act involuntarily?
   (i) Striated muscles
   (ii) Smooth muscles
   (iii) Cardiac muscles
   (iv) Skeletal muscles
   (a) (i) and (ii)
   (b) (ii) and (iii)
   (c) (iii) and (iv)
   (d) (i) and (iv)

5. Which of the following tissues has dead cells?

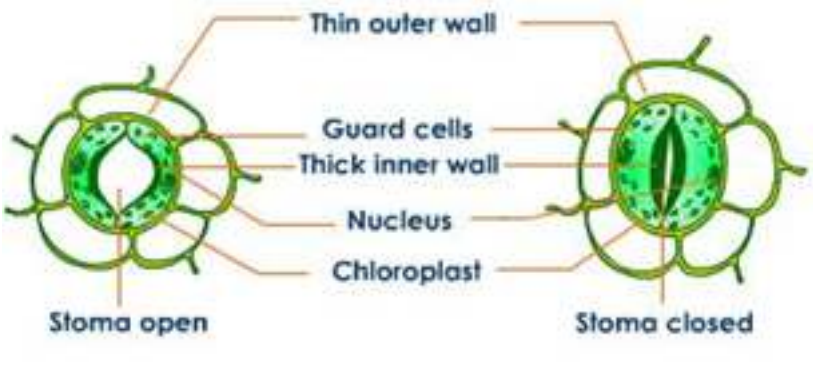
(a) Parenchyma
(b) Sclerenchyma
(c) Collenchyma
(d) Epithelial tissue

6. Intestine absorbs the digested food materials. What type of epithelial cells are responsible for that?
   (a) Stratified squamous epithelium
   (b) Columnar epithelium
   (c) Spindle fibres
   (d) Cuboidal epithelium

7. Cork cells are made impervious to water and gases by the presence of
   (a) Cellulose
   (b) Lipids
   (c) Suberin
   (d) Lignin

8. The dead element present in the phloem is
   (a) Companion cells
   (b) Phloem fibres
   (c) Phloem parenchyma
   (d) Sieve tubes

9. Tiny pores are found on the surface of the leaves of plants. These pores are called stomata. These stomata surrounded by the kidney shaped guard cells provide many vital functions to the plants.



Stomatal pores

Which of the following functions is not served by the stomata for the plants?

(a) Exchange of gases, particularly CO_2 and O_2, with atmosphere

(b) Loss of water in the form of vapours during transpiration

(c) Helps to create pressure for the water to rise upward, by its process of transpiration

(d) none of these

10. If the tip of the 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

11. Name the tissue which:

(i) allows buoyancy to aquatic plants

(ii) provides flexibility to plants

12. What is epidermis? What is its role?

13. (a) What is the name of bone cells?
(b) Describe the function of bones.

14. Explain in detail Blood and its various cells.

15. Differentiate between bone and cartilage.

16. Draw a diagrammatic labelled sketch of stem tip to show the location of meristematic tissue. Mention the function of each meristematic tissue.

17. Give reason for the following:
(i) The cells of meristematic tissue have dense cytoplasm, thin walls and prominent nuclei.
(ii) Vacuoles are absent in the cells of this tissue.

18. What do you understand by complex tissue? Name the two types of complex permanent tissue present in plants give one function of each complex tissue.

19. (i) Draw a labeled diagram of a neuron (Four labeling)
(ii) Identify the tissue which is made up of these cells.
(iii) Name one organ that is made of this tissue.

20. Differentiate between tendons and ligaments with respect to their structure, nature and function.