

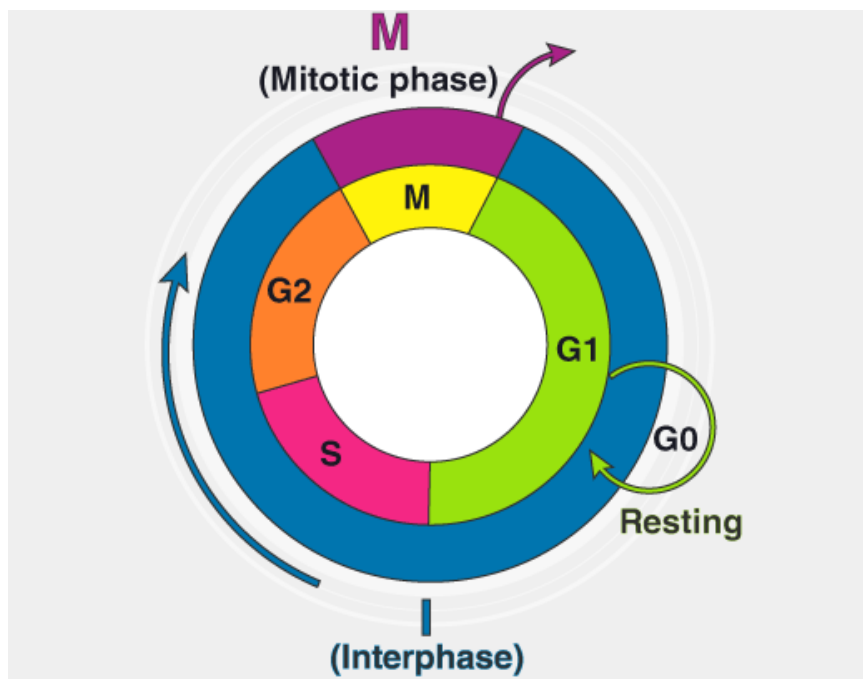
EAST POINT SCHOOL  
Study Material- Chp- Cell  
Topic Cell Division

## Cell Cycle

The cell undergoes a series of events that result in the duplication of cell along with the DNA. This is known as the cell cycle. Let us have a look at the events taking place in the division of cell during a cell cycle.

### Cell Cycle Definition

*"Cell cycle refers to the series of events that take place in a cell, resulting in the duplication of DNA and division of cytoplasm and organelles to produce two daughter cells."*



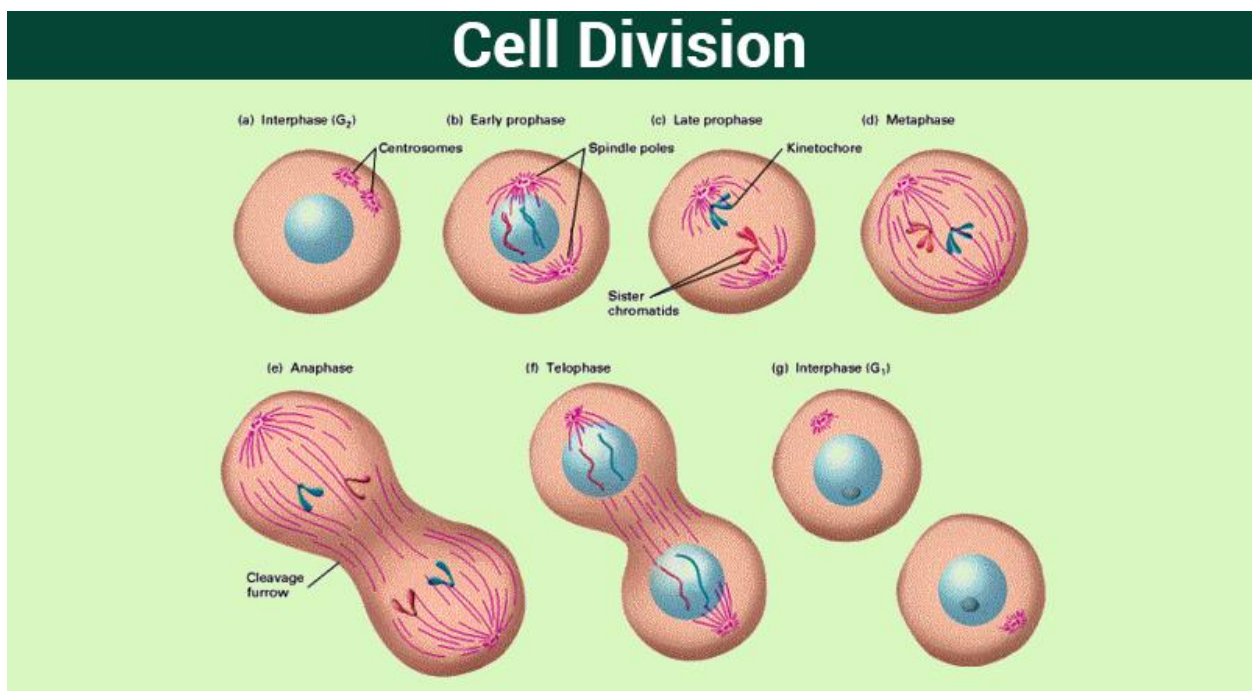
## What is Cell Cycle?

