Test are given below :

SIGNMENTS :

Work

nicellular organism, a single cell carries out all life processes, what about multicellular organisr
Ans. In multicellular organisms, specialised functions are carried out by different group of ce
t is the name given to such a group of cells ? [Ans. Tiss
the tissues same for plants and animals ? [Ans.
t is the difference ? [Ans. Most of the plant tissues are dead whereas animal tissues are al
growth of plant takes place only in specific regions ?
[Ans. Because the dividing tissues of plants are located in specific regions o
ch tissue is responsible for growth in plants ? [Ans. Meristematic tis
at are it's types ? [Ans. Apical, lateral and interca
ere is apical meristem located ? [Ans. At the growing tips of stems and r
at are its functions ? [Ans. To increase the length of stem and ro
at is the function of lateral meristem ? [Ans. To increase the girth of stem and
at is its other name ? [Ans. Camb
e is intercalary meristem located ? [Ans. At the base of leaves or intern
happens to meristematic tissue when it looses ability to divide ? [Ans. It forms perma
tis
[Ans. Simple and Com
types ?
of simple permanent tissue ? [Ans. Parenchyma, Collenchyma and Sclerench
contain chlorophyll ? [Ans. Some parenchyma contain chlorop
[Ans. Chlorench
m ?
[Ans. It is a parenchyma which helps aquatic plants to
[Ans. Collench
ility to plants ?
conduction of (*i*) water and minerals (*ii*) food ? [Ans. (*i*) Xylem (*ii*) Phl
[Ans. Tracheids, vessels, xylem parenchyma and xylem

22. What constitutes phloem ? [**Ans.** Sieve tube, companion cell, phloem fibre and phloem parenchyma]
23. Which simple tissue is used to make ropes ? [**Ans.** Sclerenchyma]
24. Give an example of protective tissue in plant. [**Ans. Cork**]
25. What are the types of animal tissue ? [**Ans.** Epithelial, Connective, Muscular and Nervous]
26. Which tissue protect the entire body ? [**Ans.** Epithelial tissue]
27. Is bone a tissue ? [**Ans.** Yes, it is a type of connective tissue]
28. Which connective tissue connects one bone to another bone ? [**Ans.** Ligament]
29. Why is blood called a connective tissue ? [**Ans.** It has loosely spaced cells in an intercellular fluid matrix that connects other tissues and organs of the body.]
30. Which tissue is responsible for our movement ? [**Ans.** Muscular tissue]
31. What are its types ? [**Ans.** Striated, Smooth and Cardiac muscles]
32. What is the function of contractile proteins in muscles ? [**Ans.** It helps in contraction and relaxation of muscles to cause movement.]
33. What is the main function of nervous tissue ? [**Ans.** It is specialised for receiving and transmitting stimulus from one place to another within the body]
34. What are cells of this tissue called ? [**Ans.** Nerve cells or neurons.]

Oral Questions

Fill in the blanks :

1. Several tissues can join together and function as a unit called _____ . [**Ans.** organ]
2. _____ epithelium occurs in the lining of renal tubules and ducts of salivary glands. [**Ans.** Cuboidal]
3. Fibres are absent in _____, a type of connective tissue. [**Ans.** blood]
4. Tendons connect _____ with bones. [**Ans.** muscles]
5. A nerve impulse passes from one neuron to another across a _____ . [**Ans.** synapse]

State True (T) or False (F) :

1. Vacuoles are absent in meristematic plant cells [**Ans.** T]
2. Intercellular spaces occur in Collenchyma. [**Ans.** F]
3. Smooth muscles are called involuntary muscles. [**Ans.** T]
4. Cells of connective tissue are compactly packed with no intercellular spaces. [**Ans.** F]
5. Cambium has the apical meristem. [**Ans.** T]

State Yes or No :

1. Cells of cork are dead and compactly arranged. [**Ans.** Yes]
2. Parenchyma contains isodiametric cells. [**Ans.** Yes]
3. Voluntary muscles control the movement of iris of eye. [**Ans.** No]
4. The columnar epithelial tissue having hair-like projections are found in respiratory tract. [**Ans.** Yes]
5. Areolar connective tissue binds muscles with bones. [**Ans.** No.]

