

## FlexiPrep

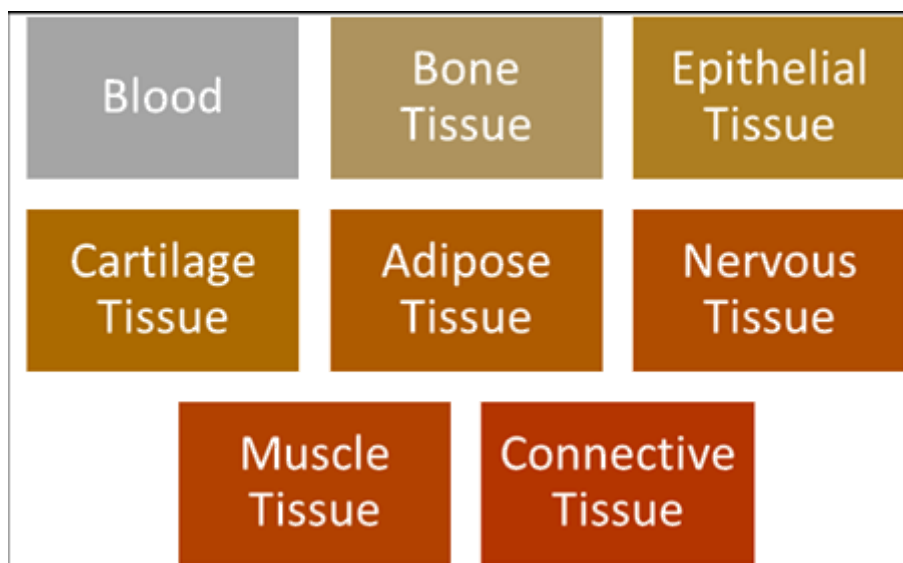
### Animal Tissue: Introduction to Animal Tissue, Types of Animal Tissue (For CBSE, ICSE, IAS, NET, NRA 2022)

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#### Introduction to Animal Tissue

- It is a group of connected cells with similar function within an organism.
- These tissues vary in their structure, function, and origin.
- Including the human body there are four basic types of tissue in the body of all animals.

#### Types of Animal Tissue



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#### Blood

- It is a fluid connective tissue.

- Plasma is the fluid part of the blood.
- It defends the body action against infection, repairs body tissues, transports hormones, and controls the pH of the body.
- The arteries present in the blood carry oxygen and nutrients to all the body's cell.

### Bone Tissue

- It is also known as osseous tissue and is a hard tissue.
- It is a type of dense connective tissue.
- It helps in giving rigidity to the bone.
- It is made up of different types of bone cells.

### Epithelial Tissue

- It forms the protective covering and inner lining of the body and organs.
- These can be single-layered or multi-layered.
- These tissues can regenerate.
- The plasma membrane is specialized into flagella, cilia, and microvilli.

#### ***Sensory Epithelium***

To perceive stimuli.

#### ***Glandular Epithelium***

It secretes chemicals.

#### ***Pigmented Epithelium***

It imparts colour to retina.

#### ***Absorptive Epithelium***

It is used for absorption.

### Cartilage Tissue

- It is a firm tissue but is softer and much more flexible than bone.
- It is one of the main supporting tissues in animals.
- During development, bone substitutes cartilage by endochondral ossification.

### Adipose Tissue

- It is present in mammals and some non-mammal animal species.
- It functions as the major storage site for lipids.
- The adipose tissue is formed by the cells known as adipocytes.

- The second larger storage of lipids is the liver besides adipose tissue.

## Nervous Tissue

- It makes up the peripheral and the central nervous system.
- It also could initiate and transmit the nerve impulse.

### Main Components:

- **Neurons:** Structural and functional unit of nervous system.
- **Neuroglia:** Special cells in the brain that provide support to the neurons and fiber.
- **Neurosecretory Cells:** They are responsible for releasing chemical from the axons directly into blood.

## Muscular Tissue

It develops from the mesoderm of the embryo.

### Classification

- **Cardiac:** Helps in the circulation of blood.
- **Smooth:** It helps in peristalsis and other involuntary functions of the body.
- **Skeletal:** It provides support and help in movement.

## Connective Tissue

- It develops from develop from the mesodermal cells of the embryo.
- They store fat in the form of adipose tissues.
- They also protect the organs from mechanical shocks.
- They further help in repairing tissues.

### Three components:

- **Intercellular Matrix:**
- **Cells:** It includes fibroblasts, adipocytes, plasma cells, etc.
- **Fibres:** Collagen fiber, elastic fiber, reticular fiber is the three types of fiber in Connective tissues.

## FAQs

Q 1. What are the three classification of Muscular Tissue?

Answer:

Muscular Tissue can be classified as:

i) Cardiac

ii) Smooth

iii) Smooth

Q 2. List out three components into which Connective Tissue can be classified.

Answer:

Three components into which Connective Tissue can be classified are:

i) Cells

ii) Intercellular Matrix

iii) Fibres

Q 3. What are the components of Nervous Tissue?

Answer:

There are three main components of a Nervous Tissue:

i) Neurons

ii) Neuroglia

iii) Neurosecretory Cells

Q 4. What are the eight types of animal tissue?

Answer:

The eight types of animal tissues are:

i) Blood

ii) Bone Tissue

iii) Epithelial Tissue

iv) Cartilage Tissue

v) Adipose Tissue

vi) Nervous Tissue

vii) Muscle Tissue

viii) Connective Tissue