The cell cycle was discovered by Prevost and Dumas (1824) while studying the cleavage of zygote of Frog. It is a series of stages a cell passes through, to divide and produce new cells.

This entire process where with the help of one single parent cell a new cell population grows and develops is known as the cell cycle.

## What is cell Division ?

Cell division happens when a parent cell divides into two or more cells called daughter cells. Cell division usually occurs as part of a larger cell cycle. All cells reproduce by splitting into two, where each parental cell gives rise to two daughter cells.



These newly formed daughter cells could themselves divide and grow, giving rise to a new cell population that is formed by the division and growth of a single parental cell and its descendant.

In other words, such cycles of growth and division allow a single cell to form a structure consisting of millions of [cells](#).

## Types of Cell Division

### 1. MITOSIS

### 2. MEIOSIS

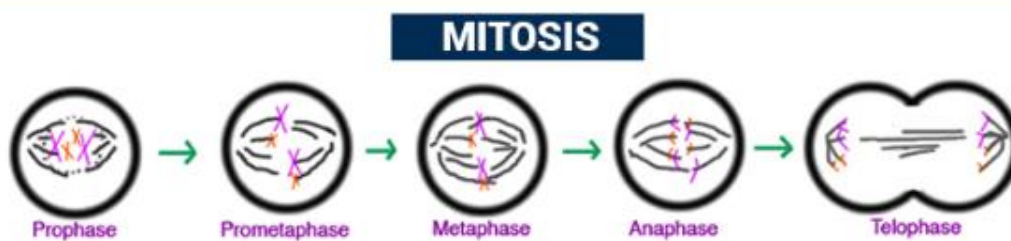
No	Characters	Mitosis	Meiosis
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## I. General

(1)	Site of occurrence	Somatic cells and during the multiplicative phase of gametogenesis in germ cells.	Reproductive germ cells of gonads.
(2)	Period of occurrence	Throughout life.	During sexual reproduction.
(3)	Nature of cells	Haploid or diploid.	Always diploid.
(4)	Number of divisions	Parental cell divides once.	Parent cell divides twice.
(5)	Number of daughter cells	Two.	Four.
(6)	Nature of daughter cells	Genetically similar to parental cell. Amount of DNA and chromosome number is same as in parental cell.	Genetically different from parental cell. Amount of DNA and chromosome number is half to that of parent cell.

**Mitosis:** This cell division is also known as Somatic cell division in which two identical cells are produced. Although cell is divided but number of chromosomes remains the same and mitosis is a continuous process. Various phases like :-

1. prophase, 2. metaphase, 3. anaphase, 4. telophase, cytokinesis occur and cell divides itself stage by stage.



**Mitosis:** The process cells use to make exact replicas of themselves. Mitosis is observed in almost all the body's cells, including eyes, skin, hair, and muscle cells.

### Cytokinesis:

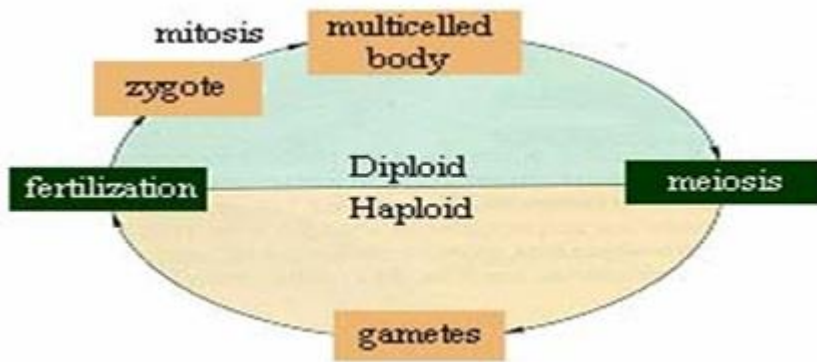
- After the division of nucleus, cytoplasm starts to divide.

- The original large cell becomes two smaller identical cells and each daughter cells take food, grows, being divided and the process continues.

- It maintains the continuity of metabolism by transmitting to the daughter cells.

- Plays significant role in wound healing, regeneration of damaged parts (like tail of lizard), the replacement of cells (the skin surface), and it may give rise to tumor's or cancerous growth if uncontrolled process be occurred.

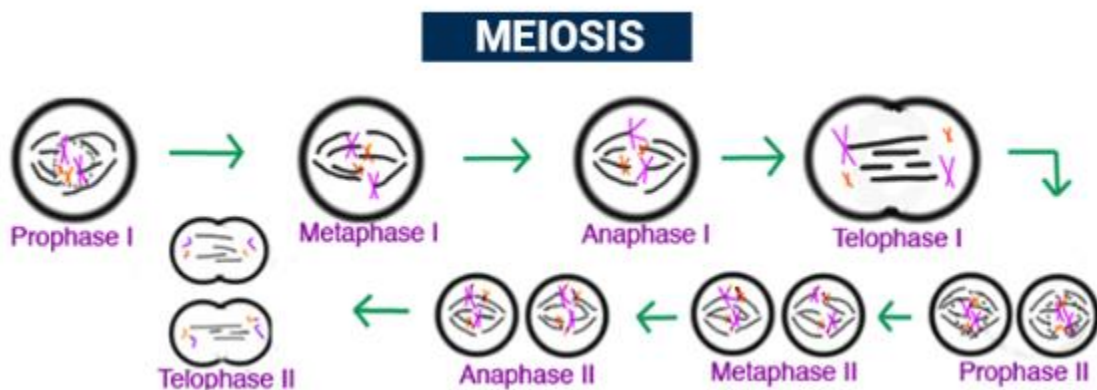
\*In mitosis it is also ensured that two daughter cells inherit the same number of chromosomes and hence have the same characteristics as the parent cell.



