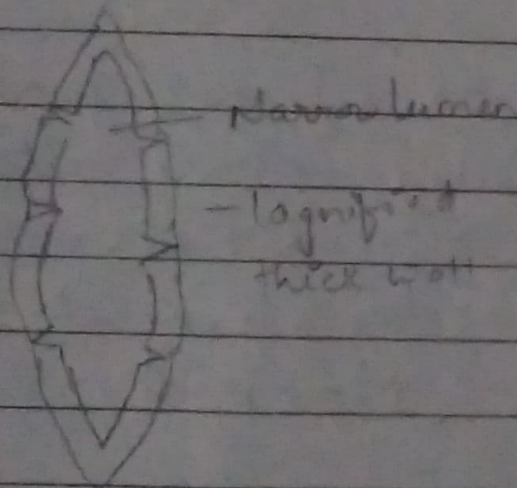


(1)

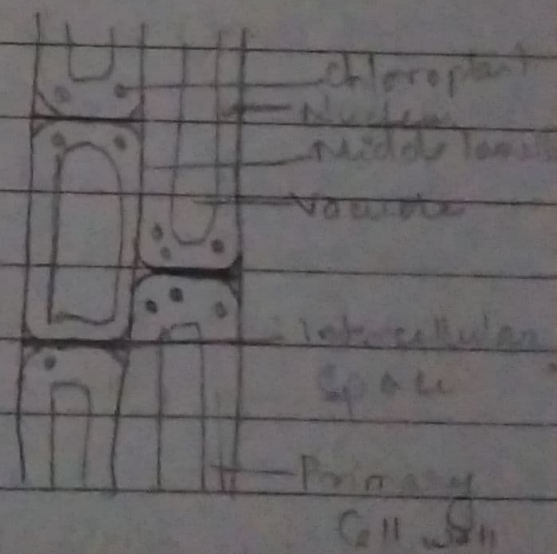
Sclerenchyma

- > Cells are thick-walled & lightened.
- > Tissues are made up of dead cells.
- > No intercellular spaces between the cells are found
- > Provide strength to the plant parts.



Parenchyma

- > Cells are thin-walled & unspecialised
- > These are living cells
- > Cells are usually loosely packed with large intercellular spaces.
- > Stores nutrient & water in stems & roots



(2)

Water hyacinth have large air cavities in the parenchyma tissue. For this reason it floats in water. These specialised parenchyma tissue which is present in water hyacinth are called aerenchyme. This tissue has air-filled spaces inside & because of the air trapped inside especially in the stem part.

Ans (3) Why epidermis is important for the plants?
It is the waxy cuticle layer which provides a protective barrier against mechanical injury, water loss & infection. It protects all the surface of the plants without any intercellular space in it. The epidermis bearing stomata also helps in removal of water from the plants.

(4) we get a crunchy & granular feelings, when we chew pear fruit.

Ans - Pear contains cells of sclerenchyma which are small, rounded & called stone cells. They are hard with highly thickened cell wall. These cells give the crunchy & granular feelings when we chew pear fruit.

(5) why it is difficult to pull the husk of a coconut tree?

Ans - Walls of Sclerenchyma are lignified, which make them thick. This tissue makes the plant hard & stiff. Coconut husk is very hard and is made of such thickened, lightened cells. Such cells make it very hard to pull out the coconut husk.