INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

BIOLOGY
CH:6 TISSUES

Name: _____ Date:_____ Class: IX Sec: ABC

1.	In desert plants, how does the rate of loss of water get reduced?
2.	Water hyacinth floats on water surface. Give reason.
3.	If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapour appears on the wall of the glass jar. Give reason.
4.	What is a permanent tissue? Classify permanent tissues and describe them.
5.	List the characteristics of cork. How are they formed?
6.	Case Study The growth of plants occurs only in certain specific regions. This is because the dividing tissue, also known as meristematic tissue, is located only at these points. Depending on the region where they are present, meristematic tissues are classified as apical, lateral and intercalary. New cells produced by meristem are initially like those of meristem itself, but as they grow and mature, their characteristics slowly change and they become differentiated as components of other tissues. Questions: 1. What is responsible for increase in girth of the stem or root? 2. Write any two characteristic features of meristematic tissues. 3. If the tip of a sugarcane plant is removed from the field, even then it keeps on growing in length. Why? 4. The root tips of a plant were cut and the plant was replanted. What will happen to the plant and why?
7.	What minerals is the bone matrix rich in?
8.	A. Which animal tissue helps in the repair of tissues and fills the gap between the organs? B. Which blood cells deals with the immune reactions?
9.	Differentiate between cuboidal epithelium and columnar epithelium on the basis of their location and function.
10.	Write one term for the following tissues: (a) that joins muscle to bone (b) fat reservoir of our body (c) supporting, fills the space inside the organs, and helps in repair of tissues.
11.	(a) Voluntary muscles are also known as skeletal muscles. Justify. (b) Give two structured characteristics of these voluntary muscles.
12.	Draw a neat, labelled diagram of a neuron. Write the main function of neuron in human body.
13.	Differentiate the following activities on the basis of voluntary (V) or involuntary (IV) muscles. (a) Jumping of frog (b) Pumping of the heart (c) Writing on a piece of paper (d) Movement of food in your intestine
14.	Differentiate between skeletal, cardiac and smooth muscles on the basis of their structure and function.