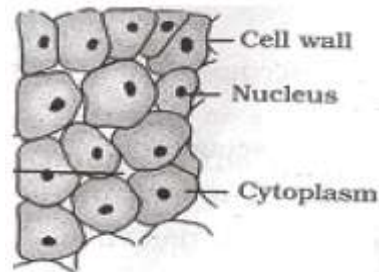


## CLASS IX PRACTICALS FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT SA-1

Experiment 6. To identify parenchyma and sclerenchyma tissues in plants, striped muscle fibers and nerve cells in animals, from prepared slides and to draw their labeled diagrams.

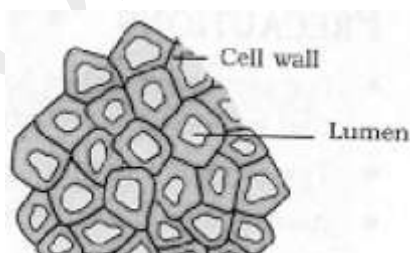
### Parenchyma :

- (1) Forms all soft tissue parts of plant body.
- (2) Cells have thin cell wall.
- (3) Cells are of different shapes and size
- (4) Cells of this tissue are living.
- (5) These cells help in photosynthesis, storage of food and mechanical support.



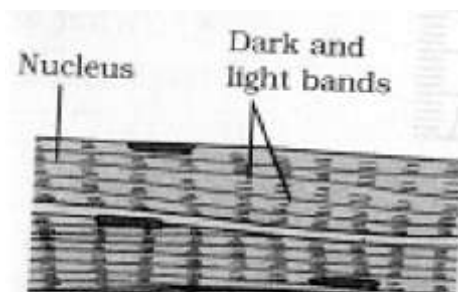
### Sclerenchyma :

- (1) Forms hard parts of the plant body.
- (2) Cells have thick and lignified walls.
- (3) Cells are usually elongated or polygonal in shape in cross section.
- (4) Cells become dead when mature.
- (5) These cells help to provide mechanical support.



### Striped muscle fibers :

- (1) Cells form all muscles attached with bones of the body.
- (2) Cells are elongated, cylindrical, unbranched and multi nucleated.
- (3) Cells have transverse stripes formed by alternate dark and light band.
- (4) The tissue helps movement of voluntary nature.



### Nerve Cell

- (1) Cells are found in brain, spinal cord and nerves.
- (2) Each nerve cell or neuron has a cell body, prominent nucleus, granular cytoplasm and branched finger like.
- (3) The long projection is called axon.
- (4) Dendrites receive information from previous nerve cell.

