

Extra Questions :-

Question 1 What is the importance of tissues?

Solution 1 Importance of tissues-

- (i) Formations of tissues have brought about a division of labour in multicellular organisms.
- (ii) Tissues become organized to form organs and organs organize into organ system.

Question 2 Why do plant and animals possess different types of tissues?

Solution 2 Plants are autotrophic organisms, so prepare their own food by photosynthesis. Moreover plants are stationary or fixed organisms; they do not have to move from place to place in the search of their food. Since they do not consume or need much energy, so most of the plant tissues are supportive, which provide them with structural strength. Animals are heterotrophic organisms. They have to move in search of food, mate and find shelter, so they need more energy as compared to plants. Most of the tissues they contain are living.

Question 3 Tabulate differences between plants and animal tissues.

Solution 3

Plant Tissues	Animal Tissues
1. They require less maintenance energy.	1. They require more maintenance energy.
2. There is a differentiation of meristematic and permanent tissues.	2. Such a differentiation is absent in them.

Question 4 Write a short note on intercalary meristem.

Solution 4 They are located at the base of leaves or internodes, e.g., stems of grasses and other monocots. Such tissues also occur below the nodes. It produces an increase in the length of an organ such as leaves and internodes.

Question 5

Write one main function of

- (a) Apical meristem
- (b) Lateral meristem.

Solution 5 (i) Apical meristem - It brings about the elongation of the root and stem.

(ii) Lateral meristem - It causes the organ (stem or root) to increase in diameter and girth.

Question 6 What are simple tissues? Explain their three different types.

Solution 6 Simple permanent tissues - These tissues are composed of cells which are structurally and functionally similar. There are three types of simple permanent tissues:

(i) Parenchyma - Parenchyma cells are living and possess 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 - Its tissues consist of living cells. It is characterized by the deposition of extra cellulose at the corners of the cells. In collenchyma's, 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 cell walls of Sclerenchyma are greatly thickened with lignin. The cells of Sclerenchyma are closely packed without intercellular spaces.

Practice Questions

Question 1 Give two functions of collenchymas.

Solution 1 Functions of Collenchyma:

- (i) It provides mechanical support and elasticity.
- (ii) It provides tensile strength to the plants.

Question 2 Write a short note on sclerenchyma.

Solution 2 Sclerenchyma cells are dead cells and they are devoid of protoplasm. The cell walls of sclerenchyma are greatly thickened by lignin. The cells of sclerenchyma are closely packed without intercellular spaces.

Question 3 Distinguish between xylem and phloem.

Solution 3

Xylem	Phloem
1. It conducts water and minerals.	1. It conducts organic solutes and food materials.
2. Conducting channels or tracheary elements are tracheids and vessels.	2. Conducting channels are sieve tubes.

Question 4 Distinguish between tracheids and vessels.

Solution 4

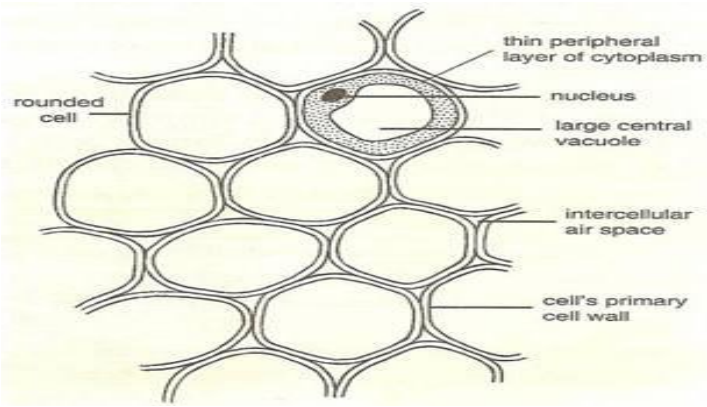
Tracheids	Vessels
1. Single celled.	1. Made up of a row of cells.
2. The end walls remain intact.	2. End walls get dissolved and become perforated.

Question 5

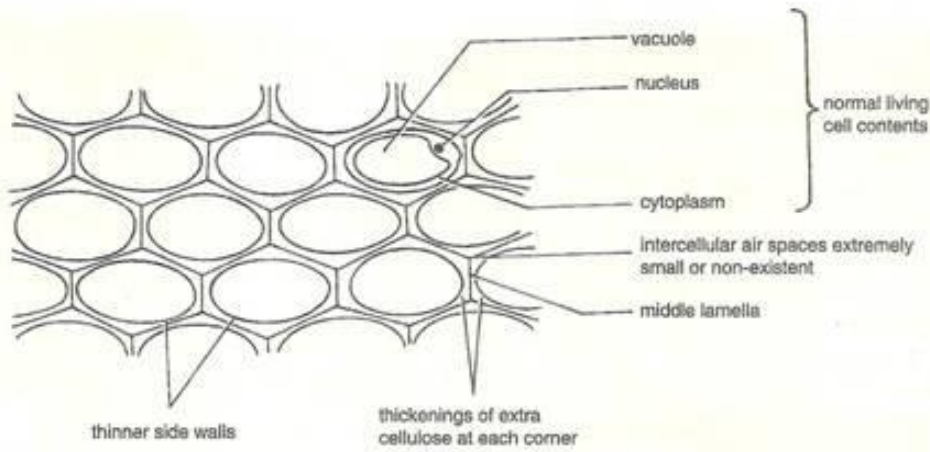
Draw a well labelled diagram of parenchyma and collenchyma.

Solution 5

(a) Parenchyma



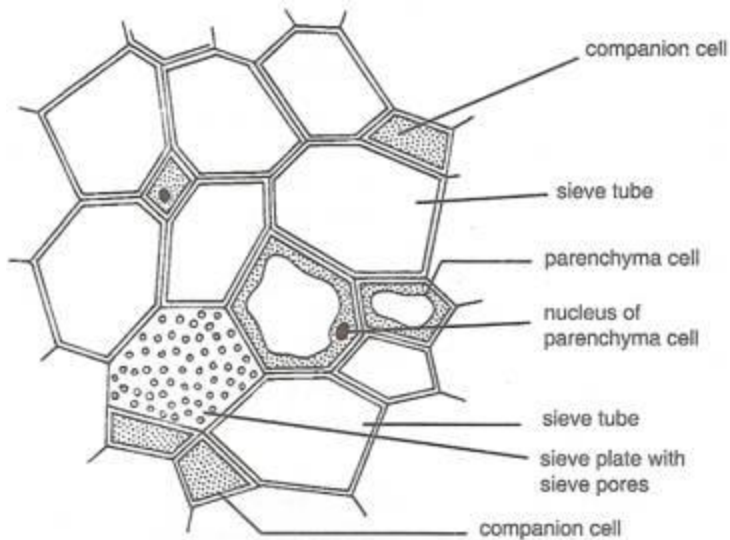
(b) Collenchyma



Question 6

Draw a well labeled diagram of phloem.

Solution 6



Phloem Tissue

Question 7

Draw a well labeled diagram of xylem.



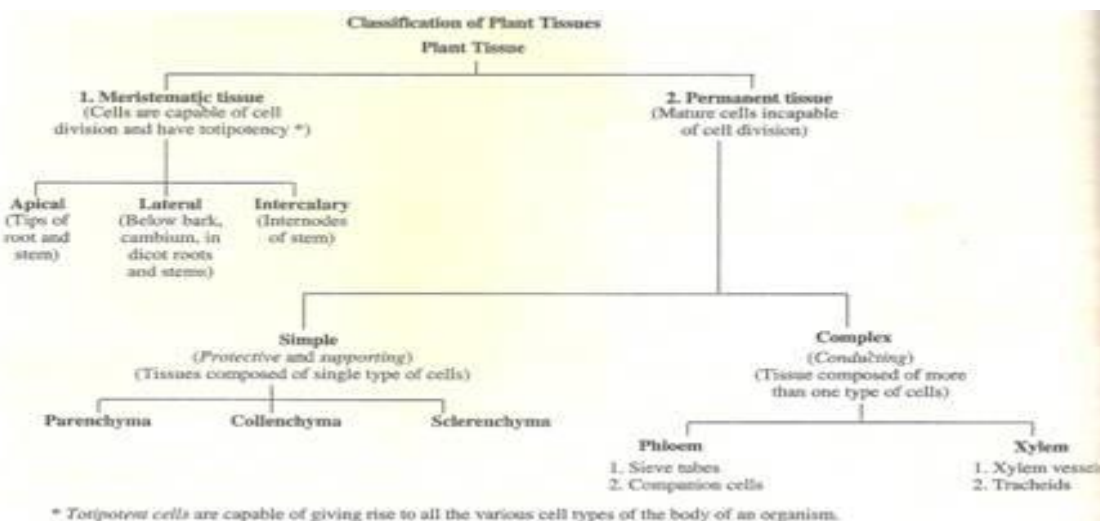
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Question 8

What are different types of tissues in plant?

Question-8 Describe simple tissues.

Solution 8



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

There are three types of simple tissues:

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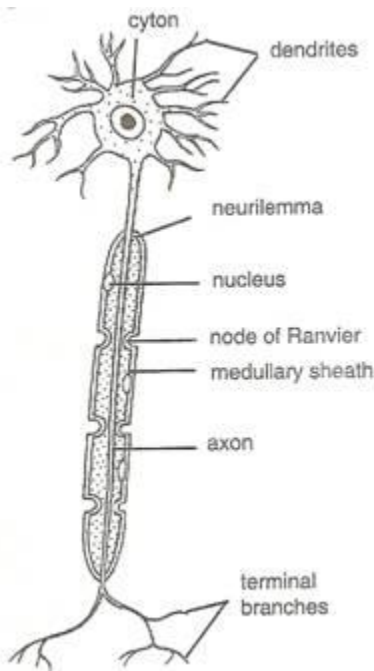
(iii) Sclerenchyma - Sclerenchyma cells are dead cells and they are devoid of protoplasm. The cells walls of Sclerenchyma are greatly thickened by the deposition of lignin. The cells of sclerenchyma are closely packed without intercellular spaces.

Question 9 Explain the structure of neuron with the help of a labeled diagram.
Solution 9 neuron consists of three parts:

(i) The Cyton or Cell body - It contains a central nucleus and cytoplasm with deeply stained particles called Nissl's granules.