**Meiosis:** It is a special type of cell division that occurs in Sexually Reproducing organisms and thus gametes (sex cells) are produced. It consists two successive cell division that resembles like mitosis but chromosomes are duplicated only once. Thus, gametes have half the number of chromosomes normally found in the body cells. Two sub stages – meiosis I and meiosis II occur.

- Meiosis I: Can be broken down into four sub stages: Prophase I, Metaphase I, Anaphase I and Telophase I.

- Meiosis II: Can be broken down into four substages: Prophase II, Metaphase II, Anaphase II and Telophase II.



**Meiosis:** In this type of cell division, sperm or egg cells are produced instead of identical daughter cells as in mitosis.

What do you understand by cell cycle?

Cell cycle refers to the series of events that results in the duplication of the cell alongwith the DNA.

### What are the four major stages of mitosis?

The four important stages of cell cycle include:

- Interphase
- Prophase
- Metaphase
- Anaphase
- Telophase
- Cytokinesis

### What are the different phases of a cell cycle:

The different phases of a cell cycle include:

- Interphase – This phase includes the G1 phase, S phase and the G2 phase.
- M phase – This is the mitotic phase and is divided into prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase.
- Cytokinesis – In this phase the cytoplasm of the cell divides.

### Who discovered cell cycle?

Walther Flemming discovered cell cycle in the 19th century. He was a professor at the Institute of Anatomy.

### What is the importance of cell division?

The cell division is important because of the following reasons:

- It helps in the survival and growth of organisms.
- Maintenance of chromosome number.
- Renewal of damaged cells

### Which is the most important stage of cell cycle?

Interphase is the most important stage of cell cycle. The cell stays in the interphase for maximum periods. During this phase the cell prepares itself for division. The cell undergoes cell growth and replication during this phase.

### What is the significance of G1, S and G2 phases of the interphase?

- During the G1 phase the cell continues to grow but does not replicate.
- During the S phase the DNA of the cell replicates.
- During the G2 phase the RNA, proteins and other macromolecules required for mitotic division are produced by the cell.

Video link: <https://youtu.be/yRLQKZzFb68> ---- for cell division

East Point School  
Class 9  
Chemistry  
Is Matter Around Us Pure

**. Types of Mixtures**

Mixtures can also be grouped

*i) on the basis of their physical states:*

	<b>SOLID</b>	<b>LIQUID</b>	<b>GAS</b>
<b>SOLID</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salt and sugar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salt and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust in air</li> </ul>
<b>LIQUID</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mercury and copper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clouds</li> </ul>
<b>GAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrogen and palladium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxygen and water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> </ul>

*ii) on the basis of miscibility:*

<b>Homogeneous Mixture</b>	<b>Heterogeneous Mixture</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It consists of single phase.</li> <li>• Uniform composition.</li> <li>• Example: Sugar dissolved in water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It consists of two or more phase.</li> <li>• Does not have uniform composition.</li> <li>• Example: Air, sand and common salt.</li> </ul>

Q.1 Give one example for each of the following mixtures: i) Solid/solid (homogeneous) ii) Solid/solid (heterogeneous) iii) Liquid/liquid (homogeneous) iv) Liquid/liquid (heterogeneous) v) Gas/liquid (homogeneous)..

Q.2 Classify the following as homogeneous & heterogeneous mixture:

i) sodium chloride & water ii) glucose & water iii) sand & water iv) air

**Chapter 2: People as Resources****4<sup>th</sup> May 2020****Economic Activities by Men and Women**

The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.

**Primary sector** includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining, and quarrying.

**Secondary sector** includes Manufacturing.

**Tertiary sector** includes trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance etc...

These activities add value to the national income. These activities are called economic activities.

**Economic activities** have two parts — **market activities and non-market activities.**

**Market activities** involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service.

**Non-market activities** are the production for self-consumption. These can be consumption and processing of primary product and own account production of fixed assets.

Due to **historical and cultural** reasons there is a division of labour between men and women in the family.

Women generally look after domestic chores and men work in the fields. Women are not paid for their service delivered in the family. The household work done by women is not recognised in the National Income.

Thus women are paid for their work when they enter the labour market. Their earning like that of their male counterpart is determined on the basis of education and skill.

Education helps individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available before him. Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market.

A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. Women are paid low compared to men. Most women work where job security is not there. Employment in this sector is characterised by irregular and low income.

However, women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with the men. Among the organised sector, teaching and medicine attract them the most. Some women have entered administrative and other services including job that need high levels of scientific and technological competence.