Science Quiz

1. Fluid part of blood after removal of corpuscles is
   (*a*) Plasma (*b*) Serum
   (*c*) Lymph (*d*) Platelets [**Ans.** (*a*)]
2. Which is the largest cell of human body ?
   (*a*) Kidney cell (*b*) Nerve cell
   (*c*) Liver cell (*d*) Brain cell [**Ans.** (*b*)]
3. The tissue responsible for cell division in plants is
   (*a*) Xylem (*b*) Phloem
   (*c*) Meristematic (*d*) Sclerenchyma [**Ans.** (*c*)]
4. Group of cells having a common origin and performing similar functions, are called
   (*a*) tissues (*b*) cells
   (*c*) organ system (*d*) organ [**Ans.** (*a*)]
5. Ligaments and tendons are form of
   (*a*) Muscular tissue (*b*) Epithelial tissue
   (*c*) Nervous tissue (*d*) Connective tissue [**Ans.** (*d*)]

1. Complete the diagram by drawing the missing parts.
2. Identify the parts numbered (a), (b) and (c).
3. What is the term given to the gap between two nerve cells?
4. Name the part of the neuron from which the nerve impulse is transferred to the second neuron.

Home Assignments

1. Use the internet and your school library to know more about tissues in a human body, the diseases that affect each of them and the cures (available) for them. Also note down separately, those diseases which are hereditary, *i.e.*, run in the family.
2. Identify a fast growing tree in the garden. Insert a nail at 2 ft. from ground level on the tree. Take height of the nail and height of the plant every week for two months. Is the height of the nail also increasing with increase in height of the plant ? If not, explain the reason behind it.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

|| 1 MARK ||

Previous Years' Questions

1. State one function of Parenchyma. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
2. Where is apical meristem found ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*] [*NCERT*]
3. Name the tissue present in soft parts of the plants like pith and cortex. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
4. What are the functions of phloem ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
5. What are the functions of xylem ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
6. What is the function of Meristematic Tissue (Meristems)? [*NCT 2009*]
7. Give any two main functions of stomata. [*DAV 2009*]
8. Name the tissue present in the brain. [*NCT 2008*]
9. Type of tissue present in kidney tubules is _____ and in bark of tree is _____. [*MSE 2008*]

Important Questions

10. What are the various types of tissues found in plants ?
11. Which type of tissue is most abundant in animals ?
12. Give one major difference between permanent and meristematic tissues.
13. Write one word for the following :
    (*i*) Tissue present in soft parts of the plant like cortex and pith of stem.
    (*ii*) Long and unbranched extension of a neuron.
    (*iii*) A component of phloem formed by end to end fusion of cells with perforated transverse walls.
    (*iv*) Thickenings present in sclerenchyma cells.
    (*v*) Thin, hair-like projections present at the free ends of cuboidal epithelium.
    (*vi*) Waterproof layer persent on the outer wall of epidermal cells.
    (*vii*) The pigment present in red blood cells.
    (*viii*) Zig-zag thickenings in cardiac muscles.
14. What is the nature of cell wall in collenchymal cells ?
15. Name the dead elements of phloem.
16. Which epithelium is also called pavement epithelium ?

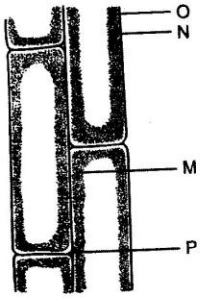
17. Which type of muscle cells show rhythmic contraction ?
18. Which tissue acts as an intermediary ?
19. Give one word for the junction of two neurons.
20. Which part of neuron receives impulse and which part takes it away from neuron ?
21. Which tissue stores fat ?
22. Name the animal tissue whose cells divide throughout the life.
23. Which is the hardest tissue in human beings ?
24. Name the tissue which forms inner lining of blood vessels.
25. What is the average life span of RBCs of man ?
26. Name the protein found in yellow fibres.
27. Which mineral is most abundantly found in bones ?
28. What is the specific function of cardiac muscle tissues ?
29. What is the function of blood platelets in human body ?
30. Why are smooth muscles called visceral muscles ?
31. Which chemical is deposited at the corners of cells in collenchyma ?
32. What is the common name of (*i*) Xylem (*ii*) Phloem?
33. Name the cell which is attached to the lateral sides of sieve tube.
34. Which type of simple tissue is used for making ropes?
35. Which tissue protects the entire body ?
36. Give one example each of :
(*i*) Squamous epithelium (*ii*)Columnar epithelium
37. Which type of epithelium is present in the organs where exchange of substances takes place ?
38. Give one example of connective tissue in which matrix is solid.
39. Which tissue is commonly known as 'packaging' tissue ?
40. Name any one structure in our body which bears ciliated epithelium.
41. Name the following :
(*i*) Multinucleate muscle fibre.
(*ii*) Spindle-shaped muscle fibre.
42. Name the cells that are dead and have no intercellular spaces.
43. Where are the permanent tissues located in a plant?
44. Which of the following has living cells :
Parenchyma, Collenchyma, Sclerenchyma ?
45. When does the tissue formation take place ?