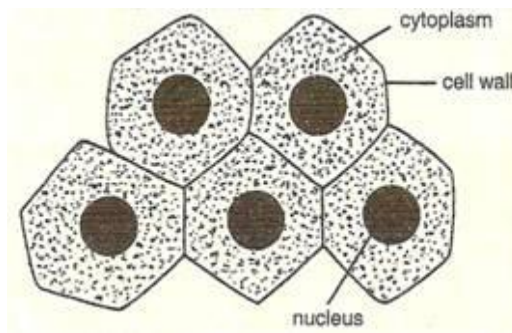
(ii) Dendrites - The dendrons are short processes arising from the cyton and branches into dendrites.

(iii) Axon - It is a single, long cylindrical process which forms fine branches terminally. It has a swollen structure at its end called synaptic knob or bouton. It is also termed as the nerve fibre.



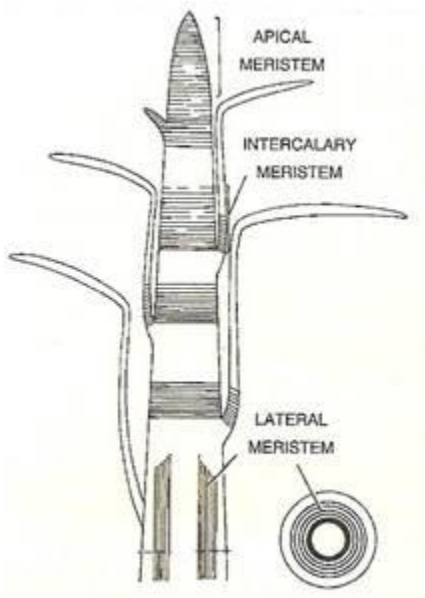
Question 10 What are meristematic tissues? Explain with the help of suitable diagram. Give their classification on the basis of their position in the plant body.

Solution 10 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.



Question 11

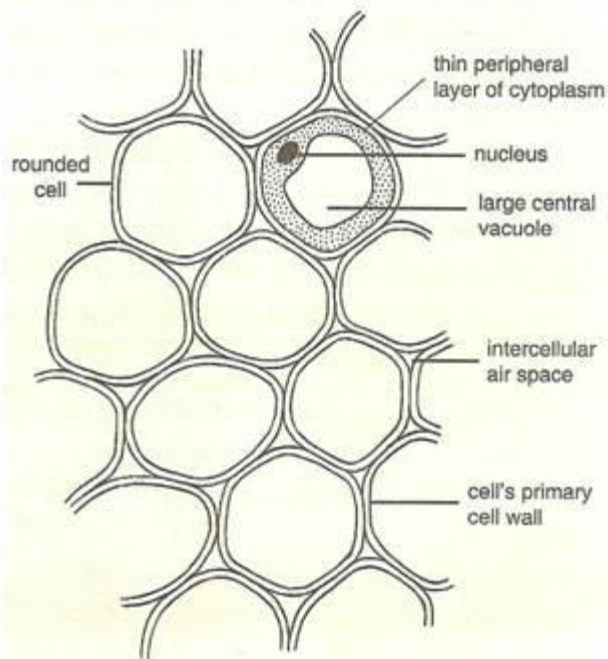
What is simple tissue? Classify and explain its different types with suitable diagram.

Solution 11

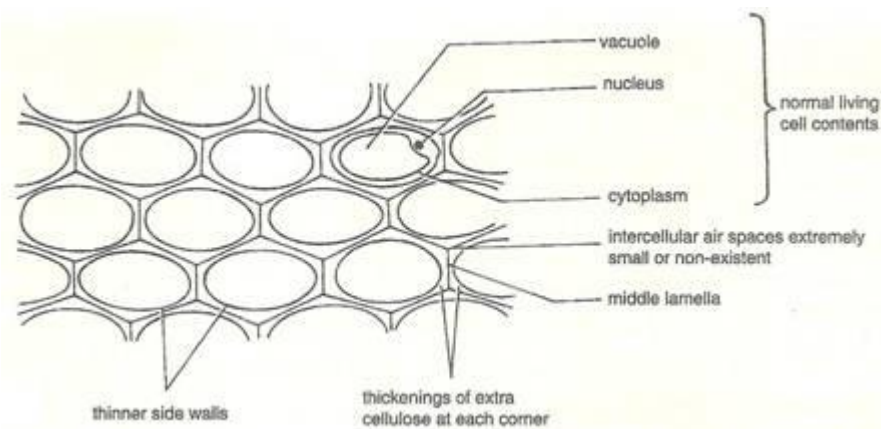
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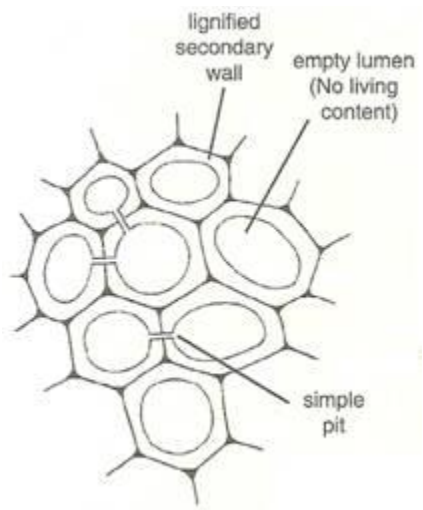
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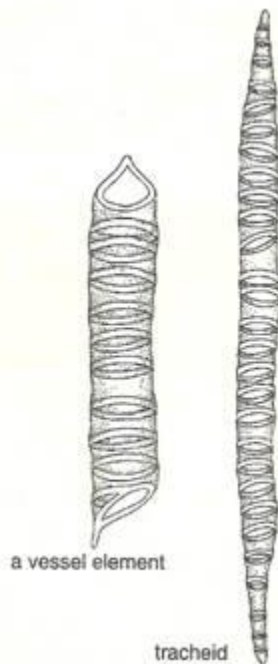
Question 12

What do you know about complex tissue? Classify and explain its different types in plants with suitable diagrams.

Solution 12

The complex tissue consists of more than one type of cells having a common origin. They are of two types:

(a) Xylem - Xylem is a vascular and mechanical tissue which conducts water. Xylem is composed of cells of four different types: 1. Tracheids; 2. Vessels or tracheae; 3. Xylem parenchyma and 4. Xylem Sclerenchyma. Except xylem parenchyma, all other xylem elements are dead and bounded by thick lignified walls. Vessels are shorter and wider than tracheids. Vessels are very long tube-like structures formed by a row of cells placed end to end. Tracheids are elongated cells with tapering ends. They also conduct water.



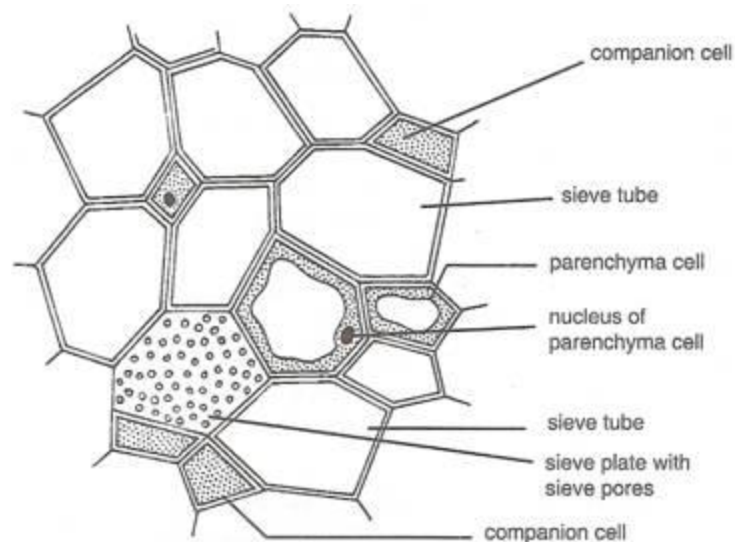
(b) Phloem - Phloem is also a vascular tissue which transports food from the leaves to the various parts of the plant. It is composed of:

(i) Sieve tubes - Sieve tubes are slender, tube-like structures composed of elongated thin-walled cells, placed end to end. Their end walls are perforated by numerous pores and are called sieve plates.

(ii) Companion Cells - It is a small thin-walled cell containing dense and very active cytoplasm and large elongated nucleus.

(iii) Phloem parenchyma - These are thin-walled, living cells of parenchyma of phloem. They have two functions, storage and slow lateral conduction of food.

(iv) Phloem Fibres - These are thick-walled, elongated spindle shaped dead cells which possess narrow lumen. They provide mechanical strength to the tissue.



Question 13 Distinguish between the following pairs in one or two sentences for each

(a) RBCs and WBCs; (b) bone and cartilage; (c) blood and lymph;

(d) striated and unstriated muscles; (e) tendon and ligament; (f) axon and dendrite.

Solution 13

(a)

RBC's	WBC's
(i) They are red in colour.	(i) They are colourless.
(ii) Nucleus is absent.	(ii) Nucleus is present.

(b)

Bone	Cartilage
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(i) It is hard and inflexible.	(i) It is soft and flexible.
(ii) Blood vessels are present.	(ii) Blood vessels are absent.

(c)

Blood	Lymph
(i) Blood is red in colour.	(i) Lymph is a colourless fluid.
(ii) RBC's are present.	(ii) It's composition is almost similar to blood except RBC's are absent.

(d)

Striated Muscles	Unstriated Muscles
(i) They are long and cylindrical in shape.	(i) These are spindle shaped.
(ii) These muscles show alternate light and dark bands or striations.	(ii) These muscles do not show striations.

(e)

Tendon	Ligament
(i) It is inelastic in nature.	(i) It is elastic in nature.
(ii) It joins muscles to bones.	(ii) It joins bones to bones.

(f)

Axon	Dendrite
(i) It is a long uniformly thickened fibre like process of a neuron.	(i) It is a short tapering process of the neuron.
(ii) It carries impulses away from the cell body.	(ii) It carries impulses towards the cell body.

Question 14 Describe the structure and functions of epithelium.

