H/W
12/7/21

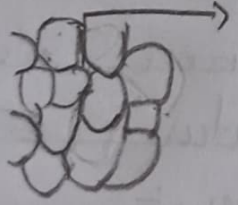
1) Parenchyma Tissue

→ The cells are thin walled & unspecialised.

→ They are living cells.

→ Stores nutrients & water in stems & roots.

→ Cells are usually loosely packed with large intercellular spaces.



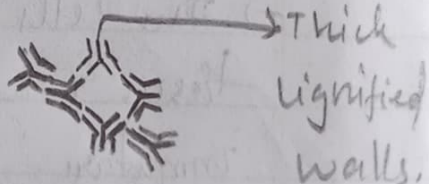
Sclerenchyma Tissue.

→ The cells are thick walled & lined.

→ The tissues are made up of dead cells.

→ Provides strength to the parts of the plant.

→ There are no intercellular spaces between the cells.



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2) Water hyacinth floats on water surface. Explain.

Ans) 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 aerenchyma. This tissue has air-filled spaces inside & because the air gets trapped inside especially in the stem part. So, it floats.

3) Why epidermis is imp. for plants?

Ans) Epidermis is imp. for plants due to the following reasons:-

→ It gives protection.
→ Helps in gaseous exchange.
→ Checks water loss.
→ Root hair arising from epidermis helps in absorption of water & minerals.

4) We get a crunchy & granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit. Give reasons.

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 feeling when we chew pear fruit.

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

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