Worksheet: Tissues

CBSE · Class 9 · Science · 15 questions · 40 marks

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____ / 40

Q1. Define a tissue. *[1 mark]*

Q2. Name the meristem responsible for growth in girth of a plant. *[1 mark]*

Q3. Identify the tissue: lines the alveoli of the lungs, single layer of flat scale-like cells. *[1 mark]*

Q4. Which animal tissue has a fluid matrix? *[1 mark]*

Q5. State two functions each of xylem and phloem. *[2 marks]*

Q6. Identify the plant tissue: dead cells, very thick walls, makes the husk of coconut. State two of its functions. *[2 marks]*

Q7. State three differences between striated and smooth muscle fibres. *[3 marks]*

Q8. Identify the tissue type based on these descriptions: (a) Connects bone to bone, very strong and slightly stretchable. (b) Forms the inner lining of the small intestine, has cilia/brush border to absorb nutrients. (c) Located between vertebrae, acts as shock absorber. *[3 marks]*

Q9. Why is xylem mostly dead but still functional? *[3 marks]*

Q10. Why are stomata important for a plant? Describe their structure and one of their functions. *[3 marks]*

Q11. Compare cardiac and skeletal muscles on four features. Then explain why cardiac muscle never fatigues but skeletal muscle does. *[4 marks]*

Q12. (a) Draw a labelled diagram of a neuron showing the cell body, dendrites, axon and synapse. (b) Briefly explain how a signal travels along it. *[4 marks]*

Q13. Differentiate aerenchyma, chlorenchyma and storage parenchyma. Give one example plant for each. *[4 marks]*

Q14. Compare epithelial tissue and connective tissue on at least 4 features. *[4 marks]*

Q15. You're given microscopic slides of: (a) a section of the heart wall, (b) blood, (c) a piece of leaf, (d) the lining of small intestine. Identify the tissue type and ONE distinctive structural feature for each. *[4 marks]*