

## Chapter- 2

### Worksheet – 1

1. Assertion (A): All the plant tissues divide throughout their life.  
Reason (R): Meristematic tissues are localised in certain regions.
  - (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. Lining of small intestine is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
  
3. Bone possesses a hard matrix composed of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  
4. Cells of cork are dead, suberised and compactly arranged. State whether true or false.
  
5. Which is not a function of epidermis?
  - (a) Protection from adverse condition
  - (b) Gaseous exchange
  - (c) Conduction of water
  - (d) Transpiration
  
6. Cells that surrounds stomata in epidermis of leaves are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Diffused cells
  - (b) Osmotic cells

- (c) Guard cells
- (d) Hyper cells

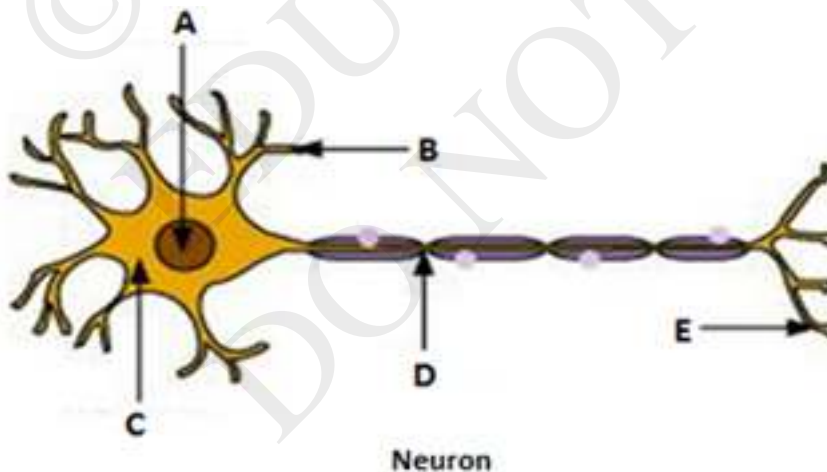
7. In desert plant, rate of water loss gets reduced due to the presence of

- (a) Cuticle
- (b) Stomata
- (c) Lignin
- (d) Suberin

8. Cartilage is not found in

- (a) Nose
- (b) Ear
- (c) Kidney
- (d) Larynx

9. Given below is a diagram showing the structure of a neuron tissue.



Choose the correct labeling for the parts A, B, C, D and E.

- (a) A – Nucleus; B – Cell body; C – Dendrite; D – Axon; E – Nerve ending.
- (b) A – Nucleus; B – Dendrite; C – Cell body; D – Nerve ending; E – Axon.

(c) A – Nucleus; B – Axon; C – Cell body; D – Dendrite; E – Nerve ending.

(d) A – Nucleus; B – Dendrite; C – Cell body; D – Axon; E – Nerve ending

10. Meristems have dense cytoplasm with prominent nuclei and thin cell wall but lack

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Ribosome
- c. Vacuole
- d. starch

11. Identify the type of tissue in the following: skin, bark of tree, bone, lining of kidney tubule, vascular bundle.

12. Tissue A and tissue B constitute tissue C. A carries water while B carries food for the plants. Identify A, B, C.

13. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut?

14. Name the tissue responsible for movement in our body.

15. What are the functions of areolar tissue?

16. Differentiate between collenchyma and sclerenchyma.

17. Describe the structure and function of stomata.

18. What is the function of adipose tissue?

19. How are glandular epithelium formed?
  
20. What is a permanent tissue? Classify permanent tissues and describe them.

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