NCERT Questions

46. What is a tissue ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]
47. What is the utility of tissues in multicellular organisms ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]
48. Name types of simple tissues ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]
49. What are the constituents of phloem ?
50. What does a neuron look-like ?
51. Name the following :
(*i*) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.
(*ii*) Tissue that connects muscle to bone in humans.
(*iii*) Tissue that transports food in plants.
(*iv*) Tissue that stores fat in our body.
(*v*) Connective tissue with a fluid matrix.
(*vi*) Tissue present in the brain.
52. Identify the type of tissue in the following :
Skin, bark of tree, bone, lining of kidney tubule, vascular bundle.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (I) || 2 MARKS ||

Previous Years' Questions

1. 

Given is the diagram showing longitudinal section of collenchymas tissue. Label the parts 'M', 'N', 'O' and 'P' in the given diagram. [*CBSE (CCE) 2012*]

2. Growth in plant is restricted to certain regions, Give reason for this fact. Mention two growth regions in plants. [*CBSE (CCE) 2012*]
3. Name the tissue that makes husk of coconut. Write three characteristics of this tissue. [*CBSE (CCE) 2012*]
4. Name the tissue which helps in transportation of oxygen that we inhale to various parts of our body. Write the composition of this tissue. [*CBSE (CCE) 2012*]
5. (*a*) State two important functions of areolar tissue.
(*b*) Why are skeletal muscles known as striated muscles ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2011*]

6. Mention the location of apical meristem in plants? Name the tissue reponsible for movement of body. [*CBSE (CCE) 2011*]

7. Differentiate Chlorenchyma and Aerenchyma. [*CBSE (CCE) 2011*]

8. Draw a diagrammatic labelled sketch of stem tip to show the location of meristematic tissue. Mention the function of each meristematic tissue. [*CCE 2011, CBSE (CCE) 2010*]

9. What are the functions of bones, cartilages, ligaments and tendons ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2011*]

10. What is the role of epidermis in plants ? [*CBSE (CCE) 2011*]

11. What is epithelial tissue ? State the type of epithelial tissue present in the lining of blood vessels. [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]

12. Name the two types of processes present is neuron. [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]

13. What type of tissue is found at the shoot apex ? Name one more part of the plant body where this type of tissue is found. [*CBSE (CCE) 2010*]

14. Draw a neat diagram of leaf epidermal peel showing stomata. Label any two parts. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

15. What is sclerenchyma ? What are its types ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

16. Differentiate between Parenchyma and Collenchyma tissue. Draw a sketch of Parenchyma tissue. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

17. Write the differences between simple and complex tissues. Give one example of each. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

18. (*a*) Label sieve tube and sieve plate in the diagram of a phloem tissue.
(*b*) Differentiate between the function of Xylem and Phloem. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

19. Do the roots of a plant continue growing after their tips are removed ? Explain giving reason. [*HOTS*][*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

20. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a nerve cell. [*CBSE(CCE)2010, NCERT, NCT 2009*]

