



Class 9 Science Chapter 6

Tissues

1 Marks Questions

1. Where is apical meristem found?

Ans. The apical meristem is found at the apex (growing tips) of the stem and roots.

2. Which tissue makes up the husk of coconut?

Ans. Sclerenchymatous tissue.

3. What are the constituents of phloem?

Ans. The constituents of phloem are: sieve tubes, companion cells, phloem parenchyma, phloem fibres(bast).

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

Ans. Muscle/muscular tissue.

5. Vertical growth in plants takes place by –

(a) Latral meristem

(b) apical meristem

(c) Intercalary meristem

(d) none of the above

Ans. (b) apical meristem

6. Which of these components of blood fight infection?

- (a) RBC
- (b) WBC
- (c) Platelets
- (d) serum

Ans. (b) WBC

7. In desert plants, rate of water loss gets reduced due to presence of :

- (a) cuticle
- (b) stomata
- (c) lignin
- (d) suberin

Ans. (a) cuticle

8. Cartilage is not found in –

- (a) nose
- (b) ear
- (c) kidney
- (d) larynx

Ans. (c) kidney

9. Which of these types of cells is most likely to divide?

- (a) Epidermins

(b) Parenchyma

(c) Meristem

(d) Xylem

Ans. (c) Meristem

10. Companion cells are associated with –

(a) Sieve tubes

(b) Sclerenchyma

(c) Vessels

(d) Parenchyma

Ans. (a) Sieve tubes

11. Which tissue has chloroplast in cells?

(a) Parenchyma

(b) Chlorenchyma

(c) Sclernehyma

(d) Aerenchyma

Ans. (b) Chlorenchyma

12. Intestine absorbs due digested food materials. What type of epithelial are responsible for that?

(a) Stratified squamous epithelium

(b) columnar epithelium

(c) pseudostratified epithelium

PUMMA

(d) Cuboidal epithelium

Ans. (b) columnar epithelium

13. The meristmatic tissue is found

(a) In flowers

(b) At the tip of the leaves

(c) Below the epidermis of stem

(d) At root tip

Ans. (d) At root tip

14. Movement of passage of food in the intestine is caused by the contraction of

(a) cardiac muscles

(b) unstriated muscles

(c) striated muscles

(d) Nerve tissue

Ans. (b) unstriated muscles

15. A long tubular outgrowth of a nerve cell which conducts impulses away from the cell body is termed as :-

(a) cyton

(b) axon

(c) Neuron

(d) dendrite

Ans. (d) dendrite

16. You have been provided with narrow thick – walled living cells, elongated in shape and possessing thickening of cellulose and pectin these cells belong to:

- (a) Parenchyma**
- (b) collenchyma**
- (c) sclerenchyma**
- (d) none of the above**

Ans. (b) collenchyma

17. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the tissues?

- (a) Group of dissimilar cells which perform similar function**
- (b) Group of similar cells which perform similar functions.**
- (c) group of similar cells which perform specific functions**
- (d) Group of dissimilar cells which perform different functions.**

Ans. (a) Group of dissimilar cells which perform similar function

18. A long tree has several branches. The tissue that helps in the side ways conduction of water in the branches is:

- (a) collenchyma**
- (b) xylem parenchyma**
- (c) parenchyma (d)**

xylem vessels Ans.

- (d) xylem vessels**

19. White blood corpuscles:

- (a) help in blood clotting**
- (b) help in transport of oxygen**
- (c) are enucleated**
- (d) protect the body from diseases**

Ans. (d) protect the body from diseases

20. A person met with an accident in which two long bones of hand were dislocated. Which among the following may be possible reason?

- (a) tendon break**
- (b) break of skeletal muscles**
- (b) ligament break**
- (d) Areolar tissue break**

Ans. (b) ligament break