**Subject:-Social Science (Economics)****Class:- IX****Chapter2:- People as Resource****Assignment No.:-2**

- 1. Economics activities include**
  - (a) Primary sector, secondary sector
  - (b) Secondary and manufacturing sector
  - (c) Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors
  - (d) Manufacturing, secondary, tertiary sectors
- 2. Which among the following activities form the tertiary sector?**
  - (a) Manufacturing, transport
  - (b) Communication, transport
  - (c) Mining, farming
  - (d) Quarrying, manufacturing
- 3. Which among the following are the two types of economic activities?**



- (a) Primary and secondary
  - (b) Market and non-market activities
  - (c) Secondary and market activities
  - (d) All of these
- 4. Excess population is considered as a burden for an economy but they can become human capital if there is investment made in the form of:**
- (a) Health and capital
  - (b) Education, training and medical care
  - (c) Skill and productive knowledge
  - (d) All of the above
- 5. Which one of the following factors is considered most important for production?**
- (a) Land
  - (b) Physical capital
  - (c) Human Capital
  - (d) All of these
- 6. Which of the following is a non-economic activity?**
- (a) A worker working in a factory
  - (b) Mother cooking for her son
  - (c) Pulling a cycle rickshaw
  - (d) Selling vegetables
- 7. What are Primary Activities? (1)**
- 8. Which activities are included in Secondary sector? (1)**
- 9. What are Tertiary Activities? (1)**
- 10. What are economic activities? (1)**
- 11. What are Market Activities? (1)**
- What are Non-Market Activities? (1)**
- 12. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector? (3)**
- 13. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities? (5)**

## Video Link

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8\\_ek](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_rcEI6bc38I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I)



(d) (i) all                      (ii) more                      (iii) every                      (iv) most

**2. Read the conversation given below and fill in the blanks.**

Rebecca: How did you spend your holidays?

Tina: I went to my grandfather's beach house.

Rebecca: What did you do there?

Tina: We went to the beach and also did some trekking.

Rebecca asked Tina \_\_\_\_\_, to which she replied  
that \_\_\_\_\_. Rebecca was curious and asked \_\_\_\_\_,  
Tina answered that \_\_\_\_\_ and also had done some trekking.

## THE WIND

### EXTRA QUESTIONS

**A. *Wind, come softly***

*Don't break the shutters of the windows.*

*Don't scatter the papers*

*Don't throw down the books on the shelf*

*There, look what you did – you threw them all down.*

*You tore the pages of the books.*

*You brought rain again.*

1. What proves that the wind destroys?
2. What does the poet ask the wind to do?
3. Identify the poetic device.

**B. *You're very clever at poking fun at weaklings.***

*Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,  
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,  
crumbling hearts*

*The wind god winnows and crushes them all.*

1. What does the wind God do?
2. How is the wind clever?
3. Who is 'you' here? Identify the poetic device.

**C. *He won't do what you call him***

*So, come, let's build strong homes.*

*Let's join the door firmly*

*Practice to firm the body.*

*Make the heart steadfast.*

*Do this, and the wind will be friends with us.*

1. Who is 'he' here? Identify the poetic device.
2. How can the wind be friends with us?
3. What does 'steadfast' mean?

**D. *The wind blows out weak fires***

*He makes strong fire roar and flourish*

*His friendship is good*

*We praise him every day.*

1. What does the wind do to the weak fires?
2. How do strong fires react to the wind?
3. What should we do every day?

## हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका 6

कक्षा = नवी

उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना

### उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय

उपसर्ग : वे शब्दांश जो किसी शब्द के आगे लगकर एक नए शब्द का निर्माण करता है तथा उसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन करता है, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :- आ + हार = आहार

वि + हार = विहार

आ + काश = आकाश

आ + कार = आकार

वि + चार = विचार

उपसर्गों के भेद :-

निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों के तीन भेद हैं ।

1. तत्सम उपसर्ग
2. तद्भव उपसर्ग
3. आगत उपसर्ग

**1. तत्सम उपसर्ग** : वह उपसर्ग जो संस्कृत से हिंदी में लाए गए हैं, उन्हें तत्सम उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदाहरण आ – तक, भर – आजीवन

नि – नीचे, अभाव – निवारण,

उप – समीप – उपकार,

प्रति – विरुद्ध – प्रतिक्रिया,

सु – अच्छा – सुगम, सुपुत्र

**2. तद्भव उपसर्ग** : यह उपसर्ग पूरी तरह से संस्कृत के उपसर्ग से ही आए हैं, इन्हें ही हिंदी उपसर्ग भी कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदाहरण

अ अभाव अगर, अकास

अन आधा अधपका, अधमरा

कु बुक कुपुत्र

दु हीन, अधिक दुबला, दुसर  
पर बाद का परसर्ग, परदेश

**3. आगत उपसर्ग :** जो उपसर्ग विदेशी भाषाओं से हिंदी में आ गए हैं, उन्हें आगत उपसर्ग कहते हैं।

जैसे :-

उपसर्ग अर्थ उदाहरण

खुश अच्छा खुशबू, खुशहाल  
गैर बिना गैरहाजिरी, गैरकानूनी  
कम थोड़ा कमज़ोर, कमसिन  
अल निश्चित अलबेला, अलगाव  
बद बुरा बदबू, बदनाम

