

Case study Class9

A few layers of cells beneath the epidermis are generally simple permanent tissue. Parenchyma is the most common simple permanent tissue. It consists of relatively unspecialized cells with thin cell walls. They are living cells. Collenchyma allows bending of various parts of the plant-like tendrils and stems of climbers without breaking. Sclerenchyma tissue makes the plant hard and stiff. We have seen the husk of a coconut. It is made of sclerenchymatous tissue. They are long and narrow as the walls are thickened due to lignin. The tissue is present in stems, around vascular bundles, in the veins of leaves and in the hard covering of seeds and nuts.

1. The flexibility in plants is due to

- a.collenchyma
- b.parenchyma
- c.chlorenchyma
- d.aerenchyma

2.Function of aerenchyma:

- a.It performs photosynthesis
- b.It helps the aquatic plant to float
- c.It provides mechanical support
- d.none of these

3.Which of the following tissues has dead cells?

- a Parenchyma
- b.Sclerenchyma
- c.Collenchyma
- d.Epithelial tissue

4.Which of the following statement is incorrect

- i.Parenchyma tissues have intercellular spaces.
- ii.Collenchymatous tissues are irregularly thickened at corners.
- iii.Apical and intercalary meristems are permanent tissues.
- iv.Meristematic tissues, in its early stage, lack vacuoles, muscles

- a (I) and (II)
- b.(II) and (III)
- c.(III) and (I)
- d.Only (III)

5.Which of the following is the function of the tissue which is shown in the below diagram?

- a Transpiration
- b.Provides mechanical support
- c.Provides strength to the plant parts
- d None of these