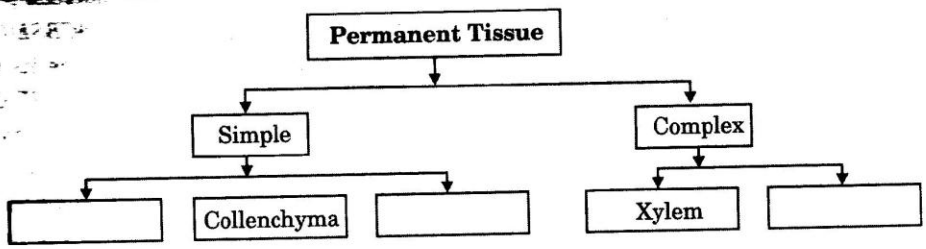
Important Questions

21. How do the cardiac muscles resemble both striated and smooth muscle fibres ?
22. How are permanent tissues classified ?
23. What are cork cells and their functions ?
24. What are complex tissues and their types ?
25. What are the various types of tissues found in animals ?
26. What are the various types of muscular tissues ?
27. What is the difference between sclerenchyma and collenchyma ?
28. Draw a flow chart showing the various types of connective tissues.
29. What are the characteristic features of meristematic tissues ?
30. What are the characteristic features of permanent tissues ?
31. What are Nissls' granules ? Give their functions.
32. What are mast cells ? Give their functions.
33. What are simple tissues ? Name the simple tissues in plants.
34. Which of the following are simple or complex tissues ?
Xylem, Parenchyma, Collenchyma, Phloem, Sclerenchyma.
35. Where are smooth muscle tissues located in the body ?
36. What are collenchyma and write their function ?
37. What is the unique characteristic feature of meristem ?
38. What are chlorenchyma and their function ?
39. What is the main function of vascular tissues in plants ?
40. Compare the three types of meristems.
41. In what ways do Squamous epithelium differ from Columnar epithelium ?

NCERT Questions

42. What are the functions of areolar tissue ?
43. How many types of elements together make up the xylem tissue ? Name them.
44. How are simple tissues different from complex tissues in plants ?
45. What is the specific function of the cardiac muscle ?
46. Name the regions in which parenchyma tissue is present.
47. How does the cork act as a protective tissue ?

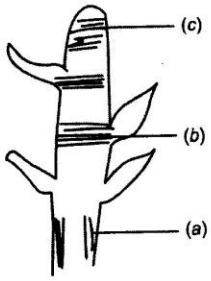
48. Complete the table :



SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (II) || 3 MARKS ||

Previous Years' Questions

1. Label the following and give one function of each part labelled (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]



2. (*a*) Why is plasma membrane called selectively permeable membrane ?
(*b*) How is flexible nature of plasma membrane useful for *Amoeba* ? Name this process. [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]

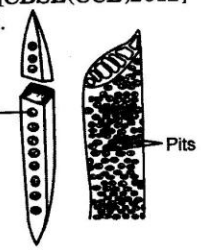
3. (*a*) You can very easily bend the stem of a plant without breaking it. Name the tissue in the plant which makes it possible. Where is it located ? State any two characteristic features of the cells of this tissue.
(*b*) Draw a labelled diagram of the transverse section of this tissue. [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]

4. Given below are the names of some connective tissues. Mention the composition and function of each of them :
Bone, cartilage, blood. [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]

5. Identify the animal tissues from the given descriptions and also mention their location in the human body.
Tissue 'A' - cells are filled with fat globules and the tissue acts as an insulator.
Tissue 'B' – has cylindrical branched cells and the tissue shows rhythmic contraction and relaxation thought life. [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]

6. (*i*) Which plant tissue will you associate with the conduction of food in plants ? How is it different from xylem ?
(*ii*) Write its four components. [*CBSE(CCE)2012*]

7. (*a*) Identify the given figures.
(*b*) State in brief their structure.
(*c*) Describe the role performed by the two. [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]



8. Draw a well labelled diagram of cardiac muscle found in human body. Write two differences between striated and smooth muscles. [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]

9. Name the tissue responsible for flexibility in plants. How would you differentiate it from other permanent tissues ? [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]

10. List any six characteristics of parenchyma [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]

11. Draw a labelled diagram to show the difference between the strctures of any two types of muscle fibres. [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]

12. (*a*) Name the two types of complex tissues.
(*b*) Draw a neat diagram of the section of the tissue that is responsible for the translocation of food from the leaves to the different parts of the plant. [*CBSE(CCE)2011*]

13. Name the tissue that smoothens bone surfaces at joints. Describe its structure with the help of a diagram. [*CBSE(CCE)2011, 2010*]

14. Which type of muscles are found in the iris of the eye, smooth or striated ? Why are smooth muscles called involuntary muscles ? In what way they are different from striated muscles with respect to number of nuclei ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

