



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?

OR

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

OR

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.

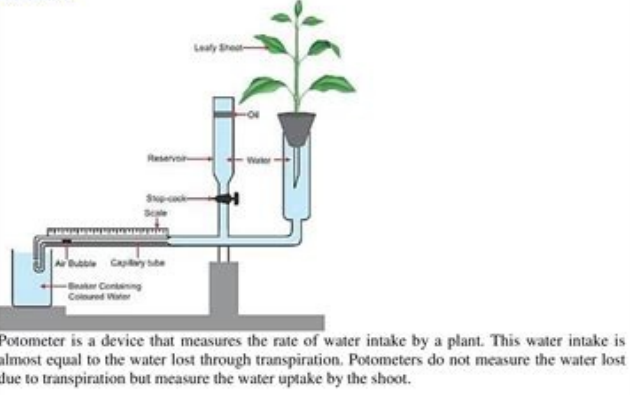
A7) This new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outposts in China. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western Style schools.

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-

Question 4:
What is a potometer?



Potometer is a device that measures the rate of water intake by a plant. This water intake is almost equal to the water lost through transpiration. Potometers do not measure the water lost due to transpiration but measure the water uptake by the shoot.

Question 5:
What is lenticular transpiration? Mention one major difference between lenticular transpiration and stomatal transpiration.

Solution 5:
Transpiration occurring through lenticels i.e. minute openings on the surface of old stems is called lenticular transpiration.

Stomatal transpiration is controlled by the plant by altering the size of the stomata, whereas this does not happen in case of lenticular transpiration. This is because the lenticels never close, but remain open all the time.

The amount of stomatal transpiration is much more than the amount of lenticular transpiration.

Question 6:
List any three major factors that accelerate the rate of transpiration.

Solution 6:
The factors that accelerate the rate of transpiration are:
(i) High intensity of sunlight
(ii) High temperature
(iii) Higher wind velocity

Question 7:
Guttation takes place through

(a) stomata
(b) lenticels
(c) guard cells
(d) hydathodes

Solution 7:
(d) hydathodes

Question 8:
The loss of water in vapor form from the aerial parts of a plant is known as

(a) evaporation
(b) transpiration
(c) guttation
(d) imbibition

Solution 8:
(b) transpiration

Question 9:
Transpiration will be faster when the day is

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 9:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 10:
Most of the transpiration in tall trees occurs through

(a) stomata
(b) lenticels
(c) guard cells
(d) bark

Solution 10:
(a) stomata

Question 11:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 11:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 12:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 12:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 13:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 13:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 14:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 14:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 15:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 15:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 16:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 16:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 17:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 17:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 18:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 18:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 19:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 19:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 20:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 20:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 21:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 21:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 22:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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(b) hot, humid and still
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Solution 22:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 23:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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(b) hot, humid and still
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(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 23:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 24:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 24:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 25:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 25:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 26:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
(c) hot, humid and windy
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Solution 26:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 27:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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Solution 27:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 28:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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Solution 28:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 29:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
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Solution 29:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 30:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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Solution 30:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 31:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 31:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 32:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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(d) hot, dry and windy

Solution 32:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 33:
The process of transpiration is faster in

(a) cool, humid and windy
(b) hot, humid and still
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Solution 33:
(d) hot, dry and windy

Question 34:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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Solution 34:
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Question 35:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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Solution 35:
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Question 36:
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Solution 36:
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Question 37:
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Solution 37:
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Question 38:
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Solution 38:
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Question 39:
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Solution 39:
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Question 40:
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Solution 40:
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Question 41:
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Solution 41:
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Question 42:
The process of transpiration is faster in

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Solution 42:
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Question 43:
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Solution 43:
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Question 44:
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Solution 44:
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Question 45:
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Question 46:
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Question 47:
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Question 50:
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Solution 50:
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Question 51:
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Solution 51:
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Solution 63:
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