

Q1. Companion cells are associated with –

- (a) sieve tubes**
- (b) sclerenchyma**
- (c) vessels**
- (d) parenchyma**

Q2. Which tissue has chloroplast in cells?

- (a) parenchyma**
- (b) chlorenchyma**
- (c) sclernehyma**
- (d) aerenchyma**

Q3. Intestine absorbs due digested food materials. What type of epithelial is responsible for that?

- (a) stratified squamous epithelium**
- (b) columnar epithelium**
- (c) pseudo stratified epithelium**
- (d) cuboidal epithelium**

Q4. Sol and gel are examples of

- (a) solid-solid colloids**
- (b) sol is a solid-liquid colloid and gel is liquid solid colloid**
- (c) sol is a solid-solid colloid and gel is a solid-liquid colloid**
- (d) sol is a liquid-solid colloid and gel is a solid-liquid colloid**

Q5. Boron and carbon:

- (a) are metalloids**
- (b) Boron is metalloid and carbon is non-metal**
- (c) boron is metalloid and carbon is a metal**
- (d) boron is non-metal and carbon is a metalloid**

Q6. Give reasons for –

- (a) intercellular spaces are absent in scleranchymatons tissues.**
- (b) meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.**
- (c) we get crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.**

Q7. If you are provided with three slides, each containing one types muscles fibres, how will you identify them.

Q8. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar. Explain why?

Q 9. A solution contains 60g of NaCl in 400g of water. Calculate the concentration in term of mass by mass percentage of the solution.

Q10. Explain why, hydrogen and oxygen are considered elements whereas water is not considered an element.