Solution 14 Epithelium is the simplest tissue. It is the protective tissue of the animal body in which the cells are tightly packed having no intercellular matrix. Epithelial cells lie on a delicate non-cellular basement membrane which contains a special form of matrix protein, called collagen. These tissues perform the function of excretion, secretion and absorption. Depending upon the shape and functions of the cells, the epithelial tissue is of various types -

(i) Squamous - The cells are flat and polygonal and are arranged as tiles. These tissues occur in skin, lining of alveoli of lungs, blood vessels etc. Its function includes protection, diffusion and osmosis.

(ii) Cuboidal - The cells are cube like. These occur in glands, germinal layer of ovary, kidney tubules etc. Its function is secretion and absorption.

(iii) Columnar - The cells are pillar or column like resting on a thin membrane. Such tissues occur in the lining of stomach, intestine etc. Its function includes protection, absorption and secretion.

(iv) Ciliated - It has cuboidal, columnar cells with fine hair like structures called cilia. It is present in the lining of respiratory tract, fallopian tube, nephron etc. Its function is protection, spreading of mucus and motion of gases and liquids by cilia.

(v) Glandular - The cells are cubical. These can be branched or unbranched. Such tissues are present in glands. Its main function is secretion.

Question 15 Classify connective tissue and give one example of each type.

Solution 15 The connective tissue is specialized to connect and anchor various body organs. There are five types of connective tissues:

(i) Areolar: This tissue is a loose and cellular connective tissue. Its matrix consists of white collagen fibre and yellow elastic fibre. It joins skin to muscles, fills spaces inside organs and is found around muscles, blood vessels and nerves.

(ii) Dense Regular Connective tissue: It is fibrous connective tissue having densely packed fibres and cells. It is the principal component of tendons, ligaments and aponeuroses.

(iii) Adipose tissue: It is an aggregation of fat cells or adipocytes. The fat cells are arranged into lobules separated by partitions of collagen and elastin fibres. These are found abundant below the skin, between the internal organs and in yellow bone marrow.

(iv) Skeletal tissue: It is a supporting tissue which includes cartilage and bone. Both these tissues form the endoskeleton of a vertebrate body. Cartilage is located in ear pinna, nose tip, epiglottis etc. Bone forms the endoskeleton in human beings and provides shape to the body.

(v) Fluid tissue: It links the different parts of the body and maintains continuity in the body. It includes blood and lymph.

Question 16 Describe the composition and functions of blood.

Solution 16 Blood is a fluid connective tissue. There are three types of blood corpuscles:

(i) RBC's or Erythrocytes - These are bi-concave, denucleated, disc like. They contain red coloured respiratory pigment called haemoglobin that helps in the transportation of oxygen.

(ii) WBC's or leucocytes - These are irregular, amoeboid, phagocytic cells with one to many lobed nucleus. These cells protect the body against the diseases by producing antibodies.

(iii) Blood platelets or thrombocytes - These are spindle shaped cells which help in the clotting of blood.

Functions of blood:

(i) It transports nutrients, hormones and vitamins to the tissues and transports excretory products from the tissues to the liver and kidney.

(ii) The RBCs carry oxygen to the tissues for the oxidation of food stuff.

(iii) WBCs fight disease by engulfing and destroying foreign bodies.

Question 17 Define muscular tissue. Classify and explain different types of muscles with the help of suitable diagrams.

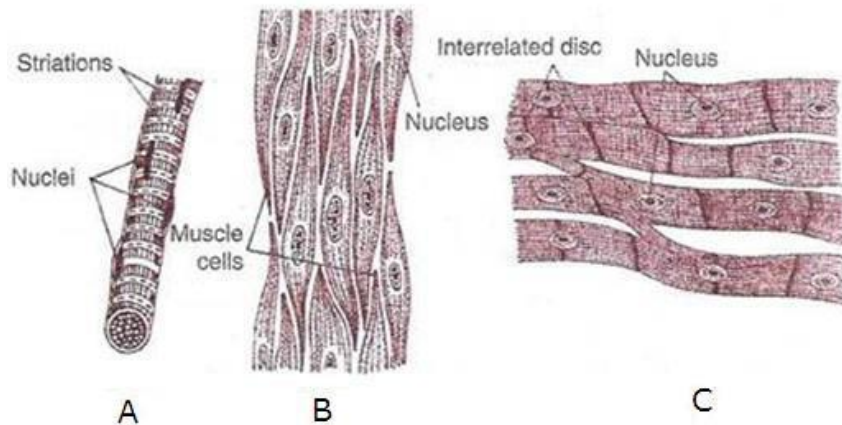
Solution 17 Muscular tissues form the muscles in the body and are responsible for movement and locomotion. Muscle cells are elongated and are called muscle fibres. They are capable of contraction and relaxation. There are three types of muscular tissues:

(i) Striated Muscles or Skeletal muscles - These are called skeletal muscles as they are found attached to the bones and help in the body movements. The cells are cylindrical, unbranched, striated and multi nucleated. They are involuntary in nature.

(ii) Non-Striated muscles or smooth muscles - The cells are spindle shaped, uni-nucleated, elongated and have no striations. They are found within the

walls of elementary canal, bladder and blood vessels. They are involuntary in nature.

(iii) Cardiac Muscles - These are found exclusively in heart. They are cylindrical, non-tapering, branched with faint striations. They have one or two nuclei in each cell. They are involuntary. Their function is rhythmic contraction and relaxation throughout life.



A - Striated muscle

B - Smooth muscle

C - Cardiac muscle

Question 18 Explain different types of elements present in phloem.

Solution 18 The different types of elements present in the phloem are:

(i) Sieve tubes - Sieve tubes are slender, tube-like structures composed of elongated thin-walled cells, placed end to end. Their end walls are perforated by numerous pores and are called sieve plates.

(ii) Companion Cells - It is a small thin-walled cell containing dense and very active cytoplasm and large elongated nucleus.

(iii) Phloem parenchyma - These are thin-walled, living cells of parenchyma of phloem. They have two functions, storage and slow lateral conduction of food.

(iv) Phloem Fibre - These are thick-walled, elongated spindle shaped dead cells which possess narrow lumen. They provide mechanical strength to the tissue.

Question 19 Explain how sieve tubes manage to be living?

Solution 19 Sieve tube elements do not have nuclei but have cytoplasm. They are dependent on adjacent companion cells which contains dense and very active cytoplasm and a large elongated nucleus.

Question 20 Give four important functions of epithelial tissue. Name one specific place in the body where each function is carried out.

Solution 20 Functions of Epithelial tissues are:

(i) The cells of the body surface form the outer layer of skin. These cells protect the underlying cells from drying, injury, and chemical effects.

(ii) Inside the body, epithelial cells form lining of mouth and alimentary canal and protect these organs.

(iii) Epithelial tissues help in absorption of water and nutrients in small intestine.

(iv) Some epithelial tissues perform secretory function such as sweat, saliva in skin and mouth cavity.

Extra Questions :-

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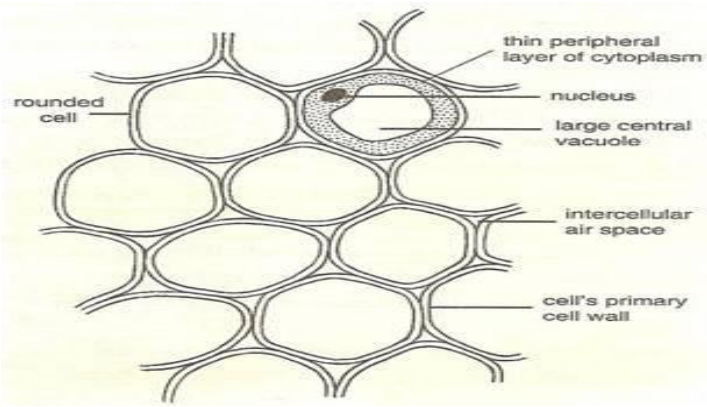
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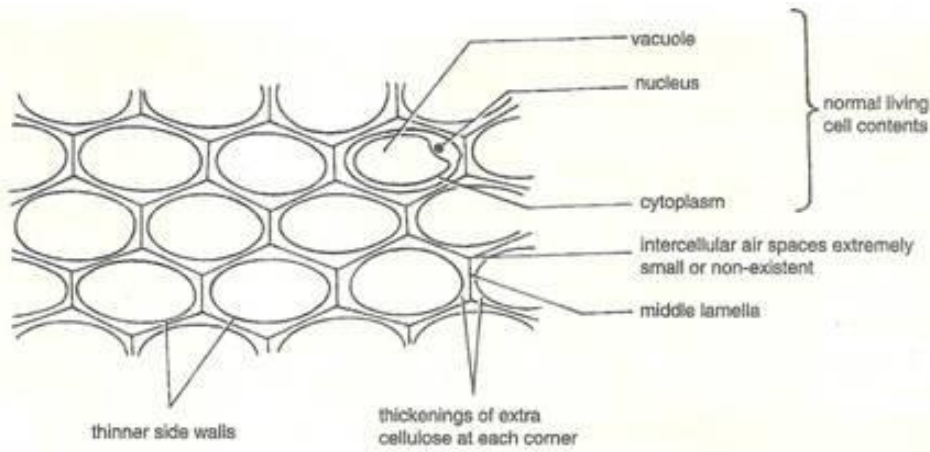
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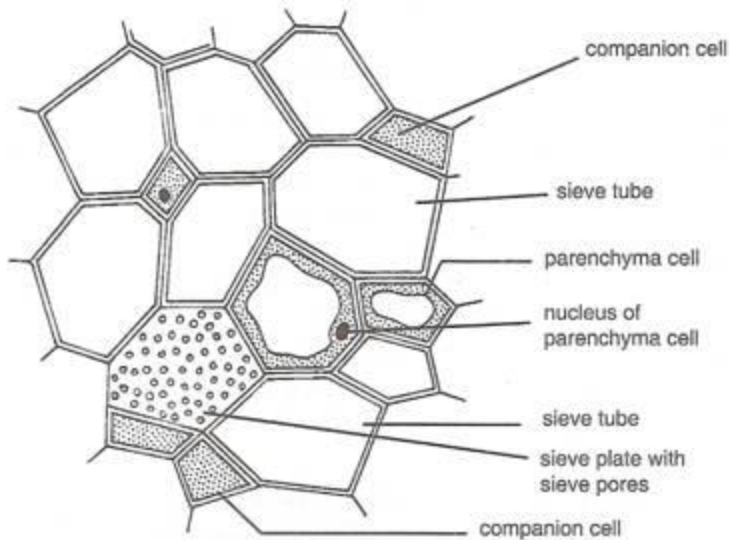
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Solution 6



