I'm not robot!

Print Culture & the Modern World - History

Q1) What are the various evidences of print that we find around us?

A1) We daily find evidences of print everywhere around us - in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, also in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters at street corners.

Q2) Where did the print technology first develop? Explain the system of handblock printing.

A2) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper - also invented there - against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed so they were printed on one side, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. The system of handblock printing is as follows:

1) The required matter is engraved on a woodblock. 2) Ink is applied on the surface of the woodblock.

3) A plain paper is rubbed against the surface of the woodblock.

4) This leaves the required impression on the paper.

Q3) What is Accordion Book?

A3) When Handblock printing started, printing was done on one side of paper and other side was blank due to its porous nature. These one sided printed sheets were folded and stitched at the sides. This came to be known as accordion book.

Q4) What is Calligraphy?

A4) The art of beautiful and stylised writing is called calligraphy.

Q5) For what purpose were prints used in China in ancient times? (in the 16th century)

A5) For a very long time, the imperial state of China was the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service Examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

Q6) What were the various types of printed material used in China in seventeenth century?

How did use of print get diversified in China in seventeenth century?

By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Explain A6) Print was no longer used just by scholar officials. In seventeenth century, merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays. Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.

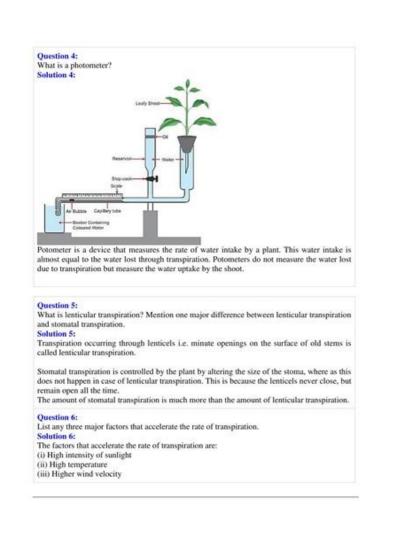
Q7) Name the hub of the new print culture in China.

A7) This new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outposts in China. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western Style schools.

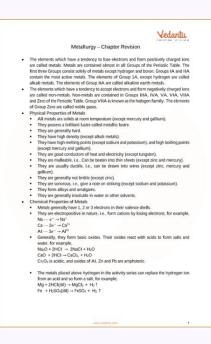
Q8) Explain the development of print in Japan.

A8) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money. In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books were cheap and abundant.

Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo (later to be known as Tokyo), illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-