**प्रत्यय :** जो शब्दांश शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

जैसे :- अक + चल = चलाक, गायक

आपा + पूज = पुजापा

ई + खेत = खेती, नरमी

प्रत्यय के भेद :-

प्रत्यय के निम्नलिखित दो भेद हैं।

1. कृत् प्रत्यय
2. तद्धित प्रत्यय

1. कृत् प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय शब्दांश के अंत में लगकर नए शब्द बनाते हैं, उन्हें कृत् प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

2. तद्धित प्रत्यय : जो प्रत्यय संज्ञा, सर्वनाम तथा विशेषण शब्दों के अंत में जुड़कर नए शब्दों का निर्माण करते हैं, उन्हें तद्धित प्रत्यय कहते हैं।

प्रत्ययशब्दरूप

इयामुखिया, रसिया

ई भेदी, देहाती

गर जादूगर, बाजीगर, कारीगर, सौदागर

दार दुकानदार, मालदार, हिस्सेदार

ईला

रसीला, रंगीला

तासुन्दरता, मूर्खता

## रहीम के दोहे

### कवि परिचय

**रहीम का जीवन परिचय-** : रहीम का पूरा नाम अब्दुल रहीम (अब्दुरहीम) खानखाना था। इनका जन्म 17 दिसम्बर 1556 को लाहौर में हुआ। ये बैरम खां के पुत्र थे। रहीम अकबर के नवरत्नों में से एक थे और अकबर के दरबार में इनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था। रहीम मध्ययुगीन दरबारी संस्कृति के प्रतिनिधि कवि थे। अकबरी दरबार के हिन्दी कवियों में इनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इन्होंने अरबी, फ़ारसी, संस्कृत, हिन्दी आदि का गहन अध्ययन किया। राज-दरबार में अनेक पदों पर कार्य करते हुए भी साहित्य में उनकी रुचि बनी रही। उनके काव्य में नीति, भक्ति-प्रेम तथा श्रृंगार आदि के दोहों का समावेश है।

रहीम ने अपने अनुभवों को सरल और सहज शैली में प्रस्तुत किया। वे अनेक भाषाओं के ज्ञाता थे। उन्होंने ब्रज भाषा, पूर्वी अवधी और खड़ी बोली का उपयोग अपने काव्यों में किया। गहरी से गहरी बात भी उन्होंने बड़ी सरलता से अपनी रचनाओं में प्रस्तुत किया। मुस्लिम धर्म के अनुयायी होते हुए भी रहीम ने अपनी काव्य रचना द्वारा हिन्दी साहित्य की जो सेवा की वह अदभुत है। रहीम की कई रचनाएँ दोहों के रूप में प्रसिद्ध हैं। रहीम दोहावली, बरवै, नायिका भेद, मदननाटक, रास पंचाध्यायी, नगर शोभा आदि इनकी प्रमुख रचनाएँ हैं।

**रहीम के दोहे का अर्थ** :- प्रस्तुत दोहों में रहीम जी ने हमें नीति व ज्ञान का अनमोल पाठ पढ़ाया है। उनके अनुसार संसार में मौजूद हर वस्तु-हर इंसान का अपना महत्व है। फिर चाहे छोटा हो या बड़ा, धनी हो या गरीब। उन्होंने हमें यह बताया है कि प्रेम का रिश्ता किसी धागे की तरह होता है, उसे बहुत संभाल कर रखना पड़ता है। अगर एक बार धागा टूट जाए, तो फिर जोड़ने पर उसमें गांठ पड़ जाती है, अर्थात् रिश्ते टूटने के बाद भले ही दोबारा जुड़ जाएं, लेकिन लोगों में मन में कहीं ना कहीं कसक रह जाती है।

### निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :-

(क) प्रेम का धागा टूटने पर पहले की भाँति क्यों नहीं हो पाता?

उत्तर, प्रेम का धागा टूटने पर पहले की भाँति इसलिए नहीं जुड़ पाता क्योंकि अगर हम उसे जोड़ते हैं तो उसमें गांठ बन जाती है और वह पहले के जैसे जुड़ नहीं पाता। प्रेम के धागे में संदेह की दरार हो जाती है।

(ख) हमें अपना दुःख दूसरों पर क्यों नहीं प्रकट करना चाहिए? अपने मन का व्यथा दूसरी से कहने पर उनका व्यवहार कैसा हो जाता है?

उत्तर, हमें अपना दुःख दूसरों पर प्रकट इसलिए नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि इससे कुछ लाभ नहीं होता उल्टा अपने मन का व्यवस्था दूसरों से कहने पर उनका व्यवहार यह होता है कि वह हमारा मजाक उड़ाने लगते हैं।

**(ग) रहीम ने सागर की अपेक्षा पंक जल को धन्य क्यों कहा है?**

उत्तर, रहीम ने सागर की अपेक्षा पंक जल को धन्य इसीलिए कहा है क्योंकि पंक जल छोटा होने के बावजूद भी जीव जंतु पेड़ पौधे , तथा लोगों की प्यास को बुझा देता है।

**(घ) एक को साधने से सब कैसे सध जाता है?**

उत्तर, एक को साधने से सब साध इसलिए जाते हैं जो क्योंकि कभी यह मानते हैं कि ईश्वर एक है। हमें उस एक ईश्वर का ध्यान करना चाहिए अगर हम एक ईश्वर का ध्यान करते हैं तो हमारे सारे काम सफल हो जाते हैं इसीलिए अगर हम एक कोसा देंगे तो सब सध जाएंगे।

