



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE) CHIDAMBARAM

OXFORD NEWS LETTER MONTH : APRIL
2020-21

"DREAM TO ACHIEVE DARE TO CONQUER"
-Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam



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OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE),CHIDAMBARAM

Message from Principal's Desk



Dr.N.Venkatachalapathy
Principal
OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE)

I am pleased to hear that **OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL**, Chidambaram is publishing it's monthly magazine.

Educational institutions should take care of all aspects of development of students to shape them into empowered citizen of the future. Development of character and also sense of values is very important for the formation of future of the children.

I hope the magazine will showcase some of the best creative endeavours of the students and also have a great role in promoting the feeling of nationalism and integration among the students.

“Sometimes the most ordinary things could be made Extraordinary. Simply by doing them with the right people.”

My Best Wishes,
Dr.N.Venkatachalapathy

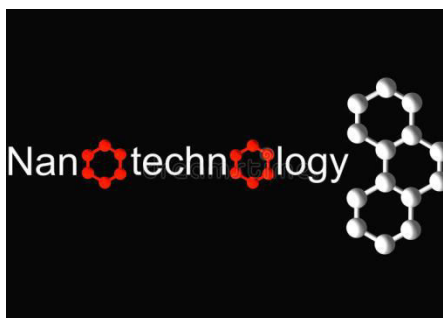


OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Teacher Name : Mrs. Sakthi.N, M.Sc., B.Ed.,

Department Of Physics

Article: Impacts of nanotechnology in our daily life



Nanotechnology is often described as an emerging technology—one that not only holds promise for society, but also is capable of revolutionizing our approaches to common problems. Nanotechnology is not a completely new field; however, it is only recently that discoveries in this field have advanced so far as to warrant examination of their impact upon the world around us.

According to the United States National Nanotechnology initiative, nanotechnology is a “science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale which is about 1 to 10 nanometers.” One nanometer is a billionth of a meter, or 10^{-9} of a meter. For comparison, a sheet of newspaper is about 100,000 nanometers thick. Scientists are discovering that atoms and molecules behave differently at the nanoscale.

It is also a rapidly expanding field. Scientists and engineers are having great success making materials at the nanoscale to take advantage of enhanced properties such as higher strength, lighter weight, increased electrical conductivity, and chemical reactivity compared to their larger-scale equivalents.

Nanotechnology impacts our lives on a daily basis.

- ❖ Faster, smaller, and more powerful computers that consume far less power, with longer-lasting batteries. Circuits made from carbon nanotubes could be vital in maintaining the growth of computer power
- ❖ Faster, more functional, and more accurate medical diagnostic equipment. Lab-on-a-chip technology enables point-of-care testing in real time, which speeds up delivery of medical care. Nanomaterial surfaces on implants improve wear and resist infection.
- ❖ Nanoparticles in pharmaceutical products improve their absorption within the body and make them easier to deliver, often through combination medical devices. Nanoparticles can also be used to deliver chemotherapy drugs to specific cells, such as cancer cells.
- ❖ Improved vehicle fuel efficiency and corrosion resistance by building vehicle parts from Nano composite materials that are lighter, stronger, and more chemically resistant than metal. Nano filters remove nearly all airborne particles from the air before it reaches the combustion chamber, further improving gas mileage.