Phloem Tissue

Question 7

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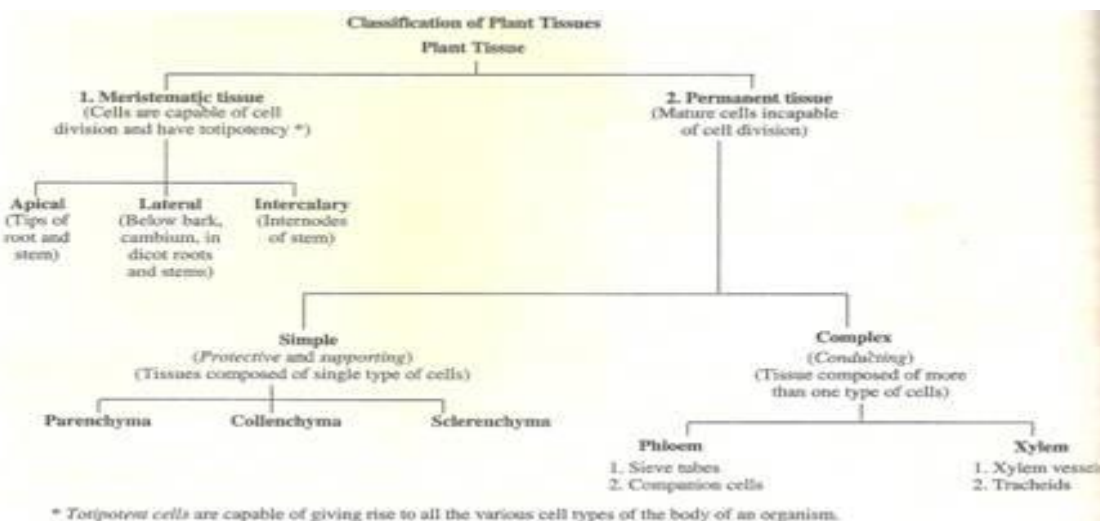
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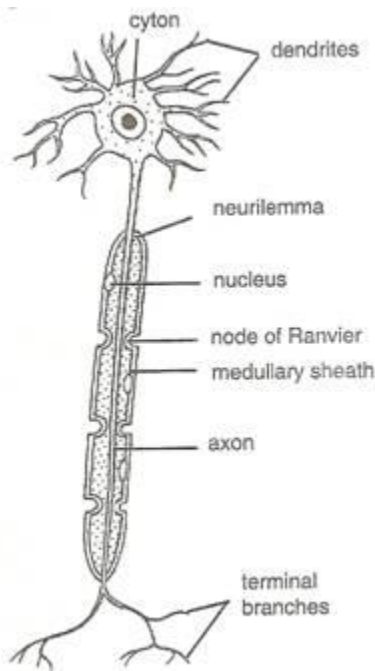
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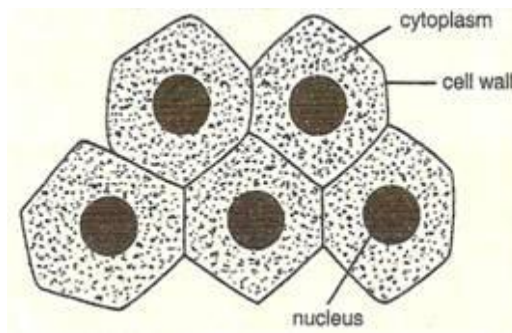
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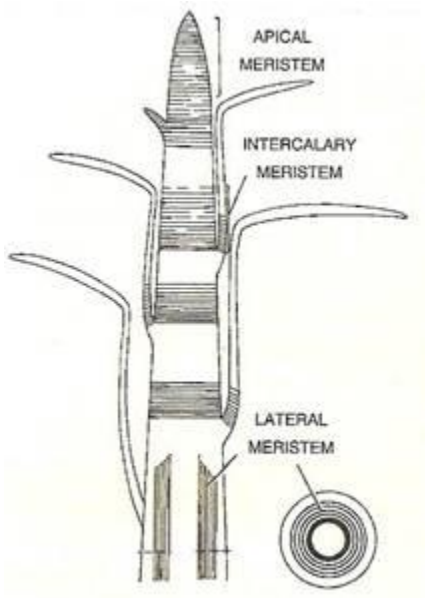
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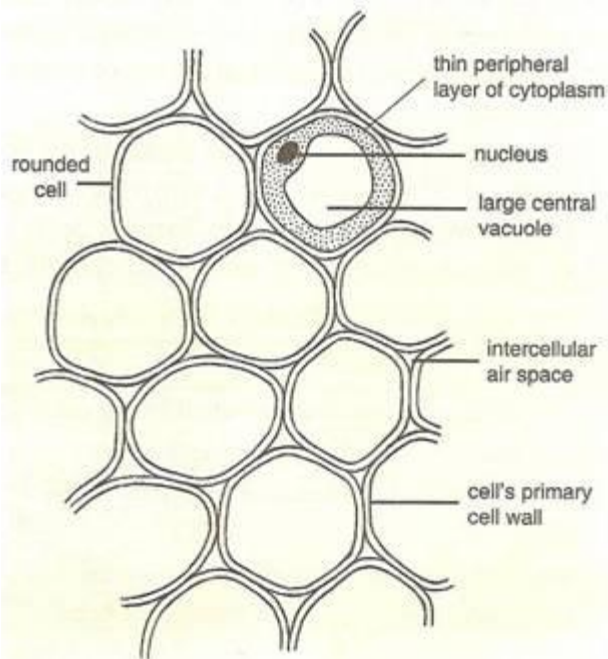
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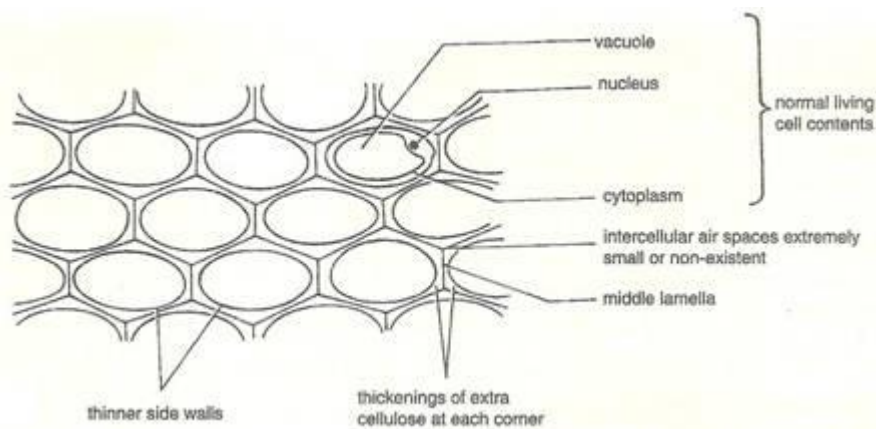
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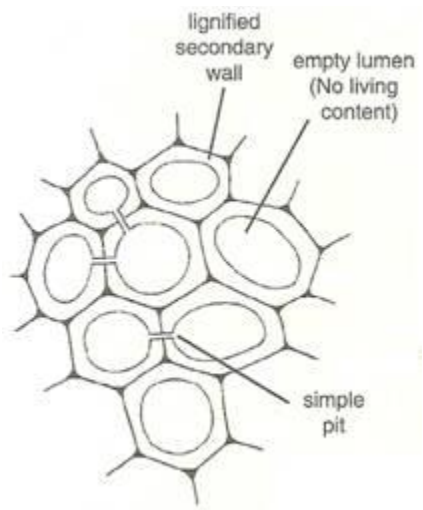
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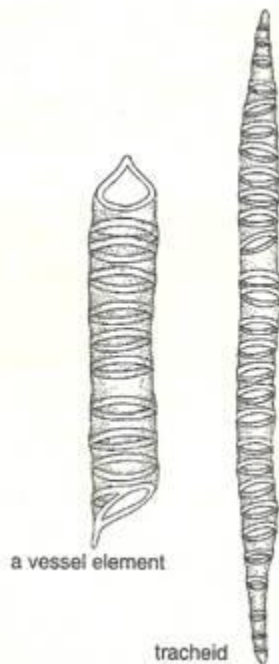
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(a) **Xylem** - Xylem is a vascular and mechanical tissue which conducts water. Xylem is composed of cells of four different types: 1. Tracheids; 2. Vessels or tracheae; 3. Xylem parenchyma and 4. Xylem Sclerenchyma. Except xylem parenchyma, all other xylem elements are dead and bounded by thick lignified walls. Vessels are shorter and wider than tracheids. Vessels are very long tube-like structures formed by a row of cells placed end to end. Tracheids are elongated cells with tapering ends. They also conduct water.



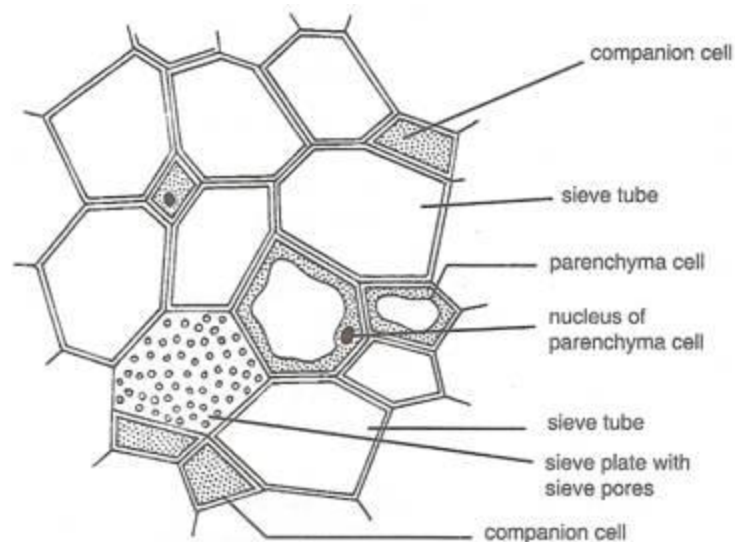
(b) Phloem - Phloem is also a vascular tissue which transports food from the leaves to the various parts of the plant. It is composed of:

(i) Sieve tubes - Sieve tubes are slender, tube-like structures composed of elongated thin-walled cells, placed end to end. Their end walls are perforated by numerous pores and are called sieve plates.