**(ङ) जलहीन कमल की रक्षा सूर्य भी क्यों नहीं कर पाता?**

उत्तर, जल हीन कमल के रक्षा सूर्य भी इसीलिए नहीं करते क्योंकि उसके पास सामर्थ्य नहीं होता तथा कमल की रक्षा वही कर सकता है जिसके पास बल हो, वरना वह भी नहीं कर सकता।

**(च) अवध नरेश को चित्रकूट क्यों जाना पड़ा?**

उत्तर, अवध नरेश को चित्रकूट इसलिए जाना पड़ा कि कृपया अपने पिता के वचन को निभाना चाहते थे।

**(छ) 'नट' किस कला में सिद्ध होने के कारण ऊपर चढ़ जाता है?**

उत्तर, कुंडली मारने की कला से 'नट' सिद्ध होने के कारण ऊपर चढ़ जाता है।

**(ज) 'मोती, मानुष, चून' के संदर्भ में पानी के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।**

उत्तर, 'मोती' का संदर्भ में पानी का अर्थ है चमक इसके बिना मोती के कोई मूल्य नहीं है। 'मनुष्य' के संदर्भ में पानी का अर्थ है सम्मान तथा 'चून' के संदर्भ में पानी का अर्थ है अस्तित्व से। मनुष्य के संदर्भ में पानी का अर्थ सम्मान से इसलिए है क्योंकि अगर मनुष्य को जीवन में सम्मान मिल जाए तो उसका जीवन व्यर्थ हो जाता है तथा पानी के बिना आटा नहीं बोलने जा सकता और आटे और चूने का पानी की आवश्यकता होती है।

**2. निम्नलिखित का भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए:**

**(क) टूटे से फिर ना मिले, मिले गाँठ परि जाय।**



उत्तर, 'टूटे से फिर ना मिले, मिले गाँठ परि जाय' : इस पंक्ति का भाव यह है कि जैसे जब कोई धागा एक बार टूट जाता है तो फिर उसे जोड़ा बिल्कुल भी नहीं जा सकता। जोड़ने की कोशिश में उस धागे में गाँठ पड़ जाती है। ठीक उसी प्रकार रिश्ता जब एक बार टूट जाता है तो फिर उस रिश्ते को दोबारा जोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

**(ख) सुनि अठिलैहैं लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहैं कोय।**

उत्तर, 'सुनि अठिलैहैं लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहैं कोय' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि जैसे अपने दर्द को दूसरों से छुपा कर ही रखना चाहिए क्योंकि जब आपका दर्द किसी अन्य को पता चलता है तो लोग उसका मजाक ही उड़ाते हैं, परंतु कोई भी आपके दर्द को बाँट नहीं सकता।

**(ग) रहिमन मूलहिं सीचिबो, फूलै फलै अघाय।**

उत्तर, 'रहिमन मूलहिं सीचिबो, फूलै फलै अघाय' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि जैसे एक बार में कोई एक कार्य ही करना चाहिए क्योंकि जब एक काम के पूरा होने से कई काम अपने आप हो जाते हैं। यदि एक ही साथ आप कई लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो कुछ भी हाथ नहीं आता सब उल्टा पुल्टा हो जाता है। यह वैसे ही है जैसे जड़ में पानी डालने से ही किसी पौधे में फूल और फल आते हैं।

**(घ) दीरघ दोहा अरथ के, आखर थोरे आहिं।**

उत्तर, 'दीरघ दोहा अरथ के, आखर थोरे आहिं' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि किसी भी दोहे में कम शब्दों में ही बहुत बड़ा अर्थ छिपा होता है और यह वैसे ही होता है जैसे नट की कुंडली होती है।

**(ङ) नाद रीझि तन देत मृग, नर धन हेत समेत।**

उत्तर, 'नाद रीझि तन देत मृग, नर धन हेत समेत' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि जैसे हिरण किसी के संगीत से खुश होकर अपना शरीर न्योछावर कर देता है। इसी तरह से कुछ लोग दूसरे के प्रेम से खुश होकर अपना सब कुछ दे देते हैं।

**(च) जहाँ काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तरवारि।**

उत्तर, 'जहाँ काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तरवारि' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि जहाँ छोटी चीज की जरूरत होती है वहाँ पर बड़ी चीज बेकार हो जाती है अगर हम किसी का उदाहरण ले तो जहाँ से की जरूरत होती है वहाँ तलवार कहां काम आती है।

**(छ) पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती, मानुष, चून।**

उत्तर, 'पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती, मानुष, चून' : इस पंक्ति का यह भाव है कि बिना पानी के बिना न तो मोती बनता है, न चूना और पानी के बिना मनुष्य जीवन भी बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है और सोचना भी असंभव है।

## YOUTUBE LINK:-

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/the-directory-1795-1799-first-second-the-coup-of-18-fructidor.html>

# French Revolution

## The Directory

### What was the French Directory?

The Directory was the name of the government that ruled [France](#) during the final stage of the French Revolution. The government was based off a new constitution called the "Constitution of Year III."

### How long did the Directory rule France?

The Directory ruled France for four years from November 2, 1795 to November 10, 1799. It came into power after the "Reign of Terror" when the country was ruled by the Committee of Public Safety.



