

**NEET BIOLOGY**

*Topic: Structural Organization in Animals*

1. In epithelial tissue intercellular matrix is
  - (a) well developed
  - (b) totally absent
  - (c) little
  - (d) vascularised
  
2. Alveoli of lungs are lined by
  - (a) squamous epithelium
  - (b) cuboidal epithelium
  - (c) columnar epithelium
  - (d) transitional epithelium
  
3. Absorptive simple cuboidal epithelium is present in
  - (a) vesicles of thyroid gland
  - (b) proximal convoluted tubule of nephron
  - (c) mucosa of small intestine
  - (d) germinal epithelium of ovary
  
4. Type of epithelium in which cells are tall and slender is
  - (a) squamous epithelium
  - (b) cuboidal epithelium
  - (c) columnar epithelium
  - (d) transitional epithelium

5. Type of simple epithelium in which nucleus is located at the base of cells is
- (a) cuboidal            (b) columnar  
(c) squamous            (d) transitional
6. This is made of a single thin layer of flattened cells with irregular boundaries.
- (a) Squamous epithelium  
(b) Columnar epithelium  
(c) Cuboidal epithelium  
(d) Transitional epithelium
7. In ciliated epithelium, cells containing cilia on their free surface are
- (a) cuboidal            (b) columnar  
(c) both (a) and (b)    (d) none of these
8. Inner surface of hollow organs like bronchioles and fallopian tubes is lined by
- (a) squamous epithelium  
(b) non-ciliated epithelium  
(c) stratified epithelium  
(d) ciliated epithelium
9. Exocrine gland secretions are released into
- (a) blood    (b) lymph    (c) ducts    (d) cell
10. Main function of compound epithelium is
- (a) secretion            (b) absorption  
(c) protection            (d) storage

11. **Tight junctions help in**
- (a) cementing neighbouring cells
  - (b) facilitating cell communication
  - (c) connecting adjoining cells
  - (d) preventing leakage of substances
12. **Gap junctions help in**
- (a) cementing neighbouring cells
  - (b) facilitating cell communication
  - (c) preventing movement of substances
  - (d) preventing leakage of substances
13. **Adhering junctions help in**
- (a) cementing neighbouring cells
  - (b) facilitating cell communication
  - (c) roughening adjoining cells
  - (d) preventing leakage of substances
14. **Rapid transfer of ions between cells of a tissue is due to**
- (a) gap junctions      (b) tight junctions
  - (c) adhering junctions      (d) all of these
15. **Most abundant and widely distributed tissue in the body is**
- (a) epithelial      (b) connective
  - (c) muscular      (d) nervous

16. **Connective tissue type in which cells do not secrete fibres is**
- (a) blood                      (b) cartilage  
(c) bone                        (d) adipose
17. **Loose connective tissue that serves as a support framework of epithelium is**
- (a) adipose tissue    (b) bone  
(c) cartilage                (d) areolar
18. **Type of connective tissue that connects skin with underlying tissues is**
- (a) areolar                      (b) bone  
(c) cartilage                      (d) all of these
19. **Adipose tissue mainly serves for**
- (a) providing frame work  
(b) transport of materials  
(c) storage of fat  
(d) conduction of impulse
20. **Fibroblasts are present in rows between many parallel bundles of fibres in**
- (a) dense regular connective tissue  
(b) dense irregular connective tissue  
(c) loose connective tissue  
(d) adipose tissue
21. **Dense irregular connective tissue occurs in**
- (a) ligaments                      (b) tendons  
(c) skin                                (d) all of these

22. Intercellular matrix is solid and pliable in
- (a) cartilage                      (b) bone  
(c) muscle                         (d) epithelium
23. Lacunae of cartilage contain
- (a) fibrocytes                    (b) chondrocytes  
(c) osteocytes                    (d) blood vessels
24. Non-pliable solid matrix is seen in
- (a) cartilage                      (b) bone  
(c) muscle                         (d) epithelium
25. The site of haemopoiesis is
- (a) cartilage matrix    (b) bone marrow  
(c) epithelium                (d) muscle
26. Fluid connective tissue (blood) contains
- (a) platelets                      (b) RBC  
(c) WBC                         (d) all of these
27. Biceps is an example for
- (a) skeletal muscle    (b) smooth muscle  
(c) cardiac muscle        (d) involuntary muscle

28. Striated muscle fibres are seen in  
 (a) blood vessels (b) stomach  
 (c) intestine (d) biceps
29. Fusiform muscle cells are seen in  
 (a) striated muscle (b) smooth muscle  
 (c) cardiac muscle (d) skeletal muscle
30. Muscle tissue with intercalated discs is  
 (a) skeletal (b) smooth  
 (c) cardiac (d) both (a) and (c)

## ANSWER KEY

<b>Que.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	C	A	B	C	B	A	C	D	C	C
<b>Que.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	D	B	A	A	B	A	D	A	C	A
<b>Que.</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Ans.</b>	C	A	B	B	B	D	A	D	B	C