

Homework :-

① Differentiate between Sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues. Draw well labeled diagram.

Ans:  
mm

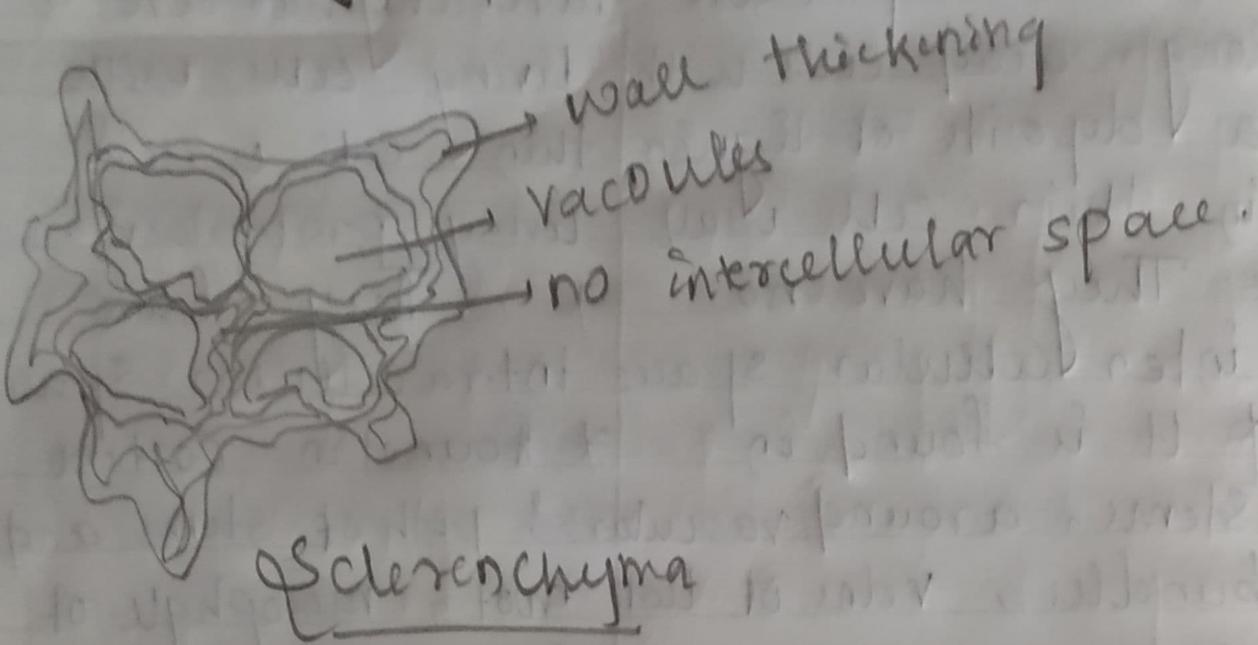
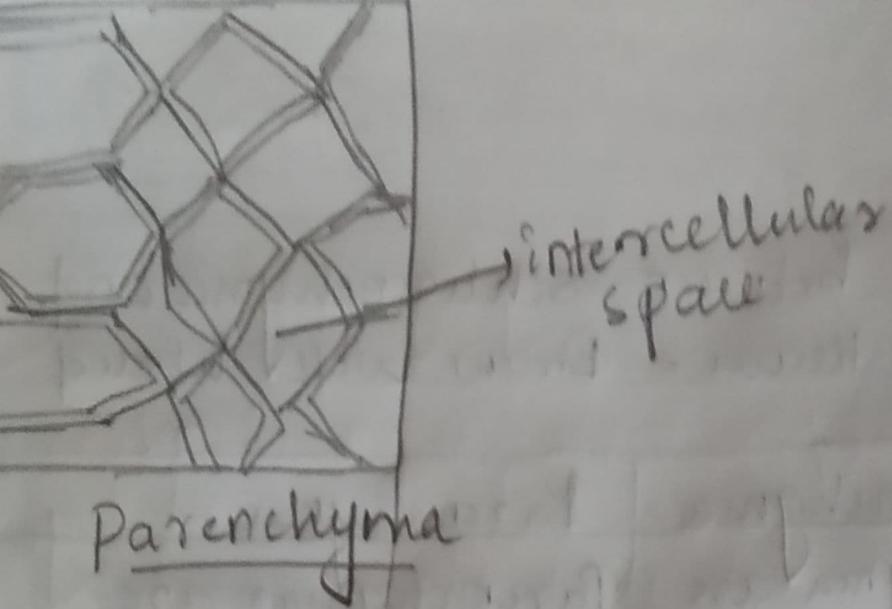
Sclerenchyma	Parenchyma
* Sclerenchyma are long, dead cells with a deposits of lignin in their cell wall.	* Parenchymas are living cells with thin cell wall & living protoplasm.
* They have no intercellular spaces	* They have intracellular spaces
* It is found in stems, around vascular bundles, veins of leaf etc. - -	* Found in cortex & pith of stems and root, mesophyll of leaves, etc

② Water hyacinth floats on water surface. Explain.

Ans:  
mm  
Water hyacinth floats on water because it have large air cavities due to the presence of a specialised parenchyma tissue known as aerenchyma.

③ Why epidermis is important for plants?

Ans:- The cells of plants are covered by the outer layer called epidermis. It is the



waxy cuticle layer which provides a protective barrier against mechanical injury, water loss, and infection. It protects all surface of the plants without any intercellular space in it.

④ We get a ~~ch~~ crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.

Ans: Pear contains cell of sclerenchyma which are small, rounded & called scleroids ~~and~~ or stone cells. They are

hard with highly thickened cell wall. These cells give the crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit.

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

Ans:- The husk of a coconut is made of Sclerenchyma tissue. Sclerenchyma tissue have tough, thick secondary wall, This walls have lignin present in it which made it more rigid. Therefore, it is difficult to pull the husk of a coconut tree.