*Paul Barras was a Prominent  
Member of the Directory  
by E. Thomas*

### Who were members of the Directory?

The Directory consisted of an executive branch called the "Five Directors" and a legislative branch called the "Corps Legislatif." The Corps Legislatif was divided into two houses: the Council of Five Hundred and the Council of Ancients.

- Five Directors - The Five Directors were five men who were selected by the Council of Ancients. They acted as the executive branch and were responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.
- Council of Five Hundred - The Council of Five Hundred proposed new laws.
- Council of Ancients - The Council of Ancients voted on the laws proposed by the Five Hundred.

### **Fall of Robespierre**

Before the Directory came into power, France was ruled by the Committee of Public Safety. The leader of the Committee was a man named Robespierre. In order to preserve the revolution, Robespierre instituted a state of "Terror. " Anyone suspected of treason was arrested or killed. Eventually, Robespierre was overthrown, but only after thousands of people were executed by guillotine.

### **Rule of the Directory**

When the Directory came into power, it was faced with many problems including widespread famine, civil war, internal corruption, and war with neighboring countries. There was also a struggle for power within the directory between royalists and radical revolutionaries.

As the Directory moved from crisis to crisis, the people became unhappy with the new government. The Directory used military force to put down uprisings. They also annulled elections when they didn't like the results. Despite these struggles, the Directory did help France to recover somewhat from the Terror and set the stage for future governments.



*Napoleon and the  
Council of Five Hundred  
by Francois Bouchot*

### **End of the Directory and the Rise of Napoleon**

As the Directory became more and more corrupt, the military leaders of France grew in power. One particular general, Napoleon, had gained many victories on the

battlefield. On November 9, 1799, he overthrew the Directory and established a new government called the "Consulate." He established himself as the First Consul and would later crown himself emperor.

### **Interesting Facts about the Directory of the French Revolution**

- Men had to be 30 years old to be a member of the Five Hundred. They had to be at least 40 to be on the Council of Ancients.
- The Five Directors who were charged with running the country had no say in the laws or the taxes. This made it difficult for them to fund projects and limited their power.
- Many historians consider the end of the French Revolution to be when Napoleon established the Consulate in November of 1799.
- The Directory fought an undeclared war with the United States called the "Quasi-War" when the United States refused to repay its debts from the [American Revolution](#)

EAST POINT SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT

CHAPTER 2 (POLYNOMIALS)

Q1. Which of the following expressions are polynomials? Justify your answer.

(i) 8                      (ii)  $\sqrt{3}x^2 - 2x$                       (iii)  $1 - \sqrt{5x}$                       (iv)  $\frac{1}{x+1}$

Q2. Determine the degree of each of the following polynomials.

(i)  $2x - 1$                       (ii)  $-10$                       (iii)  $x^3 - 9x + 3x^5$

Q3. Write the coefficient of  $x^2$  in each of the following.

(i)  $\frac{\pi}{6}x + x^2 - 1$                       (ii)  $3x - 5$                       (iii)  $(x - 1)(3x - 4)$

Q4. Find the value of the polynomial  $3x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 5$ , when  $x = 3$  and also when  $x = -3$ .

Q5. If  $P(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ , then evaluate  $P(2) - P(-1) + P(\frac{1}{2})$ .

Q6. Find  $P(0)$ ,  $P(1)$  and  $P(-2)$  for the following polynomials

(i)  $P(x) = 10x - 4x^2 - 3$                       (ii)  $p(y) = (y + 2)(y - 2)$

Q7. Find the zeroes of the polynomial in each of the following.

(i)  $P(x) = x - 4$                       (ii)  $g(x) = 3 - 6x$

Q8. Find the zeroes of the polynomial in each of the following.

(i)  $q(x) = 2x - 7$                       (ii)  $h(y) = 2y$

Q9. Find the zeroes of the polynomials  $p(x) = (x - 2)^2 - (x + 2)^2$ .

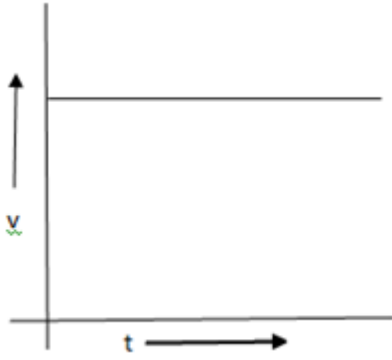
Q10. If  $x = 2$  and  $x = 0$  are roots of the polynomial  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + ax + b$ . find the value of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Video link:

<https://youtu.be/MPcZ3nhZO-M>

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**CLASS- IX SUBJECT –PHYSICS**  
**CHAPTER MOTION WORKSHEET 6**

LINK -[Shttps://youtu.be/yIhNSxl2ZH4](https://youtu.be/yIhNSxl2ZH4)

Q 1	Write the formulas of the following: (a) Speed (b) velocity (c) acceleration (d) average speed (e) average velocity
Q2	Differentiate between ( 3 points) (a) Distance and displacement (b) Speed and velocity (c) Uniform motion and non-uniform motion (with graph) (d) Vector quantity and scalar quantity
Q3	A ball is thrown upwards, it reaches up to the height 'h' and comes back to the initial point. Determine the distance and displacement.
Q4	Motion From the given v-t graph, it can be inferred that the object is  <p>The graph shows a vertical axis labeled 'v' (velocity) and a horizontal axis labeled 't' (time). A horizontal line is drawn at a constant positive value on the vertical axis, extending to the right. This indicates that the velocity of the object remains constant over time.</p> <p>(a) At rest (b) In uniform motion (c) Moving with uniform acceleration (d) In non-uniform</p>
Q5	Define uniform motion.