15. Name three different types of blood cells and give their functions. Draw a diagram of any one of them. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
16. (*a*) Draw the labelled diagram of collenchyma tissue as seen in transverse section.
    (*b*) (*i*) Name the tissue found in the husk of a coconut.
    (*ii*) Name the chemical substance that makes the cork cells impervious to gases and water. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
17. List the constituents of the phloem. What will happen if the phloem at the base of a branch is removed ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
18. Give three differences between epithelial tissue and connective tissue. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
19. What is xylem ? Name the four elements of xylem and write one function of each. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
20. Write one function each of the following :
    (*a*) Squamous epithelium
    (*b*) Fluid connective tissue [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
21. Correlate the structure, location with the function in case of :
    (*a*) Simple squamous epithelium
    (*b*) Columnar epithelium [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
22. Describe three functions of the protective tissue in plants. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
23. What are neurons ? Where are they found ? What function do they perform in the body of an organism ? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
24. List the constituents of the xylem. What would happen if the xylem of root of a plant is blocked? [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
25. Differentiate between bone and cartilage. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
26. What is parenchyma ? Write about its function. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]
27. Name the following : [*MSE 2009*]
    (*a*) Tissue that forms the inner lining of our mouth.
    (*b*) Tissue that stores fat in our body.
    (*c*) Tissue that transports food in plants.
28. Give one function of each of the following :
    (*a*) Stomata
    (*b*) Root nodules
    (*c*) Cardiac muscle fibre [*MSE 2008*]

Important Questions

29. Give the names of the following :
    (*i*) Tissues concerned with the conduction of food materials.
    (*ii*) Tissues capable of cell division.
    (*iii*) Minute pores present in the epidermis.
30. Mention one function each of the following :
    (*a*) Areolar tissue (*b*) Tendon
    (*c*) Ligament
31. Name the common simple tissues of plant body and write one function of each.
32. What is a tissue ? What are the functions of connective tissue ? Give one difference between ligament and tendon.
33. What are the various types of cells of connective tissue ?
34. Give the functions of skeletal connective tissues.
35. Give the functions of plasma of blood.
36. Mention various functions of epithelial tissues.
37. Differentiate between tracheids and vessels.
38. Differentiate between fibres and sclereids.
39. Differentiate between blood and lymph.
40. Differentiate between axon and dendron.
41. Describe blood as a connective tissue.

NCERT Questions

42. Give three features of cardiac muscles.
43. Differentiate between parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma on the basis of their cell wall.
44. What are the functions of the stomata ?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

|| 5 MARKS ||

Previous Years' Questions

1. Answer the following :
    (*a*) State two differences between tendon and ligament.
    (*b*) What are the constituents of phloem tissue ?
    (*c*) Give the specific function of cardiac muscle.
    (*d*) Name the tissue that :
    (*i*) forms the inner lining of our mouth.
    (*ii*) forms the soft parts of leaf, stem, root at fruits.
    (*e*) State the function of ciliated Columnar epithelium in respiratory tract. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

2. Write two differences between the muscles present in the heart and the limbs of man. Also draw labelled diagrams of these two kinds of muscles. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

3. Differentiate between striated, unstriated and cardiac muscles on the basis of their structure and site/location in the body. [*NCERT*][*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

4. (*a*) What do you mean by a meristematic tissue ?
(*b*) Mention different types of meristematic tissues present in plants. Draw a diagram showing the three types of meristematic tissues. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

5. (*a*) Draw a neat diagram of transverse section of collenchyma tissue and label any two parts.
(*b*) Write any two differences between Parenchyma and Collenchyma. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

6. What is a nervous tissue ? Give its functions. Explain the structure of a neuron with a diagram. [*CBSE(CCE)2010*]

Important Questions

7. On the basis of shape and functions of cells how epithelial tissues are classified ? Explain with diagram the various types of epithelial tissues.

8. What are the various types of animal tissues ? Mention briefly the location and one main function of each class of tissues.

NCERT Exemplar Problems

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Animals of colder regions and fishes of cold water have thicker layer of subcutaneous fat. Describe why ?

2. Match the column (A) with the column (B)

(A)	(B)
(*a*) Fluid connective tissue	(*i*) Subcutaneous layer
(*b*) Filling of space inside the organs	(*ii*) Cartilage
(*c*) Striated muscle	(*iii*) Skeletal muscle
(*d*) Adipose tissue	(*iv*) Areolar tissue
(*e*) Surface of joints	(*v*) Blood
(*f*) Stratified squamous epithelium	(*vi*) Skin

3. Match the column (A) with the column (B)

(A)	(B)
(*a*) Parenchyma	(*i*) Thin walled, packing cells
(*b*) Photosynthesis	(*ii*) Carbon fixation
(*c*) Aerenchyma	(*iii*) Localized thickenings
(*d*) Collenchyma	(*iv*) Buoyancy
(*e*) Permanent tissue	(*v*) Sclerenchyma

4. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar. Explain why ? [*HOTS*]

5. Name the different components of xylem and draw a living component.

6. Draw and identify different elements of phloem.

7. Write true (T) or false (F) :
(*a*) Epithelial tissue is protective tissue in animal body.
(*b*) The lining of blood vessels, lung alveoli and kidney tubules are all made up of epithelial tissue.
(*c*) Epithelial cells have a lot of intercellular spaces.
(*d*) Epithelial layer is permeable layer.
(*e*) Epithelial layer does not allow regulation of materials between body and external environment.

8. Differentiate the following activities on the basis of voluntary (V) or involuntary (I V) muscles.
(*a*) Jumping of frog
(*b*) Pumping of the heart
(*c*) Writing with hand
(*d*) Movement of chocolate in your intestine

9. Fill in the banks
(*a*) Lining of blood vessels is made up of _____ .
(*b*) Lining of small intestine is made up of _____ .
(*c*) Lining of kidney tubules is made up of _____ .
(*d*) Epithelial cells with cilia are found in _____ of our body.

10. Water hyacinth float on water surface. Explain.

11. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites ?

12. Fill in the blanks :
(*a*) Cork cells possesses _____ on their walls that makes it impervious to gases and water.
(*b*) _____ have tubular cells with perforated walls and are living in nature.
(*c*) Bone possesses a hard matrix composed of _____ and _____ .

13. Why is epidermis important for the plants ?

14. Fill in the blanks :
   (*a*) _____ are forms of complex tissue.
   (*b*) _____ have guard cells.
   (*c*) Cells of cork contain a chemical called _____
   (*d*) Husk of coconut is made of _____ tissue.
   (*e*) _____ gives flexibility in plants.
   (*f*) _____ and _____ are both conducting tissues.
   (*g*) Xylem transports _____ and _____ from soil
   (*h*) Phloem transport _____ from _____ to other parts of the plant.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

15. Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues. Draw well labelled diagram. *[CBSE(CCE)2010]*

16. Describe the structure and function of different types of epithelial tissues. Draw diagram of each type of epithelial tissue.

17. Draw well labelled diagrams of various types of muscles found in human body.

18. Give reasons for **[HOTS]**
   (*a*) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.
   (*b*) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.
   (*c*) We get a crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.
   (*d*) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity.
   (*e*) It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut tree.

19. List the characteristics of cork. How are they formed ? Mention their role.

20. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues ? How are they different from one other ?

21. (*a*) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants.
   (*b*) Define the process of differentiation.
   (*c*) Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Amlan, a student of class IX suffered from high fever with headache. After a blood test, the doctor confirmed that he was suffering from dengue. Platelet count in his blood sample was also low and was recorded as 60,000.
   (*i*) What does a doctor advise if the platelet count is very low?
   (*ii*) What precaution one should take to get rid of dengue?
   (*iii*) What value is shown by the doctor?

2. Debashish got injured while playing football with his friends. His friends took him to the hospital and the doctor told that he was suffering from a sprain and advised bed rest. Every afternoon, his friends Dipak and Ranjan visited him to enquire about his health.
   (*i*) What happens during a sprain?
   (*ii*) What other way can the friends help Debashish?
   (*iii*) What value is shown by Dipak and Ranjan?

3. Nivedita was sick and her doctor advised her to go for a blood test. After the test, the doctor informed that Nivedita was suffering from anaemia. He then prescribed medicine to her.
   (*i*) What does 'suffering from anemia' mean?
   (*ii*) What should one do if she suffers from anemia?
   (*iii*) What value is shown by the doctor?