(ii) Companion Cells - It is a small thin-walled cell containing dense and very active cytoplasm and large elongated nucleus.

(iii) Phloem parenchyma - These are thin-walled, living cells of parenchyma of phloem. They have two functions, storage and slow lateral conduction of food.

(iv) Phloem Fibres - These are thick-walled, elongated spindle shaped dead cells which possess narrow lumen. They provide mechanical strength to the tissue.



Question 13 Distinguish between the following pairs in one or two sentences for each

(a) RBCs and WBCs; (b) bone and cartilage; (c) blood and lymph;

(d) striated and unstriated muscles; (e) tendon and ligament; (f) axon and dendrite.

Solution 13

(a)

RBC's	WBC's
(i) They are red in colour.	(i) They are colourless.
(ii) Nucleus is absent.	(ii) Nucleus is present.

(b)

Bone	Cartilage
------	-----------

(i) It is hard and inflexible.	(i) It is soft and flexible.
(ii) Blood vessels are present.	(ii) Blood vessels are absent.

(c)

Blood	Lymph
(i) Blood is red in colour.	(i) Lymph is a colourless fluid.
(ii) RBC's are present.	(ii) It's composition is almost similar to blood except RBC's are absent.

(d)

Striated Muscles	Unstriated Muscles
(i) They are long and cylindrical in shape.	(i) These are spindle shaped.
(ii) These muscles show alternate light and dark bands or striations.	(ii) These muscles do not show striations.

(e)

Tendon	Ligament
(i) It is inelastic in nature.	(i) It is elastic in nature.
(ii) It joins muscles to bones.	(ii) It joins bones to bones.

(f)

Axon	Dendrite
(i) It is a long uniformly thickened fibre like process of a neuron.	(i) It is a short tapering process of the neuron.
(ii) It carries impulses away from the cell body.	(ii) It carries impulses towards the cell body.

Question 14 Describe the structure and functions of epithelium.

Solution 14 Epithelium is the simplest tissue. It is the protective tissue of the animal body in which the cells are tightly packed having no intercellular matrix. Epithelial cells lie on a delicate non-cellular basement membrane which contains a special form of matrix protein, called collagen. These tissues perform the function of excretion, secretion and absorption. Depending upon the shape and functions of the cells, the epithelial tissue is of various types -

(i) Squamous - The cells are flat and polygonal and are arranged as tiles. These tissues occur in skin, lining of alveoli of lungs, blood vessels etc. Its function includes protection, diffusion and osmosis.

(ii) Cuboidal - The cells are cube like. These occur in glands, germinal layer of ovary, kidney tubules etc. Its function is secretion and absorption.

(iii) Columnar - The cells are pillar or column like resting on a thin membrane. Such tissues occur in the lining of stomach, intestine etc. Its function includes protection, absorption and secretion.

(iv) Ciliated - It has cuboidal, columnar cells with fine hair like structures called cilia. It is present in the lining of respiratory tract, fallopian tube, nephron etc. Its function is protection, spreading of mucus and motion of gases and liquids by cilia.

(v) Glandular - The cells are cubical. These can be branched or unbranched. Such tissues are present in glands. Its main function is secretion.

Question 15 Classify connective tissue and give one example of each type.

Solution 15 The connective tissue is specialized to connect and anchor various body organs. There are five types of connective tissues:

(i) Areolar: This tissue is a loose and cellular connective tissue. Its matrix consists of white collagen fibre and yellow elastic fibre. It joins skin to muscles, fills spaces inside organs and is found around muscles, blood vessels and nerves.

(ii) Dense Regular Connective tissue: It is fibrous connective tissue having densely packed fibres and cells. It is the principal component of tendons, ligaments and aponeuroses.

(iii) Adipose tissue: It is an aggregation of fat cells or adipocytes. The fat cells are arranged into lobules separated by partitions of collagen and elastin fibres. These are found abundant below the skin, between the internal organs and in yellow bone marrow.

(iv) Skeletal tissue: It is a supporting tissue which includes cartilage and bone. Both these tissues form the endoskeleton of a vertebrate body. Cartilage is located in ear pinna, nose tip, epiglottis etc. Bone forms the endoskeleton in human beings and provides shape to the body.

(v) Fluid tissue: It links the different parts of the body and maintains continuity in the body. It includes blood and lymph.

Question 16 Describe the composition and functions of blood.

Solution 16 Blood is a fluid connective tissue. There are three types of blood corpuscles:

(i) RBC's or Erythrocytes - These are bi-concave, denucleated, disc like. They contain red coloured respiratory pigment called haemoglobin that helps in the transportation of oxygen.

(ii) WBC's or leucocytes - These are irregular, amoeboid, phagocytic cells with one to many lobed nucleus. These cells protect the body against the diseases by producing antibodies.

(iii) Blood platelets or thrombocytes - These are spindle shaped cells which help in the clotting of blood.

Functions of blood:

(i) It transports nutrients, hormones and vitamins to the tissues and transports excretory products from the tissues to the liver and kidney.

(ii) The RBCs carry oxygen to the tissues for the oxidation of food stuff.

(iii) WBCs fight disease by engulfing and destroying foreign bodies.

Question 17 Define muscular tissue. Classify and explain different types of muscles with the help of suitable diagrams.

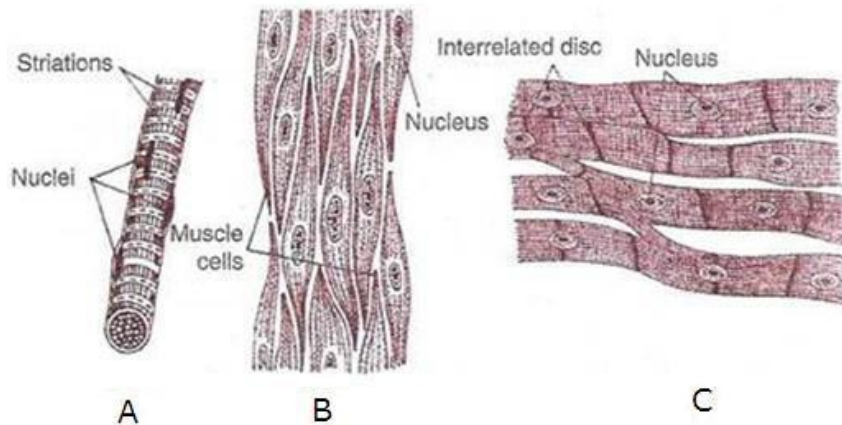
Solution 17 Muscular tissues form the muscles in the body and are responsible for movement and locomotion. Muscle cells are elongated and are called muscle fibres. They are capable of contraction and relaxation. There are three types of muscular tissues:

(i) Striated Muscles or Skeletal muscles - These are called skeletal muscles as they are found attached to the bones and help in the body movements. The cells are cylindrical, unbranched, striated and multi nucleated. They are involuntary in nature.

(ii) Non-Striated muscles or smooth muscles - The cells are spindle shaped, uni-nucleated, elongated and have no striations. They are found within the

walls of elementary canal, bladder and blood vessels. They are involuntary in nature.

(iii) Cardiac Muscles - These are found exclusively in heart. They are cylindrical, non-tapering, branched with faint striations. They have one or two nuclei in each cell. They are involuntary. Their function is rhythmic contraction and relaxation throughout life.



A - Striated muscle

B - Smooth muscle

C - Cardiac muscle

Question 18 Explain different types of elements present in phloem.

Solution 18 The different types of elements present in the phloem are:

(i) Sieve tubes - Sieve tubes are slender, tube-like structures composed of elongated thin-walled cells, placed end to end. Their end walls are perforated by numerous pores and are called sieve plates.

(ii) Companion Cells - It is a small thin-walled cell containing dense and very active cytoplasm and large elongated nucleus.

(iii) Phloem parenchyma - These are thin-walled, living cells of parenchyma of phloem. They have two functions, storage and slow lateral conduction of food.

(iv) Phloem Fibre - These are thick-walled, elongated spindle shaped dead cells which possess narrow lumen. They provide mechanical strength to the tissue.

Question 19 Explain how sieve tubes manage to be living?

Solution 19 Sieve tube elements do not have nuclei but have cytoplasm. They are dependent on adjacent companion cells which contains dense and very active cytoplasm and a large elongated nucleus.

Question 20 Give four important functions of epithelial tissue. Name one specific place in the body where each function is carried out.

Solution 20 Functions of Epithelial tissues are:

(i) The cells of the body surface form the outer layer of skin. These cells protect the underlying cells from drying, injury, and chemical effects.

(ii) Inside the body, epithelial cells form lining of mouth and alimentary canal and protect these organs.

(iii) Epithelial tissues help in absorption of water and nutrients in small intestine.

(iv) Some epithelial tissues perform secretory function such as sweat, saliva in skin and mouth cavity.

