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Sub. Biology

Class 9<sup>th</sup>

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**1. Identify the type of tissue in the following:**

**Skin, bark of tree, bone, lining of kidney tubule, vascular bundle.**

- Skin: Striated squamous epithelial tissue
- Bark of tree: Protective tissue and cork
- Bone: Connective tissue
- Lining of kidney tubule: Cuboidal epithelial tissue
- Vascular bundle: Conducting tissue(xylem and phloem). Complex permanent tissue

**2. Name the regions in which parenchyma tissue is present.**

The parenchyma is found in:

- The pith of stems and roots
- When parenchyma contains chlorophyll it is called as chlorenchyma, it is found in green leaves
- Parenchyma found in aquatic plants has large air cavities which enables them to float and are hence called aerenchyma.

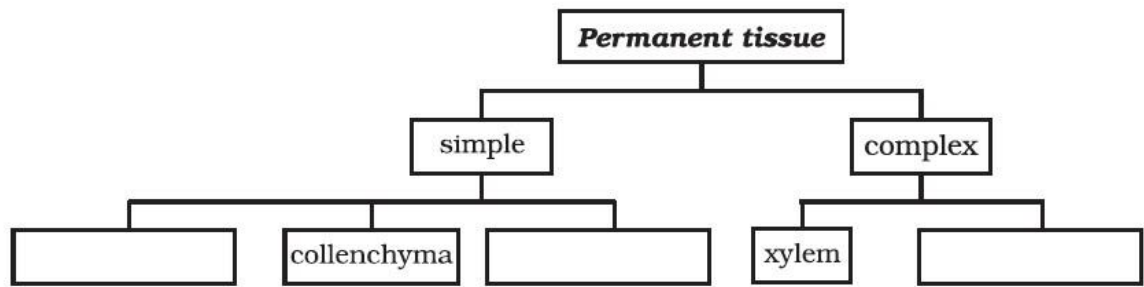
**3. What is the role of epidermis in plants?**

The epidermis in plants forms an uninterrupted and continuous layer that has no intercellular spaces. It provides protection.

**4. How does the cork act as a protective tissue?**

Cork cells are dead. The arrangement of cells is so dense, that there is no intercellular space. Deposition of suberin is observed on the walls of the cells that make them impervious to water and gases.

**5. Complete the following chart.**



The completed chart is as follows:

