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# Plant and animal tissues for Class 9

**Practice worksheet - Science · Grade 9**

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Try each task before opening its answer. Give an example or reason, not only a label.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

**1. Arrange cell, organ and tissue.**

**2. Which meristem commonly increases root length?**

**3. Which meristem group contributes to girth?**

**4. Is permanent tissue always dead?**

**5. Name a common storage tissue.**

**6. Which simple tissue offers flexible support?**

**7. Which simple tissue has thick lignified walls?**

**8. Which tissue transports water and mineral ions?**

## Practice continued

**9. Which tissue distributes sugars from sources to sinks?**

**10. Why is xylem a complex tissue?**

**11. Which animal tissue group lines surfaces?**

**12. What kind of tissue is blood?**

**13. Is cardiac muscle voluntarily controlled?**

**14. Which tissue specialises in transmitting signals?**

# Answers and explanations

**Answer key - Science · Grade 9**

## Plant and animal tissues for Class 9

1. Cell → tissue → organ.
Each level combines earlier units.

**2. Apical meristem.**
It occurs near the growing tip.

**3. Lateral meristems.**
This applies to plants showing secondary growth.

**4. No.**
Many permanent cells are living.

**5. Parenchyma.**
Its roles vary with location.

**6. Collenchyma.**
Unevenly thickened living cells suit bending regions.

**7. Sclerenchyma.**
Cells are usually dead at maturity.

**8. Xylem.**
It also contributes support.

**9. Phloem.**
The source-sink relation determines transport.

**10. It contains more than one cell type.**
The types cooperate.

**11. Epithelial.**
Its cells are closely arranged.

**12. Connective.**
Its extracellular matrix is fluid.

**13. No.**
It is striated but involuntary.

**14. Nervous.**
Its cells have structures suited to communication.