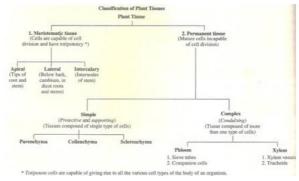


Solution LAQ - 1:

Simple tissues - These tissues are composed of cells which are structurally and functionally similar.

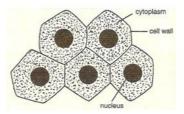


There are three types of simple tissues:

- (i) Parenchyma Parenchyma cells are living and posses the power of division. The cell wall is thin and encloses a dense cytoplasm which contains a small nucleus and surrounds a large central vacuale.
- (ii) Collenchyma It tissues also consists of living cells. It is characterized by the deposition of extra cellulose at the corners of the cells. In collenchymas, intercellular spaces are generally absent. Collenchyma cells are elongated in shape. They often contain a few chloroplasts.
- (iii) Sclerenchyma Sclerenchyma cells are dead cells and they are devoid of protoplasm. The cells walls of Sclerenchyma are greatly thickened by the deposition of lignin. The cells of sclerenchyma are closely packed without intercellular spaces.

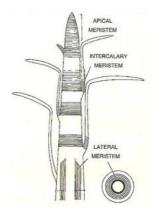
Solution LAQ - 2:

Meristematic tissues are the tissues in which the cells divide continuously and help in increasing the length and girth of the plant.



According to their position in the plant, meristems are of three types:

- a) Apical Meristems These are situated at the growing tip of the stems and roots and increase the height of the plant.
- b) Lateral Meristems These are found beneath the bark and in vascular bundles of dicot roots and stems. These are responsible for the growth of cambium and hence increases the girth of the plant.
- c) Intercalary Meristems They are located at the base of leaves or internodes or below the nodes. It increases the length of the plant.

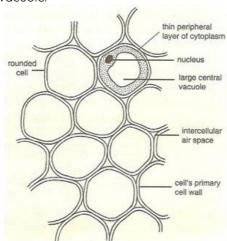


Solution LAQ - 3:

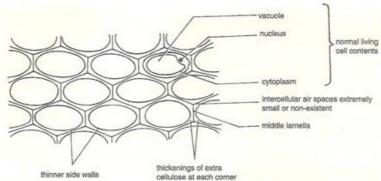
Simple tissues - These tissues are composed of cells which are structurally and functionally similar.

There are three types of simple tissues:

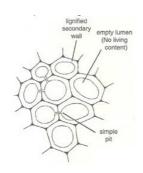
(i) Parenchyma - Parenchyma cells are living and posses the power of division. The cell wall is thin and encloses a dense cytoplasm which contains a small nucleus and surrounds a large central vacuole.



(ii) Collenchyma - It tissues also consists of living cells. It is characterized by the deposition of extra cellulose at the corners of the cells. In collenchymas, intercellular spaces are generally absent. Collenchyma cells are elongated in shape. They often contain a few chloroplasts.



(iii) Sclerenchyma - Sclerenchyma cells are dead cells and they are devoid of protoplasm. The cells walls of sclerenchyma are greatly thickened by the deposition of lignin. The cells of sclerenchyma are closely packed without intercellular spaces.



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