

Structural Organisation in Animals — Assignment 1

Class 11 Biology · Topic-wise question bank covering every concept of the chapter · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions. This worksheet walks through every concept of the chapter, topic by topic.
(2) The interactive MCQ version of these questions (with instant answer reveal) is available on the notes page.
(3) Universal values: $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ unless stated. Give answers with correct SI units.

Animal Tissues — Overview

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

- The four basic types of animal tissues are
 - epithelial, connective, muscular and neural
 - xylem, phloem, parenchyma and sclerenchyma
 - meristem, dermal, ground and vascular
 - none of these
- A tissue is a
 - group of similar cells performing a function
 - single cell
 - collection of organs
 - body cavity
- The study of tissues is called
 - histology
 - cytology
 - anatomy
 - physiology
- Animal tissues differ from plant tissues mainly by
 - the absence of a cell wall and presence of contractile tissue
 - the presence of a cell wall
 - the absence of a nucleus
 - no difference

1 Mark Questions

- Define a tissue.
- Name the four types of animal tissues.
- What is histology?

2 Mark Questions

- State two differences between plant and animal tissues.
- Why is a tissue said to be a level of organisation?

3 Mark Questions

- Describe the levels of organisation in animals.
- Give an overview of the four types of animal tissues.

Epithelial Tissue

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The simplest epithelium is
 - (A) simple epithelium
 - (B) compound epithelium
 - (C) glandular epithelium
 - (D) squamous epithelium
2. Simple squamous epithelium is found in
 - (A) the lining of the alveoli
 - (B) the skin
 - (C) the stomach lining
 - (D) the kidney tubules
3. Cuboidal epithelium occurs in
 - (A) ducts of glands
 - (B) the oesophagus
 - (C) the trachea
 - (D) the epidermis
4. The ciliated columnar epithelium lines the
 - (A) respiratory tract and fallopian tube
 - (B) skin
 - (C) stomach only
 - (D) heart

1 Mark Questions

1. Where is simple squamous epithelium found?
2. What is the function of cilia in the respiratory tract?
3. Name the epithelium of the oesophagus.

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between simple and compound epithelium.
2. State two functions of epithelial tissue.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the types of simple epithelium with their locations.
2. Explain the specialisations of epithelial tissue.

Connective Tissue

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The most abundant tissue in the body is
 - (A) connective tissue
 - (B) epithelial tissue
 - (C) muscular tissue
 - (D) neural tissue
2. Tendon and ligament are made of

- (A) dense regular connective tissue
- (B) loose connective tissue
- (C) adipose tissue
- (D) areolar tissue

3. The matrix of bone is rich in

- (A) calcium salts
- (B) fat
- (C) collagen only
- (D) water

4. Blood is a type of

- (A) fluid connective tissue
- (B) epithelial tissue
- (C) muscular tissue
- (D) neural tissue

1 Mark Questions

1. Name the cells that produce the fibrous matrix of connective tissue.
2. What is the matrix of cartilage made of?
3. Why is blood called a fluid connective tissue?

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between tendon and ligament.
2. Distinguish between bone and cartilage.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the types of connective tissue with examples.
2. Explain the structure and functions of areolar and adipose tissue.

Muscular Tissue

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Muscle tissue is specialised for
 - (A) contraction and relaxation
 - (B) secretion
 - (C) conduction
 - (D) support
2. Smooth muscle is
 - (A) involuntary and unstriated
 - (B) voluntary and striated
 - (C) involuntary and striated
 - (D) voluntary and unstriated
3. Cardiac muscle is found in the
 - (A) heart wall
 - (B) stomach
 - (C) skeleton

- (D) lungs
4. Skeletal muscle is
- (A) voluntary and striated
 - (B) involuntary
 - (C) unstriated
 - (D) non-contractile

1 Mark Questions

1. Name the three types of muscle tissue.
2. Which muscle is voluntary?
3. Where is cardiac muscle found?

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between striated and non-striated muscle.
2. Why is cardiac muscle said to be involuntary and striated?

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the three types of muscle tissue with their locations.
2. Explain the structure of a skeletal muscle.

Neural Tissue

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The functional unit of the nervous system is the
 - (A) neuron
 - (B) nephron
 - (C) axon
 - (D) dendrite
2. Neural tissue is made of
 - (A) neurons and neuroglia
 - (B) only neurons
 - (C) only muscles
 - (D) epithelial cells
3. The long process that carries impulses away from the cell body is the
 - (A) axon
 - (B) dendrite
 - (C) nucleus
 - (D) neuroglia
4. Neuroglia cells
 - (A) support and protect neurons
 - (B) carry impulses
 - (C) contract
 - (D) secrete hormones

1 Mark Questions

1. Name the structural unit of neural tissue.
2. What is an axon?
3. What are neuroglia?

2 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish between a neuron and neuroglia.
2. State two functions of neural tissue.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the structure of a neuron.
2. Explain the functions of neural tissue.

The Frog — Morphology and Organ Systems

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The frog belongs to the class
 - (A) Amphibia
 - (B) Reptilia
 - (C) Aves
 - (D) Mammalia
2. The respiratory pigment of the frog is
 - (A) haemoglobin
 - (B) haemocyanin
 - (C) chlorophyll
 - (D) melanin
3. The frog's heart has
 - (A) three chambers
 - (B) four chambers
 - (C) two chambers
 - (D) one chamber
4. The kidney of the frog is
 - (A) mesonephric
 - (B) pronephric
 - (C) metanephric
 - (D) absent

1 Mark Questions

1. To which class does the frog belong?
2. How many chambers does the frog's heart have?
3. What is the respiratory pigment of the frog?

2 Mark Questions

1. State two features of *Rana tigrina*.
2. Describe the excretory organs of the frog.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe the morphology of a frog.
2. Describe the digestive and respiratory systems of a frog.