HEMISTRY**Ch 2: Is Matter Around Us****Pure?****Multiple Choice questions:**

- Q1. Which among the following is a compound?
a) Sodium b) Sodium Chloride c) Magnesium d) None
of these
- Q2. 10% mass by mass solution of CuSO_4 means:
a) 10 g of CuSO_4 dissolved in 10 g of water
b) 10 g of CuSO_4 dissolved in 100 g of water
c) 10 g of CuSO_4 dissolved in 90 g of water
d) 1 g of CuSO_4 dissolved in 10 g of
water
- Q3. An example of True solution is:
a) Mixture of sand and water
b) Mixture of sugar and water
c) Mixture of egg albumin and water
d) All of these
- Q4. All of the following are the properties of metal except:
a) Solid b) Ductile c) Malleable d)
Non Conducting
- Q5. Which among the following is an Element?
a) Sodium b) Sodium Chloride c) Water d) None
of these
- Q6. What is not true for a Mixture?
a) Made of more than one substance
b) Retains the properties of constituent elements
c) The constituents elements are present in a fixed ratio
d) Requires energy changes for its
formation
- Q7. Which among the following is a
Metal?
a) Glucose b) Water c) Iron d) None
of these
- Q8. An example of Colloid is:
a) Foam b) Cloud c) Gel d) All of
these
- Q9. Which among the following is a Non Metal?
a) Glucose b) Water c) Hydrogen d)
Aluminium
- Q10. An example of Suspension is:
a) Air
b) Mixture of sand and water
c) Mixture of alcohol and water
d) All of these
- Q11. Which among the following is a Physical Change?
a) Burning of paper
b) Evaporation of water

- c) Burning of wood
d) Rusting of Iron
- Q12. Choose the sublimable substance.
a) Sugar b) Salt c) Camphor d) sand
- Q13. Fractionating column contains?
a) Sand b) Glass beads c) air d) water
- Q14. Chromatography is used to separate:
a) Miscible liquids b) Immiscible liquids c) Volatile compounds d) Coloured compounds
- Q15. Chemical changes are accompanied by:
a) Energy changes b) Formation of new compounds c) Both of these
d) None of these
- Q16. A mixture of alcohol and water can be separated by:
a) Sublimation b) Distillation c) Crystallisation d) Evaporation
- Q17. Separating funnel is used to separate:
a) Coloured components b) Immiscible liquids c) Miscible liquids d) All the above
- Q18. Which among the following is a Chemical Change?
a) Burning of coal b) Vaporisation of alcohol c) Melting of wax
d) Painting of Aluminium
- Q19. A mixture of Salt and Naphthalene can be separated by:
a) Sublimation b) Distillation c) Crystallisation d) Evaporation
- Q20. Distillation is used to separate:
a) Solid Solutes b) Liquid Solutes c) gaseous solutes d) All the above

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/1c1XzqtAJrk>

Class: IXth

Subject: Social Science (Economics)

Chapter 2: People as Resources

17th May 2020

Quality of Population

Health

Any firm would not be induced to employ people who might not work efficiently as a healthy worker because of ill health.

The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness.

An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organization indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being.

Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country.

Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the under-privileged segment of population.

Over the last five decades India has built up a vast health infrastructure and has developed man power required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in Government as well as in the private sector.

There are many places in India which do not have even these basic facilities. Just four states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra have 81 out of 181 medical colleges. On the other hand, states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have poor health indices and few medical colleges.

Infant mortality rate is the death of a child under one year of age.

Birth rate is the number of babies born there for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time.

Death rate is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time.

Subject:-Social Science (Economics)

Class:- IX

Chapter2:- People as Resource

Assignment No.:-3

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1) Name the factors on which the quality of population depends. | (1) |
| 2) Mention two things necessary for good health. | (1) |
| 3) Mention the life expectancy in India as per 2014 survey. | (1) |
| 4) What is the role of health in human capital formation? | (5) |
| 5) What is the mid-day meal scheme? Explain its purpose. | (3) |
| 6) Explain the terms - Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Life Expectancy. | (3) |

Video Link

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uPJV_HiY0TM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8A-ipunSP4>

<https://youtu.be/uCisz4yL9Ms>

https://youtu.be/MgJ00_maiMU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P9CGuzZ8_ek

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_rcEI6bc38I

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpm7vSTFdkc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrcRY1GzFDI>

ISWARAN THE STORYTELLER

By- R.K. Laxman

THEME

The theme of the story is ‘the art of storytelling’. A good story becomes interesting only when the narrator twists and turns the action to make the narrative surprising yet plausible. Iswaran, a master of this art told gripping stories in a graphic and dramatic manner such that his listeners listened to him in rapt attention and bewilderment. Once the story of a female ghost that he recounted made his master so terrified that he had to quit his job and had to leave the haunted place.

TITLE

“Iswaran the Storyteller” is a perfectly suitable title for a story that deals with the character ‘Iswaran’ and his mastery of the art of storytelling. The whole story deals with the dramatic manner in which Iswaran made-up and recounted stories, which were admirable more for the style in which elements of suspense, horror, and adventure were added to them than for their contents. Hence, this title stands justified.

MESSAGE

The story gives the message that the unnatural world of ghosts and spirits is merely a figment of our imagination. If we allow our hidden fears to take concrete shape and start believing in ghosts and spirits, our life would get disturbed. Mahendra was good at his job as a supervisor but had to quit because he allowed his fears to overpower his rational self.

VALUE POINTS

- The story is narrated to Ganesh by a young man named Mahendra. He was a supervisor in a firm.
- As he was a bachelor, he always had his cook Iswaran with him.
- His job was to supervise the activities at the work site.
- Iswaran used to read the popular Tamil thrilling stories.
- His own description was greatly influenced by Tamil authors.
- He had the power to weave endless stories and played a role of television in Mahendra’s life.
- He narrated the tale of a Tusker, which destroyed everything on the way and how he made him collapse in the end, with a small cane.
- Iswaran linked the auspicious full-moon night to the story of a female ghost.
- Mahendra did not believe such baseless stories and rebuked him.
- One night Mahendra heard some moan near his window.

- He saw a cloudy form clutching a bundle.
- As it affected Mahendra very much he could not sleep properly.
- Next morning Iswaran greeted him and asked him about the last night's experience.
- Mahendra was determined to leave the haunted place the very next day.

SUMMARY

Mahendra was a junior supervisor in a firm which offered on hire, supervisors at different sites. He was a bachelor. A cook, Iswaran, was attached to him, who did his household chores including cooking. Iswaran was a good storyteller also. Most of his stories were full of surprise and thrill. His descriptions were fine. He narrated the smallest incident in detail. He would work up suspense and add a surprising end. He was very imaginative. Mahendra always enjoyed stories. Iswaran told him a story of a mad tusker. It entered a school ground. All students and teachers were afraid and hid. Iswaran who was then a junior student controlled the elephant all alone with a stick. He also told Mahendra about his encounters with ghosts. Mahendra called him a crazy fellow. He tried to convince Iswaran that it was his imagination and there was nothing like a ghost in the world. But he himself was afraid now. One night he was woken up by a low moan close to his window. He saw outside, there was a ghost. He was frightened. He broke into cold sweat and fell back on his pillow. However, he thought that it might be a kind of auto-suggestion or a trick. Next morning, Iswaran reminded Mahendra that he had heard someone moaning outside the window. He told him that he had come running to his room after hearing the moans. Mahendra felt frightened and ran to his office. Now he decided to leave that haunted place immediately.

Main Characters of the Story:-

CHARACTER SKETCHES

Iswaran

Iswaran was Mahendra's cook and was like an asset to him. He was dedicated to his master and followed him uncomplainingly to all his postings. He would cook for him, wash his clothes, and also chat with him at night. He had the ability to improvise cooking material even at the remotest place and cooked delicious dishes in a very brief time.

Iswaran was fond of reading popular Tamil thrillers. Their imaginative descriptions and narrating styles would fascinate him. He became a master storyteller by adopting the art of storytelling from these novels. He would always add suspense and surprise even to the smallest incident and could make up innumerable stories on different subjects. While describing, he would get so involved that he would jump about on the floor. He would narrate the story in installments and would purposely leave it unfinished midway. On returning, he would not pick it up right away till Mahendra reminded him to. In this manner he would involve his listener too.

Every day, Iswaran would recount a new story filled with adventure, horror and suspense. Mahendra loved his stories and listened with rapt attention even if they were unbelievable. Iswaran thus entertained Mahendra just as TV does. Iswaran enjoyed his job and would not sit idle when Mahendra was at work. He would use that time to tidy up the shed and wash clothes. He was also religious because he would mutter a prayer throughout his bath ritual.

This character displays a shade of comedy as well when he teasingly asks Mahendra about his reaction at having seen the female ghost.

Mahendra

Mahendra used to work as a junior supervisor in a firm which offered on hire supervisors at construction sites. His work involved moving from one site to another. He was unmarried and a simple man. He was quite accommodating and adjusted well to odd conditions that he faced at different places. He was a disciplined man and would get up early in the morning. He would leave for work after breakfast and carry lunch with him.

Mahendra was very fond of his cook Iswaran whom he considered to be an asset. He relished the food cooked by him and enjoyed listening to his stories. He was a good listener and never interrupted Iswaran even when he exaggerated. He was very patient and would wait for Iswaran to return and complete the unfinished story. He was also curious as he would insist on knowing all the details.

Mahendra was a rational man and did not believe in ghosts or spirits but could not help getting influenced by what Iswaran told him about the female ghost. He tried to ignore the strange sounds at night but got scared when he saw the apparition. However, his rationality made him forget the previous night's experience. Mahendra's faith in Iswaran was very strong. He was convinced about the presence of a female ghost when Iswaran told him that he had heard sounds at night. This character appeals to the reader for his qualities as a devoted worker, a kind-hearted master and a trusting man.

Iswaran the Storyteller

Extra Questions

A. Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follow in one or two lines.

Q1. *He was a bachelor. His needs were simple and he was able to adjust himself to all kinds of odd conditions, whether it was an ill-equipped circuit house or a makeshift canvas tent in the middle of a quarry.*

- a) Who is 'he' in the above extract?
- b) List two characteristics of this person.
- c) Which type of places did he have to live in?

- d) Why did he have to live like this?

Q2. *Can I make something special for dinner tonight, sir? After all today is an auspicious day-*

- a) Who is 'I' and who is his 'sir'?
- b) What permission is the speaker seeking here?
- c) Why was the day auspicious?
- d) What tradition was followed on this day?

Q3. *It is an ugly creature with matted hair and a shrivelled face, like a skeleton holding a foetus in its arms.*

- a) What is 'it' here and who is describing 'it'?
- b) Why was 'it' ugly?
- c) Who had seen 'it', when and where?
- d) What effect does this description of the ugly creature have on Mahendra?

Q4. *At first he put it down to a cat prowling around for mice. But the sound was too guttural for a cat. He resisted the curiosity to look out lest he should behold a sight which would stop his heart.*

- a) Who is 'he' in these lines? What is 'it' that he put down?
- b) How did he conclude that the sound was not of a cat?
- c) What desire did he resist?
- d) Why did he resist his desire?