- ❖ Water filters that are only 15-20 nanometers wide can remove nano-sized particles, including virtually all viruses and bacteria. These cost-efficient, portable water treatment systems are ideal for improving the quality of drinking water in emerging countries.
- ❖ Most sunscreens today are made from nanoparticles that effectively absorb light, including the more dangerous ultraviolet range. They also spread more easily over the skin. These same nanoparticles are also used in food packaging to reduce UV exposure and prolong shelf
- ❖ Many drink bottles are made from plastics containing nanoclays, which increase resistance to permeation by oxygen, carbon dioxide, and moisture. This helps retain carbonation and pressure and increases shelf life by several months.
- ❖ Nanoparticles or nanofibers in fabrics can enhance stain resistance, water resistance, and flame resistance, without a significant increase in weight, thickness, or stiffness of the fabric. For example, “nano-whiskers” on pants make them resistant to water and stains.
- ❖ A huge variety of chemical sensors can be programmed to detect a particular chemical at amazingly low levels, for example, a single molecule out of billions. This capability is ideal for surveillance and security systems at labs, industrial sites, and airports. On the medical front, nanosensors can also be used to accurately identify particular cells or substances in the body
- ❖ Advances in nanotechnology are deeply intertwined with other technologies, many of which have received far greater attention. Nanotechnology will have applications for other technologies like gene-editing, additive manufacturing (3-D printing), artificial intelligence, spacecraft, and quantum computing. However, nanotechnology’s unique properties and processes merit greater attention from the policy community. Narrow policies that treat nano-applications on an ad-hoc basis will not address the unique characteristics and challenges of nanotechnology itself. As one expert has observed nanoparticles are far more reactive and unpredictable than normal chemical/biological particles, but countries do not appreciate this...regulations that offer any meaningful guidance...do not always recognize nanotechnology as a new field with unique challenges.”
- ❖ The convergence of nanotechnology, synthetic biology (i.e gene-editing), and chemistry will allow the creation of novel agents and enhance the resilience and lethality of existing agents. It will be possible to edit bacterial DNA to create entirely new organisms, or to build new chemicals from the ground up. NT could also enhance the toxicity of inorganic chemicals, because the large surface area of nanoparticles makes the especially toxic. Finally, nanotechnology will enable new delivery systems and methods to avoid medical countermeasures. For example, nanotubes could be used to deliver only the lethal parts of the anthrax virus- without the signature protein that is recognizable to the immune system. Just as concerning, nanotechnology will improve processes of encapsulation and aerosolization of lethal organisms. As one report summarized it nano-chem-bio applications will “go beyond the weaponisation of pathogens or toxic substances, such as the creation of ineffective vaccines...enhancement of the virulence and pathogenicity of micro-organisms, augmentation of macro-organisms vulnerability to infectious diseases; and creation of diagnostic impediments.” and challenges of nanotechnology itself.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Teacher Name: Mrs. Bhavani.S , M.Sc., M.,Phil., B.Ed

Department Of Biology

Article : Everyday Uses of Biology



Biology, the study of living things, represents more than a subject in school. On Earth, biology pervades the surface and spaces underground as well. Humans in particular harness biology for every aspect of life.

Foods and Beverages

People consume biological products both to survive and for enjoyment. Livestock provide food for humans, and those animals in turn need their own food to survive. Plants provide endless options for food: feed for animals, fruits, vegetables, oils for eating or cooking and flavoring extracts. Beets and sugarcane can be made into sugar for sweetening. Honeybees use flower nectar and make honey. Sugar maple trees' sap can be boiled to make maple syrup. Coffee comes from coffee tree seeds, whereas tea originates from tea plant leaves.

Microbes and enzymes enable the creation of foods such as cheese, yogurt and bread. Barley, yeast and hops work together to make beer, with enzymes activated with the malting of barley and the yeast metabolizing in fermentation. Wine is made in similar fashion from grapes and other fruits.

Other biological processes aid in food production. Compost made from decaying plant and animal waste serves as a natural fertilizer for organic crops. Whether insect or bird, pollinators continue the process of plant life, giving humans and other animals food and beverages to eat and drink.

Clothing and Textiles

People wear clothing made from biological substances. Cotton provides material for many clothing items. Linen, made from flax, is another plant-based fabric. Even polyester is made from biomass in the form of fossil fuels. Plants provide the basis for fabric dyes and nylon. Carpets, upholstery, curtains, towels and countless other household textiles are made from plants.

Beauty and Personal Care

Biological sources make up the ingredients for many personal care and beauty products. Shampoo, henna dye, lotion, cosmetics, perfumes, diapers, loofahs, nail polish remover and soap represent only a few examples of biology-based everyday items.

Transportation and Leisure

Tires are made from the rubber of the rubber tree. Wood serves as the source for sports equipment such as baseball and cricket bats, bowling pins and lanes. People often play sports on living grass turf. Musical instruments such as clarinets, violins, drumsticks, drums and pianos contain biologically sourced components. Many boats are still made of wood, as are docks. Boaters still use plant-based ropes.

Buildings

Many homes around the world are built from plants. Wood from trees provides framework for houses and other buildings and the furniture within them. Rugs and other floor covers are made from wood, cork, fibers and linoleum, all plant-based. Paper from wood, erasers from rubber, inks, pens and pencils all derive from plants.

Fuels

Many fuels used today originated from a biological origin. Fossil fuels such as petroleum and natural gas formed from decayed plant and animal matter. Modern biofuels are made from plant material. Ethanol made from plant sugars is blended with gasoline to increase fuel efficiency. Algae, corn, wheat, rapeseed oil and sugar beets provide the basis for biofuels. This opens up a relatively new realm of renewable fuel to counteract carbon emissions.

Healthcare and Medicine

Doctors, nurses, and other medical staff must study biology to learn how to aid both humans and animals. Learning about the human body's inner processes, organs, neurological system, blood, reproduction, development and diseases all prove essential for treatment and research.

Biological items also aid medicine. Many medicines contain plant-based ingredients. Aspirin was derived from the acetylsalicylic acid found in willow tree bark. Foxglove provides the basis for a heart medication. The anti-cancer drug Taxol is another example of a biologically derived medicine. Plants even form the basis for bandages, whether cotton or latex.