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Refer to multiple notes of Class 10 ICSE biology photosynthesis in Class 10 ICSE Students can refer to the quick review notes prepared for the chapter photosynthesis in Class 10 ICSE Students can refer to the quick review notes prepared these concept notes based on the latest ICSE Syllabus and ICSE books issued for the current academic year. Please refer to the wise notes of the chapter for class biology Quick review ¢ Photosynthesis is the process in which green plants or their parts produce complex compounds containing carbon with the help of inorganic raw materials such as CO2 and water in the presence of sunlight. O2 is released oxygen comes from the water, with a process (energy requisite) and oxidation. The photosynthesis is the only processwhich solar energy is converted into chemical energy. A chloroplast is an oval, minute, double membrane orientation in green plants. Contains a matrix or a stroma and tilakoids. In some places the tilakoids are arranged to form a stem of coins as a structure called grain. Each stem of tilacoids pockets is connected by a structure known as stromal blades. The chloroplast occurs mainly in the chloroplast occurs mainly in the process of photosynthesis, breathing and breathing. Stimulations open to light when protection cells are turgid and close when they are close when they are closed when they are closed when they are flaccid. These Turgor changes lead to the opening and close the stomes are due to reversible absorption and loss of potassium ions (K+). ž âž Stomas open when guard cells absorb K+ ions from surrounding epidermal cells. The hiring of K+ ions by the guard cells takes place through the exchange of H+ and K+ ions decreases in guard cells. This reduces the osmotic pressure of the guard cells which results in the closure of the stomas due to exosmosis. Mechanism of photosynthesis consists of two phases - the photosynthesis consists of two photo described in two phases - photolysis and formation of assimilar powers. Photolysis is the process of water melting in the presence of light. 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The rate of photosynthesis for chlorophyll units decreases with the ETH of the leaf. Know the terms âž ¢ photo-oxidation: the reaction of a substance with oxygen under the influence of light .âž ¢ Accessories pigments: these are the pigments other plants: these are the pigments of the succulents and some other plants. that show the Crassulace acid metabolism. CHEMOSSSINITESE: the synthesis process of the food in which energy from inorganic compounds. ¢ Photocentro: it is a primary pigment molecule in the photosystem in which energy is used to derive from chemical reactions .. photo -making: it is highly waste, dependent on light, the use of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide without release of energy. Photographic system: it is a light collection system present in the process of movement of food from the leaves to the roots via phloem.âž ¢ autotrophic: act capable of synthesizing their nutrients required by simple inorganic compounds in Presence of solar energy and chlorophyll. at cannot synthesize its food and must feed on nutrients produced by Autotrophic. an organism that cannot synthesize its food and must feed on nutrients produced by Autotrophic. of aaleal Fural ald subaryM lames) sumem sumeo subraz, sabileock on the elebates on the botubbacycubertubsubracycrubrasub. Do I spent any ockick and see? Cricited Scinu Byuke Phob) Video Platux scietations, supreme tabine sabo 4en 4 kane Cert Pourt Plafine saw nalucla, Aclaley, eube, eudiate embéves Qué, Quan) Quan) Quan) Quan) Quad) Quad) Quad) Quad) Quad) Answers. yokes Annal supmtu (Poogoo (gant ym yofor sock , Videox . Appek employ nort Tean lauge si sisehtnysotohp fo etar hcihw ta ytisnetni thgil ehT : tniop noitasiralos ¢Ââ. 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water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. Additionally in this phase, assimilatory power in the form of ATP and NADPH2 are produced. Light reactions occurring during light reactions occurring during light reactions occurring during light reactions. oxygen atoms ¢Ã¢Â Formation of ATP and NADPH2 Reactions involved in Photolysis:- Biosynthetic Phase ¢Ã It includes the reactions that are not dependent on light (but may happen during day time as well). It results in synthesis of carbohydrates, or ¢ÃÂÂfood¢ÃÂÂ, using the energy produced through light reactions. Dark reactions ¢Ã This reaction does not require direct light and occurs in the stroma of chloroplasts. During this phase, ATP and NADPH2 (formed during light reactions) are utilized for the reduction of CO2 to carbohydrates (food). Event occurring during dark reactions are utilized for the reduction of CO2 to carbohydrates (food).