B. Answer the following questions briefly in 30 – 40 words.

- a) How did Iswaran manage to make even the simplest incident interesting? Give an example.
- b) What did Iswaran do after Mahendra had left for office?
- c) How did Iswaran add a prologue to his story of an elephant?
- d) Why did Mahendra resolve to leave the haunted place the very next day?
- e) Do you think the ghost seen by Mahendra was only a trick played by his cook, Iswaran? Give reasons for your answer.
- f) How was Iswaran more than a cook to Mahendra?
- g) How does Iswaran describe the female ghost?
- h) What impact did Iswaran's story of a female ghost have on Mahendra?

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Our house is filled with photos. They cover the walls of my kitchen, dining room and den. I see our family's entire history, starting with my wedding, continuing through the births of both sons, buying a home, family gatherings and vacations. When my sons were little, they loved to pose. They waved, danced, climbed trees, batted balls, hung upside down from the jungle gym and did anything for a picture. But when they reached adolescence, picture-taking changed into something they barely tolerated. Their bodies were growing at haphazard speeds. Reluctantly they stood with us or with their grandparents at birthday celebrations and smiled weakly at the camera for as short a time as possible.

I am the chronicler of our photographs. I select those to be framed and arrange the others in albums. The process is addictive, and as the shelves that hold our albums become fuller and fuller, I wonder what will become of them. Will anyone look at these photographs in future years? If my sons look at them, what will they think of us and of themselves? One bright afternoon, I took some photographs of my father with my husband as they fished in a lake near our vacation house. As my sons and I sat on the shore and watched them row away, I picked the camera up and photographed the beautiful lake surrounded by green trees. The two men I loved gradually grew smaller until all I could see were my father's red shirt, and the tan and blue caps on their heads.

My father died a week later, and suddenly those photos became priceless to me. I wept when I pasted them in our album. I wept again afterwards when I saw my younger son looking at them. It was a few days before he went away to college. He had taken all our albums down from the bookshelves in the den and spread them out on the carpet. It had been a very long time since I had seen him doing this. Once he stopped posing for pictures, he seemed to lose interest in looking at them. But now he was on the verge of leaving home. This was his special time to look ahead and look back. I stood for a moment in the hall by the den, and then tiptoed away. I didn't take a photo of my son that afternoon, but I will remember how he looked for as long as I live. Some pictures, I learned, don't have to be taken with a camera.

1.1. Fill in the summary using one word only.

The author was (a) _____ about taking photographs and framing them. But she always (b) _____ whether her sons would ever look at them. She was full of (c) _____ when she pasted the pictures of her father's last days in the album. She learnt that some pictures always (d) _____ in one's mind without a camera.

1.2. Two examples that show that the author's sons were averse to taking photographs are:

(a) _____ (b) _____

1.3. Give words that mean the same as

a) not organized or planned

(para 1)

- b) one who records events in order (para 2)
- c) very valuable (para 3)
- d) continued engagement with an activity (para 2)

Q2. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one is done for you as an example.

are / the / dreams scenarios/picture perfect houses/not a speck of dust/and no cobwebs ever/with a wrinkle-free bedcover/on the shelves

Picture perfect houses with a wrinkle- free bedcover, not a speck of dust on the shelves and no cobwebs ever, are the dream scenarios.

- a) of its residents/becomes a/it reflects/a house/the personality/home when
- b) has to look/no rules/how our/there are/as to/home
- c) thing is/ inhabiting them/should enjoy/the important/that we
- d) about/houses are/our lives/personal statements
- e) the confidence/in ourselves/they reflect/we have
- f) we have/will be/the more/ individualistic/ confidence/the more/our homes

Q3. Complete the following passage on ‘Dance’ by choosing the correct word from the given options.

The fact that dance (a) _____ an art form is a well known fact. (b)_____ dance as a therapy is not known (c)_____many. Dance therapy involves a synthesis of the grace and vigour (d)_____ Indian classical and folk dance movements into (e)_____innovative and holistic therapy. It brings (f) _____the inner feelings (g)_____the participants and can help them (h)_____develop a healthy personality.

(a) is, been, as, being

(b) For, Although, But,While

(c) by, to, in, about

(d) on, in, of, into

(e) the, a, an, as

(f) in, of, over, out

(g) about, for, in, of

(h) with, in, to, into

Q4. Read the conversation given below and complete the paragraph that follows.

Ganga: How did you spend your holidays?

Gautham: I went for cricket coaching. What did you do?

Ganga: I went for the NTSC coaching classes.

Gautham: At least during the holidays you could have enjoyed yourself.

Ganga: I enjoyed going for the coaching classes.

Ganga asked Gautham (a) holidays. Gautham said that (b) Cricket coaching and wanted to know (c) during the holidays. When Ganga told him that she had gone for NTSC coaching classes, Gautham told her that she could have enjoyed herself during the holidays. Ganga replied that (d) the coaching classes.

Q5. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write it along with the correction. The first one has been done for you as an example.

During a summer holidays I accompanied my friend from his village. It was a small place consisting of about 200 houses. The villagers are simple people and very hospitable. The natural scenery or fresh air were very soothing. I stayed here for three days and enjoyed myself in the lap of nature

a (incorrect) / the
(correct)

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)

East point school

Class IX-Geography

Study Notes

Chapter 2 : Physical features of India.

The Indian Desert

- The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills.
- It is a land of undulating topography covered with sand dunes.
- The region receives very low rainfall below 150mm per year.
- It has arid climate with low vegetation cover.
- Luni is the only large river in this region.
- Barchans covers large areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near Indo-Pakistan boundary.

The coastal plains

- The narrow coastal strips flank the peninsular plateau, running along the Arabian sea on the west & the bay of Bengal on the east.
- **It consists of three sections:**
 - I. Northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai-go).
 - II. Central stretch is called the kannad plain.
 - III. Southern stretch is called the Malabar coast.
- **The plains along the Bay of Bengal (east part) are wide & level.**
 - I. The Northern part is known as the northern circar, While the southern part is known as the coromandel coast.
 - II. Large rivers such as the Mahanadi the Godavari, the Krishna & the Kaveri have formed extensive delta on eastern coast.
 - III. Lake chilika is an important feature along the eastern coast

Video Link

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8JLruM7fjhl&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy8TeShp63w&feature=youtu.be>

Questions & Answer

1. Name the southern post of the western coastal plain ?

Ans. Malabar coast.

2. Which sea existed in Place of the Himalayas in the Ancient period.

Ans. Tethys sea

3. Name the island group of area India having coral origin.

Ans. Lakshadweep.

4. The western coastal strip south of Goa referred to as

Ans. kannad.

5. Which Indian state has longest coast line.

Ans. Gujarat.

6. Which Indian state has smallest coast line.

Ans. West Bengal.

7. The Northern part of the west coast is known as.

Ans. Konkan Coast.

8. Which two plates collided with each other when Gondwana land split.

Ans. Indo-Australian & Eurasian plate.

9. Which is the only largest river in the Indian desert.

Ans. River luni.

Unsolved

1. Name the three divisions of the western coastal plain.
2. Which island in the Lakshadweep islands group has a bird sanctuary.
3. Which physical feature of India is known as granaries of the world.
4. Write a short note on the islands group of India.

हिंदी कार्य पत्रिका -8
कक्षा - नवी
उपलब्धकर्ता मिस रंजना
उपसर्ग / प्रत्यय / रहीम के दोहों के अर्थ

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

1. 'अतिरिक्त' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) रिक्त
- (2) अ
- (3) अत
- (4) अति

2. 'अनुकरण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) कारण
- (2) अनु
- (3) अ
- (4) अनुक

3. 'आजीवन' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) आ
- (2) आजी
- (3) आजीव
- (4) जीवन

4. 'निवारण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) नी
- (2) नि
- (3) निवा
- (4) निव

5. 'भरपेट' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) पेट
- (2) भ
- (3) भा
- (4) भर

6. 'अनुकरण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) कारण
- (2) अनु
- (3) अ
- (4) अनुक

7. 'निवारण' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) नी
- (2) नि
- (3) निवा
- (4) निव

8. 'भरपेट' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) पेट
- (2) भ
- (3) भा
- (4) भर

9. 'खुशानसीब' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) खुश
- (2) खुशन
- (3) नसीब
- (4) खु

10. 'अपमान' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से मिलकर बना है ?

- (1) अप
- (2) मान
- (3) अ
- (4) न

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

(क) 'खिलाड़ी' में कौनसा प्रत्यय है ?

- (1) डी
- (2) आड़ी
- (3) लाड़ी
- (4) ई

(ख) 'लकड़हारा' में कौनसा प्रत्यय है ?

- (1) आरा
- (2) हारा
- (3) रा
- (4) ड़हारा

(ग) 'धमाका' में कौनसा प्रत्यय है ?