The realm of biotechnology also stands at the forefront of healthcare options. Additionally, many biological products are regulated for medical science and research use. Among these, blood and blood components, human tissue, monoclonal antibodies and proteins such as enzymes and growth factors all contribute to vital research for new medicines. *Biology is far more than a school subject; it aids in making life better for everyone on Earth.*



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Teacher Name : Mrs. Kayalvizhi, M.A., B.Ed.,

Department Of Social science



Article: Learning History

Why Do Learners Hate Learning History?

In the world today, history teachers can unanimously agree that most students have a hard time learning history. Students will either portray this through the failing of history exams, not paying attention in the history class, not asking questions at all, not taking their assignments seriously and in extreme cases, hating you.

1. It is not practical.

Most history students say that History is not practical at all. Let's face facts, yes, History is not as practical as Physics, Geography or Biology. In History, we deal with facts of events that occurred very many years ago or people who achieved various milestones centuries ago. There is nothing tangible to show your students actually to make the subject easily memorable. Geography, Physics, or Biology involve the practical viewing or testing of facts. This makes them more memorable. In History, students complain that they have to perfect or enhance their ability to memorize to pass a History exam.

2. Most teaching methods are unfavorable.

History is deep. This explains the huge books used in History classes. This means that most of the time, the teacher will be in front of the students reading and dictating a lot of information without the use of visuals or audios to break the monotony. This results in boredom among students. Boredom is what drifts the attention of the students, meaning that they will capture very little information from the reading and dictating.

When students are left to read their notes and notebooks, they are forced to memorize a lot, since History involves names, dates, and events that happened many years ago. Remember, for a student to pass a History test, they have to quote dates, names, and events as told in the various History subject references.

3. The notion that History is not relevant.

Most students hold the belief that History will not help them in the future. This is not true at all. History subject was drafted to show us our origin. This is the subject that gives us the purpose to work for a better tomorrow. Furthermore, were it not for History we wouldn't be here. It is through History that we get to respect and protect our heritage. We are the product of what happened centuries ago.

Moreover, when we study about events such as the World Wars that threatened the existence of our grandfathers, we get the motivation to champion for peace.

How to Study History

History is not about memorizing a list of facts or dates. It requires interpretation and analysis of information around subjects which often have no right or wrong answers.

Still, there are plenty of effective methods for studying history, like these three:

1. Connect Events Together

History is shaped by a list of chronological events. When studying seismic shifts in a culture or country, it's important that you know what key events contributed to this and why they were so important. It can lead to a daunting list of times, dates and people to learn.

One popular method for doing this involves making connections to develop the full picture. With your child, note down the different events, facts and people that played a

role in a significant historical event. Then create a mind map that connects each part of the picture, using colours and symbols to establish a pattern containing a large amount of easily digestible information.

2. Display Key Information

With so much to learn, it's important that you're able to focus in on the most valuable information and retain it for exams. While history usually focuses on the larger picture rather than just a succession of dates or facts, it can also be worthwhile adopting memory techniques to ensure that your child can reach for specific information if they need it.

Flashcards are an excellent way to do this. Write a brief fact or statement on one side of a card. Stick them around your child's room, allowing them to ingest that piece of information every single day. Before long, they'll be able to recite the information on each card.

3. Soak up Books and Films

History is packed with incredible, real-life stories – many of which are told for a new generation in the form of novels and films. When your child has finished studying their textbooks, films and books offer a lighter, but still useful, way to learn about history.

Just be sure to choose the right titles. Many books and films take liberties with their chosen subject. Speak to your child's history teacher for a reading and viewing list that's tied into their curriculum.

Studying history will provide your child with a more rounded academic skill set and an improved ability to think critically – something they can take into the rest of their education.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Teacher Name : Ms. Gunavathi , M.sc., B.Ed.,

Department Of Mathematics



Article : Problems with solution

Why do students struggle with Mathematics?

Mathematics is a subject that deals with analysis, computation and evaluation, respectively. The three aspects can be related to initiation, propagation and termination of a certain quantity. It is the step by step method to achieve a logical conclusion. Mathematics fear or math anxiety is a real problem that most of the students face today. It is an anxiety about one's ability to do mathematics. According to Mark H. Ashcraft, maths anxiety is “a feeling of tension, apprehension, or fear that interferes with math performance”.

