Structural Organisation in Animals

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The four basic types of animal tissue are epithelial, connective, muscular and:
(a) meristematic **(b)** parenchyma **(c)** vascular **(d)** neural

2. Which tissue is found in the ducts of glands and the tubular parts of nephrons?
(a) compound epithelium **(b)** ciliated epithelium
(c) cuboidal epithelium **(d)** columnar epithelium

3. The job of bone is:
(a) transporting substances round the body
(b) storing fat and insulating the body
(c) a supporting framework for epithelium
(d) support and protection; bone marrow makes blood cells

4. In cardiac muscle, the location is:
(a) only in the heart
(b) in the walls of the gut and blood vessels
(c) in the walls of the lungs only
(d) attached to bones

5. Neural tissue is a type of:
(a) muscle tissue **(b)** neural tissue
(c) epithelial tissue **(d)** connective tissue

6. In the frog, the common chamber for the gut, kidneys and gonads is:
(a) the sinus venosus **(b)** the urinary bladder
(c) the cloaca **(d)** the rectum

7. Endocrine glands:
(a) secrete mucus as single-celled glands in the gut lining
(b) protect and support neurons
(c) release hormones without ducts into the fluid around them
(d) join cardiac muscle cells so they contract as one unit

8. Assertion (A): Smooth muscle is voluntary.
Reason (R): Skeletal muscle is under conscious control; smooth and cardiac muscle work without our conscious control.
(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.

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is a tissue? Name the four basic types in animals.

10. Where is adipose tissue found, and what is its job?

11. To which of the four basic tissue types does neural tissue belong? Give one place where it is found.

12. Where is cardiac muscle found? Give one more feature of it.

13. Name the type of tissue (epithelial, connective, muscle or neural): cardiac muscle, cuboidal epithelium, adipose tissue.

14. In the frog, what is a feature found only in males?

15. What do intercalated discs do?

16. Name the tissue found in the tip of the nose, the outer ear and between vertebrae whose job is flexible support.

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the types of simple epithelium with their locations and jobs.

18. Compare compound epithelium and adipose tissue: the type of tissue, where each is found, and its job.

19. Classify into the four basic tissue types, giving one job for each: bone, dense regular tissue (tendons and ligaments), cartilage, smooth muscle, squamous epithelium.

20. Answer about the frog (Rana tigrina): (a) what is the type of fertilisation? (b) what is breathing in water? (c) what is the organ of hearing?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) neural**	—
2	**(c) cuboidal epithelium**	secretion and absorption
3	**(d) support and protection; bone marrow makes blood cells**	found in the skeleton
4	**(a) only in the heart**	—
5	**(b) neural tissue**	—
6	**(c) the cloaca**	—
7	**(c) release hormones without ducts into the fluid around them**	—
8	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false: smooth muscle is involuntary. R is true.
9	**A group of similar cells, with the material between them, that together do a particular job. Epithelial, connective, muscle and neural tissue.**	—
10	**Beneath the skin; storing fat and insulating the body**	—
11	**Neural tissue; the brain, spinal cord and nerves**	—
12	**Only in the heart; also striated**	—
13	**cardiac muscle: muscle; cuboidal epithelium: epithelial; adipose tissue: connective**	—
14	**Vocal sacs and a copulatory pad on the first digit of the forelimb**	—
15	**Join cardiac muscle cells so they contract as one unit**	—
16	**Cartilage**	—

Q	Answer	Working
17	**Squamous: a single layer of flat cells; walls of blood vessels and the air sacs of the lungs; diffusion. Cuboidal: cube-like cells; ducts of glands and the tubular parts of nephrons; secretion and absorption (with microvilli in the proximal tubule). Columnar: tall cells; lining of the stomach and intestine; secretion and absorption; ciliated columnar epithelium moves particles, as in the bronchioles and fallopian tubes.**	—
18	**Compound epithelium: epithelial tissue; the skin and the lining of the mouth and pharynx; protection against chemical and mechanical stress. Adipose tissue: connective tissue; beneath the skin; storing fat and insulating the body.**	—
19	**bone: connective (support and protection; bone marrow makes blood cells); dense regular tissue (tendons and ligaments): connective (joining muscle to bone and bone to bone); cartilage: connective (flexible support); smooth muscle: muscle (involuntary movements such as moving food along the gut); squamous epithelium: epithelial (diffusion through a thin layer)**	—
20	**(a) external, in water; (b) through the moist skin; (c) the tympanum**	—

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