- (1) धमा
 - (2) माका
 - (3) आका
 - (4) का
- (घ) 'बचपन' में कौनसा प्रत्यय है ?
- (1) बच
 - (2) पन
 - (3) अन
 - (4) न
- (ङ) 'कारीगर' में कौनसा प्रत्यय है ?
- (1) कारी
 - (2) गर
 - (3) अर
 - (4) र

शब्दों में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग बताइये –

- अत्यधिक -----,
 अत्यंत -----,
 अवनति -----,
 अवतार -----,
 अवनति -----,
 आजीवन -----,
 आगमन -----,
 उत्कर्ष -----,
 उपहार -----,
 दुर्जन -----,
 दुर्दशा -----,
 दुराचार -----,
 निरपराध -----,
 निर्जन -----,
 निराकार -----,
 निर्गुण -----,

नीचे दिए प्रत्यय में से शब्द का निर्माण कीजिए--

- 1)अनीय--
- 2) वाई--
- 3) न--
- 4)आहट—
- 5)आड़ी

रहीम के दोहेअर्थ

रहिमन धागा प्रेम का, मत तोड़ो चटकाय।
 टूटे से फिर ना मिले, मिले गाँठ परि जाय॥

अर्थ:- प्रेम का बंधन किसी धागे के समान होता है जिसे कभी भी झटके से तोड़ नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि उसकी हिफाजत करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जब कोई धागा एक बार टूट जाता है तो फिर उसे जोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। जोड़ने की कोशिश में उस धागे में गाँठ पड़ जाती है। किसी से रिश्ता जब एक बार टूट जाता है तो फिर उस रिश्ते को दोबारा जोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

**रहिमन निज मन की बिथा, मन ही राखो गोय।
सुनि अठिलैहैं लोग सब, बाँटि न लैहै कोय॥**

अर्थ:- अपने दर्द को दूसरों से छुपा कर ही रखना चाहिए। जब आपका दर्द किसी अन्य को पता चलता है तो लोग उसका मजाक ही उड़ाते हैं। कोई भी आपके दर्द को बाँट नहीं सकता।

**एकै साधे सब सधै, सब साधे सब जाय।
रहिमन मूलहिं सींचिबो, फूलै फलै अघाय॥**

अर्थ:- एक बार में कोई एक कार्य ही करना चाहिए। 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। यह वैसे ही है जैसे जड़ में पानी डालने से ही किसी पौधे में फूल और फल आते हैं।

**चित्रकूट में रमि रहे, रहिमन अवध-नरेस।
जा पर बिपदा पड़त है, सो आवत यह देस॥**

अर्थ:- जब राम को बनवास मिला था तो वे चित्रकूट में रहने गये थे। चित्रकूट घनघोर वन में होने के कारण रहने लायक जगह नहीं थी। ऐसी जगह पर वही रहने जाता है जिस पर कोई भारी विपत्ति आती है।

**दीरघ दोहा अरथ के, आखर थोरे आहिं।
ज्यों रहीम नट कुंडली, सिमिटि कूदि चढ़ि जाहिं॥**

अर्थ:- किसी भी दोहे में कम शब्दों में ही बहुत बड़ा अर्थ छिपा होता है। यह वैसे ही होता है जैसे नट की कुंडली होती है। नट अपनी कुंडली में सिमट कर तरह तरह के विस्मयकारी करतब दिखा देता है।

धनि रहीम जल पंक को लघु जिय पियत अघाय।

उदधि बड़ाई कौन है, जगत पिआसो जाय॥

अर्थ:- कीचड़ में पाया जाने वाला थोड़ा सा पानी ही धन्य है क्योंकि उस पानी से कितने छोटे-छोटे जीवों की प्यास बुझती है। सागर का जल विशाल मात्रा में होते हुए भी व्यर्थ होता है क्योंकि उस जल से किसी की प्यास नहीं बुझती।

**नाद रीझि तन देत मृग, नर धन देत समेत।
ते रहीम पशु से अधिक, रीझेहु कछू न देत॥**

अर्थ:- 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। लेकिन कुछ लोग पशु से भी बदतर होते हैं जो दूसरों से तो बहुत कुछ ले लेते हैं लेकिन बदले में कुछ भी नहीं देते हैं।

**बिगरी बात बनै नहीं, लाख करौं किन कोय।
रहिमन फाटे दूध को, मथे न माखन होय॥**

अर्थ:- कोई बात जब एक बार बिगड़ जाती है तो लाख कोशिश के बावजूद उसे ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता। यह वैसे ही है जैसे जब दूध एक बार फट जाये तो फिर उसको मथने से मक्खन नहीं निकलता।

**रहिमन देखि बड़ेन को, लघु न दीजिये डारि।
जहाँ काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तरवारि॥**

अर्थ:- किसी बड़ी चीज को देखकर किसी छोटी चीज की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जहाँ छोटी चीज की जरूरत होती है वहाँ पर बड़ी चीज बेकार हो जाती है। जैसे जहाँ सुई की जरूरत होती है वहाँ तलवार का कोई काम नहीं होता।

**रहिमन निज संपति बिन, कौं न बिपति सहाय।
बिनु पानी ज्यों जलज को, नहिं रवि सके बचाय॥**

अर्थ:- जब आपके पास धन नहीं होता है तो कोई भी विपत्ति में आपकी सहायता नहीं करता। यह वैसे ही है जैसे यदि तालाब सूख जाता है तो कमल को सूर्य जैसा प्रतापी भी नहीं बचा पाता है।

**रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिनु पानी सब सून।
पानी गए न ऊबरै, मोती, मानुष, चून॥**

अर्थ:- पानी हमेशा अपने पास रखना चाहिए क्योंकि पानी के बगैर जीवन असंभव है। बिना पानी के न तो मोती बनता है, न चूना और पानी के बिना मनुष्य जीवन भी असंभव है।

HISTORY

YOU TUBE LINK;-https://edurev.in/studytube/The-Abolition-Of-Slavery-The-French-Revolution--CB/12aba3cd-4d7b-4b17-ab36-1fbd66b51d39_v

The Abolition of Slavery

Jacobin regime's most revolutionary social reform was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. In the seventeenth century, slavery trade began. Slaves were brought from local chieftains, branded and shackled and were packed tightly into ships for the three-month-long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. Slave labour met the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Throughout the eighteenth century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. In 1794, the Convention legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. Napoleon introduced slavery after ten years. In 1848, slavery was abolished in French colonies.

[Jump to search](#)



Depiction of the classical model of the triangular trade



Depiction of the triangular trade of slaves, sugar, and rum with New England instead of Europe as the third corner

Triangular trade or **triangle trade** is a historical term indicating trade among three ports or regions. Triangular trade usually evolves when a region has **export** commodities that are not required in the region from which its major **imports** come. Triangular trade thus provides a method for rectifying **trade imbalances** between the above regions.

Historically the particular routes were also shaped by the powerful influence of **winds and currents** during the **age of sail**. For example, from the main trading nations of Western Europe, it was much easier to sail westwards after first going *south* of **30 N latitude** and reaching the so-called "**trade winds**"; thus arriving in the Caribbean rather than going straight west to the **North American mainland**. Returning from North America, it is easiest to follow the **Gulf Stream** in a northeasterly direction using the **westerlies**. A triangle similar to this, called the *volta do mar* was already being used by the Portuguese, before **Christopher Columbus'** voyage, to sail to the **Canary Islands** and the **Azores**. Columbus simply expanded this triangle outwards, and his route became the main way for Europeans to reach, and return from, the Americas.



EAST POINT SCHOOL

MATHS ASSIGNMENT

Q1. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 20$ and $a + b + c = 0$, find $ab + bc + ca$.

Q2. If $x + y = 12$ and $xy = 27$, find the value of $x^3 + y^3$.

Q3. If $x - y = 4$ and $xy = 21$, find the value of $x^3 - y^3$.

Q4. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 7$, find the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$.

Q5. Simplify the following: (i) $(4x + 2y)^3 + (4x - 2y)^3$

Q6. If $a + b + c = 6$ and $ab + bc + ca = 11$, find the value of $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$.

Q7. Evaluate: $1.5^3 - 0.9^3 - 0.6^3$.

Q8. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ca = 0$, prove that $a = b = c$.

Q9. $(a - b)^3 + (b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3 = 3(a - b)(b - c)(c - a)$

Q10. Simplify: $\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^3 + (b^2 - c^2)^3 + (c^2 - a^2)^3}{(a - b)^3 + (b - c)^3 + (c - a)^3} = (a + b)(b + c)(c + a)$

Video link : https://youtu.be/OIVnu6cO_RA

EAST POINT SCHOOL CLASS- IX SUB-PHYSICS Ch-FORCE AND LAWS OF MOTION SECOND LAW OF MOTION WORKSHEET-3	
Q1.	A truck starts from rest and rolls down a hill with a constant acceleration. It travels a distance of 400 m in 20 s. Find its acceleration. Find the force acting on it if it's mass is 7 tonnes (Hint: 1 tonne = 1000 kg.)
Q2.	An 8000 kg engine pulls a train of 5 wagons, each of 2000 kg, along a horizontal track. If the engine exerts a force of 40000 N and the track offers a friction force of 5000 N, then calculate: (a) the net accelerating force and (b) the acceleration of the train
Q3.	An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2} ?
Q4.	Using a horizontal force of 200 N, we intend to move a wooden cabinet across a floor at a constant velocity. What is the friction force that will be exerted on the cabinet?
Q5.	An automobile vehicle has a mass of 1500 kg. What must be the force between the vehicle and road if the vehicle is to be stopped with a negative acceleration of 1.7 ms^{-2} ?
Q6.	A hockey ball of mass 200 g travelling at 10 ms^{-1} is struck by a hockey stick so as to return it along its original path with a velocity at 5 ms^{-1} . Calculate the magnitude of change of momentum occurred in the motion of the hockey ball by the force applied by the hockey stick.
Q7.	A bullet of mass 10 g travelling horizontally with a velocity of 150 m s^{-1} strikes a stationary wooden block and comes to rest in 0.03 s. Calculate the distance of penetration of the bullet into the block. Also calculate the magnitude of the force exerted by the wooden block on the bullet.

Political science

Class IX

Revision qs

Q1 Define the following

Apartheid

Constitution

Constituent Assembly

Democracy

Q2 How many members were there in constituent assembly?

Q3 Name the prison in which Nelson Mandela was imprisoned.

Q4 Explain the making of Indian Constitution.

Q5 Discuss the Indian Preamble in detail

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

sanskrit

अनुवाद लेखन		Page No.
		Date
प्र.। अथर्ववेद खिलवाक्यानाम संस्कृतानुवादलुकरणः—		
1.	मैं मिथ्यावचन वा रहा हूँ।	
2.	माँ ने आना बचनाप।	
3.	वह मित्र के साथ बैठा रहा है।	
4.	इसने पिता को पना किया।	
5.	पन इने रात्र को पका दिये।	
6.	एगरे वर के नारे ओर वृष्ट है।	
7.	इयत्कल (अद्यत्वे) मिथ्यावचन में बरने वकी जा रहे।	
8.	इसने के सभी मनुष्य मोतोना महापारी के इसने है।	
9.	नदियों का पानी शुद्ध है।	
10.	वातावरण भी प्रदूषण से नरित है।	
11.	वर्षे मिथ्यावचन में आकर माता को नप्रकार मरने है।	
12.	सदा सत्य वी है।	

Video link: https://youtu.be/Ps5uCvRc_hc