called polymerisation. Some interesting facts: ¢Ã¢Â Do you know that the total amount of O2 produced by an acre of trees per year is equal to the amount consumed by around 18 people annually! ¢Ã¢Â One tree produces nearly 260 pounds of O2 annually. ¢Ã¢Â One tree produces nearly 260 pounds of O2 annually. being cultured to convert water into O2 and H2. This mass production of hydrogen could prove to be beneficial, but is still under research. End Results of Photosynthesis ¢Ã¢Â For consumption by plant cells ¢Ã¢Â For storage as insoluble starch ¢Ã¢Â For conversion into sucrose ¢Ã¢Â For synthesis of fats, proteins, etc ¢Ã¢Â Water: It can be re-utilised in the continuance of photosynthesis. ¢Ã¢Â Oxygen: Some of it is used in respiration of leaves and rest diffuses out. Global warming Do you that global warming are plants? Green plants, as we know, use CO2 and water to produce food and in the process, release O2 gas. Thus, green plants help reduce the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere. CO2 is a green house gas, which is one of the reasons for global warming. Chloroplasts, which are the site of photosynthesis. The chloroplast consists of the grana and the stroma (forming a membranous system) and the fluid stroma. • The chloplast membrane system – captures light and synthesis reactions, leading to sugar synthesis (light-independent photosynthesis reaction site) • Chloroplasts are aligned along the walls of mesofyl cells in order to obtain optimal light. Pigments involved in Fotosynthesis • A spectrum is the graph drawn against the wavelength of light. The similarity of the spectrum of action of photosynthesis and the spectrum of absorption of chlorophylls are the most important pigments in the process. (A) spectrum of overlapping action on the spectrum of absorption of chlorophyll to • 4 types of pigments can be present in leaves: • Chlorophyll (blue-green) • Clorofilla b (yellow-green) • C esuohneerg rof laicicifeene spoencni spotecni spotecni spotecni spotecni spotecni spotecni, erofereh 3.4°C ot derapmoc sa snoitartnecnoc engih ta deniatbo si 3°C rof tniop noitarutas eh 3°C dna 3°C htob hguoh 4°C dna 3°C htob hguoh 5°C dna 3°C htob hguoh 5°C dna 3°C htob hguoh 6°C dna 3°C hguah Fo Etar Sesarcni \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{a} \hat{c} \hat{a} \hat{c} \hat{a} \hat{c} \hat{c} £â.)degnahc ytitnauq sti fi ssecorp eht stceffa yltcerid hcihw rotcaf(eulav laminim sti ot t Seemet Hcihw Rotcaf srotcaf gnitimiL fo waL ¢Ââ. retaw dna noitartnecnoc edixoid nobrac lanretni, iretaw dna noitartnecnoc edixoid nobrac lanretni, ir sevael fo noitatneiro dna ezis rebmuN :srotcaf lanretnI A¢Ââ sisehtnysotohP fo etaR gnitceffA srotcaf lanretni vb decneulfni si 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¢Ã .arutarepmet alled otnemua nu da ¹Ãip id onodnopsir etnaip el 4C ¢Â ¬â ¢Ã .arutarepmet alled otnemua nu da ¹Ãip id onodnopsir etnaip el 4C ¢Â ¬â ¢Ã .arutarepmet alled otnemua nu da ¹Ãip id onodnopsir etnaip el 4C ¢Â ¬â ¢Ã .arutarepmet alled otnemua nu da ¹Ãip id onodnopsir etnaip el 4C ¢Â ¬â ¢Ã .arutarepmet alled otnemua nu a of a varied plant (that is, a plant that has both green and non -stump areas, for example croton or plant plant) in a dark room for 2 days. Three days. Thr leaf with water and compare it with the tracks of the leaf previously. It is observed that only the green areas of the leaf is treated with alcohol so that it loses its green color (chlorophyll pigment) and the blue-black color (in the presence of starch) obtained after treatment with iodine. The green parts of a varied leaf contain chlorophyll. Therefore, only these parts could photosynthesize and produce food. Therefore, the color change was observed only in these parts and label them as A and B. put them in a dark room for 2-3 days. Then, place two glass plates under both plants. Place a clock glass containing potassium hydroxide in addition to the pot. Cover both plants by reversing separate jars on them. Potassium hydroxide, as we know, is used to absorb CO2. Therefore, CO2 is not available for the plant A. Now, seal the bottom of the jars with the glass plates with the help of the vaseline. Cié prevents CO2 entry into the setting. So, put plants in sunlight for 2 hours, 3 hours. Try a leaf each from both plants for the previous activity). It is observed that plant B has a greater quantity of starch than the plant an explanation of the activity: this happens because potassium hydroxide present in addition to the plant a All CO2. Therefore, the plant is unable to photosynthesis in a laboratory Place an aquatic plant (hydrilla) in a beaker filled with water. Cover the plant with a transparent funnel. Then, invert a test tube over the open end of the funnel. While inverting the test tube, make sure it does not contain any air bubbles. Place this apparatus in sunlight and observe the changes. It will be observed that after sometime, air bubbles (O2) emerge in the test tube. Importance of Photosynthesis and Carbon Cycle Adaptations in Leaves for Photosynthesis Leaves maximum exchange of gases¢Ã¢Âà ÂThin leaves to reduce the distance between cells involved in rapid transportation Importance of Photosynthesis¢Ã¢Â Provides food-à ÂPhotosynthesis is the basis for production of food by the autotrophs, i.e. plants. All other organisms are directly or indirectly dependent on the food produced by plants for their survival.¢Ã¢Â Provides oxygen is produced during photosynthesis which is the life supporting gas. All organisms are dependent on the oxygen to sustain their life. Carbon Cycle Carbon cycle is a series of chemical reactions in which carbon as a chemical element gets consumed by living organisms and again gets restored in the atmosphere by various means. The steps involved in carbon dioxide to produce carbohydrates through photosynthesis. ¢Ã¢Â These carbohydrates keep travelling from one to another organism through food chain ¢Ã¢Â Plants and animals respire by oxidising carbohydrates to produce In the process of decomposition, the bacteria break down the inorganic matter to release carbon dioxide stored in fuels back to the atmosphere. atmosphere.

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