Tissues in Action

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 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. Which plant tissue increases the girth of the stem and root?

(a) Cork **(b)** Collenchyma
(c) Xylem **(d)** Lateral meristem (cambium)

2. Which animal tissue receives stimuli and carries messages quickly through the body?

(a) Striated muscle **(b)** Cardiac muscle
(c) Nervous tissue **(d)** Tendon

3. A group of cells similar in structure that work together to do a particular job is called a:

(a) organ system **(b)** organ **(c)** organism **(d)** tissue

4. Which tissue is found in the lining of the respiratory tract?

(a) Apical meristem **(b)** Collenchyma
(c) Ciliated columnar epithelium **(d)** Squamous epithelium

5. Ligament is a kind of:

(a) connective tissue **(b)** nervous tissue
(c) epithelial tissue **(d)** muscular tissue

6. Phloem is a kind of:

(a) protective tissue **(b)** meristematic tissue
(c) simple permanent tissue **(d)** complex permanent tissue

7. Which feature belongs to striated muscle?

(a) Branched cells **(b)** Found in the walls of the intestine
(c) Attached to bones **(d)** Spindle-shaped cells

8. Assertion (A): The heart muscle tires and stops after a few hours of work.
Reason (R): Cardiac muscle contracts and relaxes rhythmically without tiring.

(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. Name the plant tissue that gives flexibility to leaf stalks, with cells thickened at the corners.

10. Name the animal tissue that lines kidney tubules and the ducts of salivary glands. What kind of tissue is it?

11. Which tissue is found in the muscles of the arm? What does it do there?

12. Why do plants have more dead (supportive) tissue than animals?

13. Say whether each is a plant or an animal tissue, and name its kind: smooth muscle; nervous tissue; epidermis; cork.

14. Give two differences between bone and cartilage.

15. Are companion cells cells living or dead? In which tissue are they found?

16. Name the connective tissue or part of blood that attaches muscles to bones.

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

17. Describe the three types of meristematic tissue and where they are found.

18. Describe nervous tissue: what kind of tissue it is, what it does, and where it is found in the body.

19. Name the tissue found in each place, and say whether it is a plant or an animal tissue: (a) the lining of blood vessels, (b) the bark of an old tree, (c) the tip of the nose and the ear.

20. Explain, naming the tissue involved: Grass grows back after it is mowed.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) Lateral meristem (cambium)**	—
2	**(c) Nervous tissue**	—
3	**(d) tissue**	—
4	**(c) Ciliated columnar epithelium**	—
5	**(a) connective tissue**	—
6	**(d) complex permanent tissue**	—
7	**(c) Attached to bones**	—
8	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false: no: cardiac muscle does not tire. R is true.
9	**Collenchyma**	—
10	**Cuboidal epithelium; epithelial tissue**	—
11	**Striated muscle: it moves bones when we choose to (voluntary movement).**	—
12	**Plants are fixed in one place and do not move, so they need much supportive tissue, much of it dead, to stand upright; animals move about and need more living tissue to get energy.**	—
13	**smooth muscle: animal, muscular; nervous tissue: animal, nervous; epidermis: plant, protective; cork: plant, protective**	plant tissues are meristematic, simple permanent, complex permanent or protective; animal tissues are epithelial, connective, muscular or nervous
14	**Bone is hard and rigid, with a matrix of calcium and phosphorus; cartilage is flexible, with widely spaced cells in a matrix of proteins and sugars.**	—
15	**Living; phloem.**	—
16	**Tendon**	—
17	**Apical meristem, at the growing tips of stems and roots, increases length. Lateral meristem (cambium), along the sides, increases girth. Intercalary meristem, at the base of leaves or internodes, allows growth there (as in grasses).**	—
18	**Nervous tissue is an animal nervous tissue. It receives stimuli and carries messages quickly through the body. It is found in the brain and spinal cord.**	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) squamous epithelium, animal; (b) cork, plant; (c) cartilage, animal**	—
20	**Intercalary meristem at the base of the leaves keeps dividing. (its leaves keep growing from the base.)**	—

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