TISSUES

1) Differentiate between parenchyma and schelerenchyma.

Parenchyma	Schlerenchyma
• Cell walls are relatively thin.	• Cell walls are uniformly thickened.
• Cells in parenchyma tissues are loosely packed	• Cells in schlerenchyma tissues are closely packed.
• Cell wall is made up of cellulose	• Cell wall is composed of lignin
• Present in stems, around vascular bundles and in hard covering of nuts	• Distributed in plant body such as stems, roots, leaves, flowers.

2) Water hyacinth floats on water surface. Explain.

Water hyacianth floats on water surface due to presence of a special type of parenchyma known as arenchyma which provides buoyancy to aquatic plants due to presence of large air activities

3) Why epidermis is important for plant ?

Epidermis is important for plant because :-

⇒ It protects the plant from entry of pathogens
⇒ The presence of cuticle in epidermis reduces the rate of transpiration and thus checks the water loss and prevents the plant from desiccation.

=> The presence of epidermis in roots helps in absorption of water and minerals.

=> The stomata present in epidermis helps in exchange of gases.

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

We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit because of the presence of a special type of Sclerenchyma or stone cells known as Sclereid, which gives the firmness and crunchiness to pear fruit.

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

It is difficult to pull the husk of a coconut due to the presence of Sclerenchyma which strengthens the husk of a coconut