



STEPPING STONE
SCHOOL (HIGH)

CLASS :7

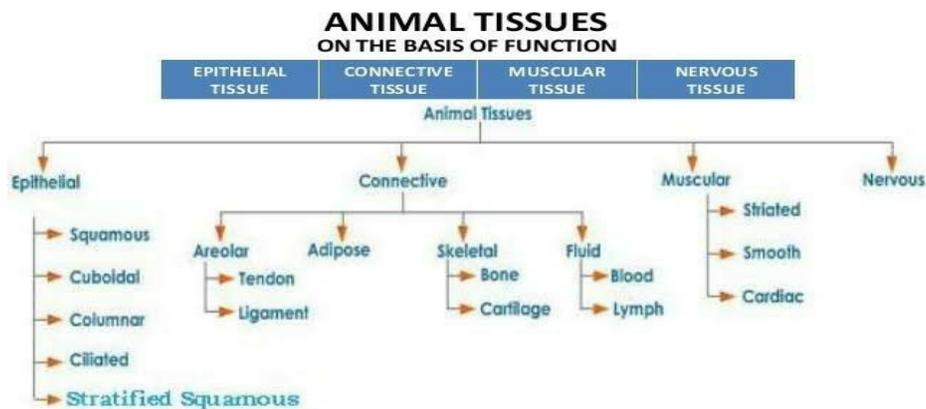
Subject: BIOLOGY

Date: 18/05/2020

Topic: ANIMAL TISSUE

Time Limit: 40 MINS

Worksheet No.:5



PERIOD 6

Instruction:- Please go through the video link given below so that you can understand this topic well.

<https://youtu.be/7JKq-dfYat4>

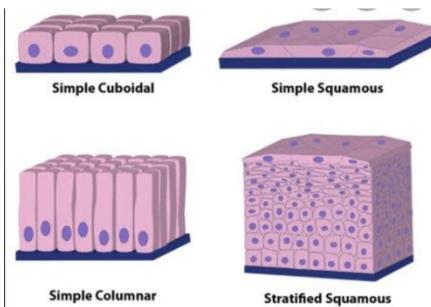
Today we are going to learn a new topic that is animal tissue and our learning objectives for today will be,

- *Epithelial tissue*
- *Connective tissue proper*

Epithelial Tissues: - It is a thin, protective layer of cells which covers the external surface of the body as well as inner linings of all the internal organs. For example, outer layer of skin, inner lining of mouth and organs such as oesophagus, stomach, intestine and lungs.

On the basis of different shapes of cells, epithelial tissues are of following types—

- **Squamous epithelium**
- **Cuboidal epithelium and,**
- **Columnar epithelium**



Structure:- The cells of epithelial tissues are tightly packed together having no space between them.

Functions:-

- It supports and protects the internal organs
- It prevents entry of germs.

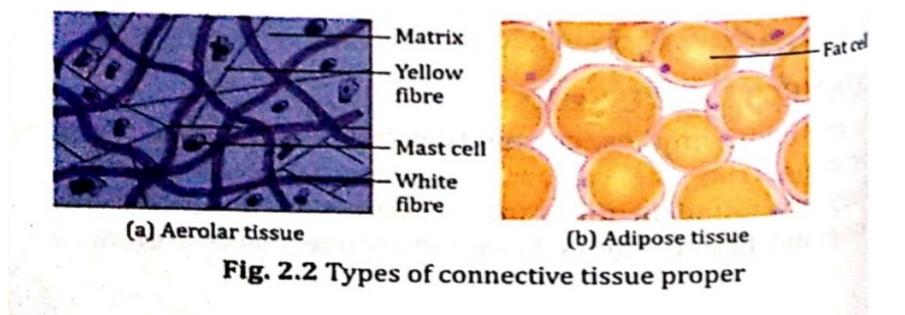
Connective tissue: - As the name implies these tissues are specialized for connecting various tissues and organs together.

On the basis of structure and function, connective tissues are of the following three types:-

- **Connective tissue proper**
- **Skeletal tissue**
- **Fluid connective tissue**

Connective tissue proper:- It supports the various body parts and fills up space between the organs. On the basis of their structure and function this tissue is further divided into two types.

- **Areolar Tissue**
- **Adipose tissue**



Areolar Tissue:- These are most widely distributed connective tissue and form a continuous layer beneath the skin.

Location:- It is found in the dermis of skin, ligaments and tendons, and in the sheath of muscles.

Functions:-

- It supports and builds a wide variety of body structures.
- It binds the skin with muscles, attaches blood vessel to the surrounding tissues.

Adipose Tissue:- It is a loose connective tissue primarily located beneath the skin.

Specific **locations** of adipose tissues include

- *Subcutaneous layer of the skin*
- *Around the heart*
- *Around the kidneys*
- *Padding around the joints.*

Functions:-

- It acts as an energy source
- It provides insulation to the body
- It acts as a shock absorber for the internal body organ.

Differences between areolar tissue and adipose tissue

Areolar tissues	Adipose tissues
1. These are the simple and most widely distributed connective tissues. They form a continuous layer beneath the skin.	1. These are the loose connective tissues primarily located beneath the skin.
2. These tissues build a wide variety of body structures.	2. These tissues provide insulation to the body by forming a thick layer of fat beneath the skin.
3. These tissues bind the skin with muscles.	3. These tissues act as an energy source. Whenever, our body needs energy, fat stored in them gets converted to carbohydrates and releases energy.

[Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the worksheets ready in a file to be submitted on the opening day.] Read the notes thoroughly before answering the questions.

Q1) Answer in one word for the following:-

1. A tissue responsible for deposition of fat in the body.-----
2. The tissue that covers and protects the organs of the human body.
3. A type of tissue found in the lining of stomach.
4. A tissue that binds with skin and muscles.
5. The type of tissue that specializes in the storage of fats.

Q2) Answer the following questions:-

1. Where do we find the epithelial tissues in animals?
2. Name the different types of epithelial tissues.
3. What is connective tissue proper? Name its different types.
4. What are the functions of areolar tissue?
5. Write the specific locations of adipose tissue
6. Differentiate between areolar tissue and adipose tissue.

