

1. Difference between Sclerenchyma and Parenchyma Tissues

→ Sclerenchyma

- They have thick lignified cell wall

~~No intercellular~~

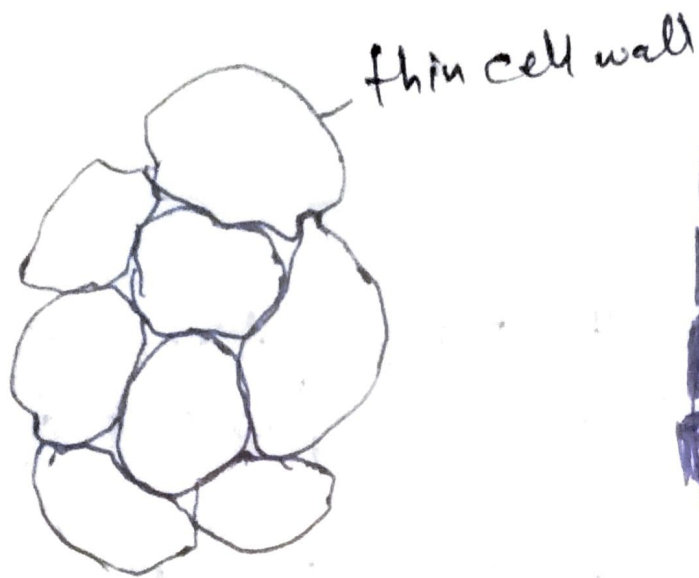
- Dead cells
- provides mechanical support

Parenchyma

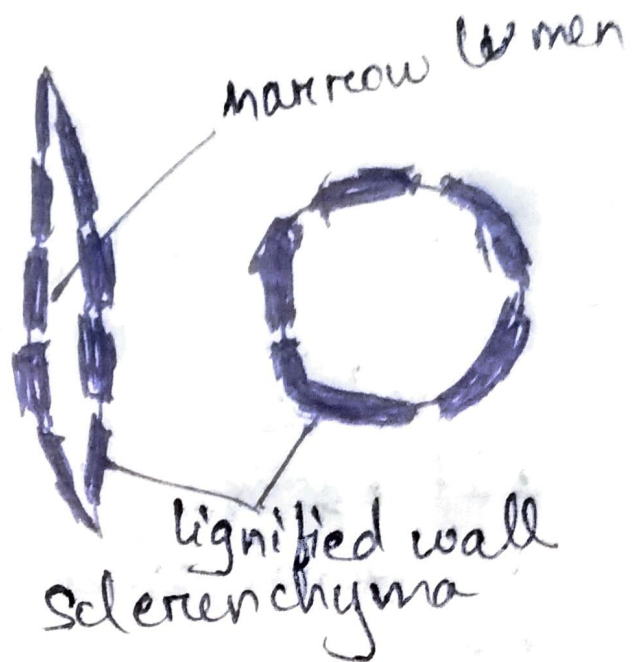
- They have thin ~~set~~ cell wall

- living cells

- performs various functions like photosynthesis, storage, secretion.



Parenchyma



2. Water hyacinth floats on water surface.
Explain.

→ In aquatic plants, ~~the~~ aerenchyma contains large air cavities which help them float.

Thus water hyacinth floats on water surface.

3. Why epidermis is important for the plants?

→ Epidermis is important for the plants because it protects all parts of the plant. It also produces a waxy, water resistant layer, which helps in preventing loss of water, mechanical injury and invasion by parasitic fungi.

4. We get a crunchy and granular feeling, when we ~~eat~~ chew pear. Give reason.

→ We get a crunchy and granular ~~felt~~ feeling, when we chew pear ~~to~~ because the pulp of pear contains Sclereids, that ^{are} highly thickened ~~de-~~ thickened dead cells which when chewed gives a granular feeling.

5. Why ~~it~~ is ~~diffic~~ difficult to pull the husk of a ~~coconut~~ coconut tree?

→ Coconut husk is made of ~~Scler~~ Sclerenchyma ~~cells~~, which has very thick lignified cells. Thus, such cells make it very hard to pull out the coconut husk.