Class 09 Social Science

Revision Notes

Chapter-3

Political Science - CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN

Democratic Constitution in South Africa

Nelson Mandela, the South African leader of African National Congress, fought a long

battle against Apartheid.

Imprisoned for 28 years in Robben Island prison(1964–1992) emerged as the First President of the Republic of

South-Africa.

People struggled against the horrible discrimination practiced against them by the white minority rulers. African National Organization fought against the system of apartheid.

Apartheid finally defeated in 1994 and a new constitution made in 1996.

Black leaders appealed fellow blacks to forgive white.

Remarkable constitution, forgot past sufferings, sought co-operation of all the races

which make S. Africa based on equality, democratic values and social justice.

Why Do We Need a Constitution?

Every country drafts its own constitution.

A constitution of a nation is the set of written laws accepted by people living together

in a country.

It generates trust and co-ordination.



It specifies how a government should be constituted.

It lays down limits on the powers of the government.

It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

### Making of the Indian Constitution

The process began during the national struggle for freedom.

First draft 1928, then 1931. Moti lal Nehru and 8 leaders demanded in the draft :  
universal adult franchise, social justice, right to freedom and liberty.

Participation in Provincial Legislatures helped Indians in framing their constitution.

Leaders inspired by French Revolution, British parliamentary system and the Bill of Rights of the US.

Every law was debated and discussed thoroughly word by word and clause by clause and a consensus arrived at.

More than 2000 amendments were made which are preserved in 12 bulky volumes.

Debates of the Constituent assembly are known as Constituent assembly debates.

It took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to make tge Indian Constitution.

### The Constituent Assembly

Total members – 299 who came from all over India.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was appointed the chairman of the drafting committee.

Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949, and enacted on 26 January, 1950, when

India became a republic.

The Constitution reflects the best minds of the country. Its members represented

mini-India.

It is the longest written constitution.

### Guiding Values of India Constitution

The leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru put forward their

views about dream and promise the constitution makes for the nation.

The preamble of the constitution speaks about the philosophy on which entire constitution

has been built. It is the soul of Indian Constitution.

Following are the values mentioned in preamble.

Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democratic and republic nature of India, justice, liberty,

equality and fraternity.

Refer- <https://youtu.be/lvX5eujwsLw>

## SANSKRIT ASSIGNMENT

रेखाङ्कितपदेषु प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोग्य विभज्य वा विकृत्यानानि पूर्यन्त-

31. भिन्नम् रूपावस्थायां (दृश + क्त्वा) ..... अल्पं अतीव दुःखी अभवत् ।
32. लुब्धः नरः सम्पत्तयम् (लुञ्ज् + तुमुन्) ..... उद्यतः भवति ।
33. अल्पं वृषम् (आ + रुह् + तुप्) ..... न शक्नोमि ।
34. सः शीघ्रं (याकिन्त्वा) ( ..... + ..... ) कन्दुकं गृह्णाति ।
35. मम माता भगवतः कथां (श्रु + तुमुन्) ..... देवालयं गच्छति ।
36. मयूराः (नुत् + क्त्वा) ..... वृक्षे विश्राम्यन्त ।
37. छात्राः पुस्तकानि ज्ञा + दा + ल्यप् ..... पञ्चिन्नबद्धाः तिष्ठन्ति ।
38. पुत्रः पितरौ प्रणम्य ( ..... + ..... ) विद्यालयं गच्छति ।
39. प्रातरसं क्रु + क्त्वा ( ..... ) छात्राः विद्यालयं गच्छन्ति ।
40. योगाजले प्र + विद्य + ल्यप् ( ..... ) भक्ताः ध्यानं कुर्वन्ति ।
41. ग्रीष्मकाले जनाः शीतलेपम् पा + तुमुन् ( ..... ) इच्छन्ति ।
42. प्राचार्यम् नत्वा ( ..... + ..... ) छात्राः कक्षायां प्रविशन्ति ।
43. श्वेतकेतुः उपाध्यायम् उपमम्य ( ..... + ..... ) वेदान् अधीतवान् ।
44. समाचारान् श्रु + तुमुन् ( ..... + ..... ) अहं दूरदर्शनं पश्यामि ।
45. बलाका दह + क्त्वा ( ..... ) अपतत् ।
46. सेना मर्मम् अत्र + रुध् + ल्यप् ( ..... ) तिष्ठति ।
47. सा पुरस्कारं तप्तु + तुमुन् ( ..... ) आगच्छति ।
48. पाठम् आधृत्य ( ..... + ..... ) सः अध्यासं करोति ।
49. काष्ठद्वारः वृष्टान् वेत्तुम् ( ..... + ..... ) गच्छति ।
50. रक्षकः वीरं ताड् + क्त्वा ( ..... ) आनयति ।

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/oRWhjw4TeBk>