Mathematics is a universal language that can become very confusing as the content continuous to stretch with more advanced skills. Difficulties in mathematics can occur in many ways. Some struggling mathematics learners will have difficulty in recalling basics computational skills. This may be due to not mastering the appropriate skill level at an early age. Some students will struggle with making connections between the numbers and the quantities they represent. Also, understanding how the symbols relate directly to the math can be a difficult concept to grasp. And finally, many students who struggle understanding math oftentimes do not know the language. The language of math includes unique terminology, symbols, word problems and verbal explanations that are not an everyday use for many young students who struggle. Math is abstract, not always tangible and multi computational. Because math builds on itself, the importance of mastering skills as a student learns them is top priority. But, like most things, students will master these levels at different times. Therefore teachers must decide on appropriate accommodations for their students. Offering multiple opportunities for students to learn can influence their success.

There are certain **tips and tricks** (i.e. solutions) for doing away with maths fear. I commonly name them as '**LAB-ID**' which is nothing but a model that helps in reduction and eventually removal of maths anxiety or fear.

a) [I] Identification- Identifying the problem is a main thing before getting its solution. It is natural to get multiple methods to solve a particular problem but it should never confuse us. The main motive of an individual should be to solve the sum/problem accordingly without any ambiguity. The method that takes less time and memory should be followed. For example, if we are given a problem to sum the numbers, then we must understand that it works on discrete values while integration should not be implemented here as it involves summation of continuous values.

b) [D] Daily Practice- The most essential step is to practice daily. Scientific study shows that daily practice may lead to a state of mind where there will no doubt and at times, an individual delivers his best.

c) [L] Learning from Mistakes- One who learns from his mistakes are the ones who shine in life like anything. They never look back to anything. They gain experience from failure and try not to repeat the same mistakes again and again. Math fear will fly away without any second thought!

d) [A] Asking doubts from Mentors- Clarification of doubts is an integral part as well. We should always remember that 'Doubts are never meant to be unsolved'. We should always approach our mentors or teachers to clear them. The more we are away from doubts, the chances of getting success, multiplies exponentially.

e) [B] Being Confident- Being confident is a deterministic approach. Suppose an individual is given a multiple choice question with three options. He chooses one option with determination and confidence and gets it correct. Then, he or she is referred to be deterministic. For any number of situations, the output that is obtained is singular or unary in nature and type.

Unlike all other phobia, this is also very detrimental in student community. The best way to avoid such psychological tantrum is to focus on our basics or fundamentals from the very beginning of the session. The motive of a maths student is not to mug up formulas and theories instead he should use various available resources in the web to strengthen his ground. After strengthening the ground, the next step is to sow seeds and maintain it regularly. The same process is repeated again and again to grow crops by the farmers but still they continue doing it. These can be linked to real life situation as well.

Educators may be teaching students to have a math phobia rather than teaching them to love the subject. It is generally observed that students who have a math phobia may also have test taking anxiety. Timed tests and too much test preparation in the area of math, which is one of the two major focuses of high stakes testing, can exacerbate the issue. It is important for educators to find a balance with formative and summative assessments where math is concerned. That balance must be between teaching a love of the subject and not assessing so much that the love disappears.

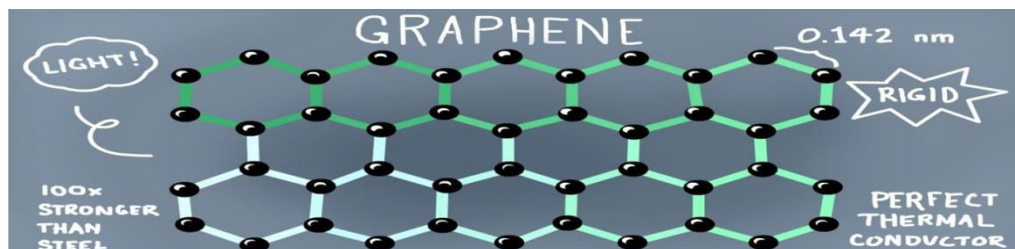


Teacher Name : Mrs. SriMohana Devi.P, M.Sc.,B.Ed.,
(Department of Chemistry)

Article : Graphene the wonder material in the world of chemistry



Carbon comes in many different forms, from the graphite found in pencils to the world's most expensive diamonds. In 1980, we knew of only three basic forms of carbon, namely diamond, graphite and amorphous carbon. Then, fullerenes and carbon nano tubes were discovered and in 2004, graphene joined the club.



Graphene is a one atom thick layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. It is the thinnest material known to man at one atom thick, and also incredibly strong about 200 times stronger than steel. Graphene is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity and has an interesting light absorption abilities. It is truly a material that could change the world, with unlimited potential for integration in almost any industry.

Graphene is an extremely diverse material, and can be combined with other elements to produce different materials with various superior properties. Researchers all over the world continue to constantly investigate and patent graphene to learn its various properties and possible applications, which include : Batteries, transistors, computer chips, DNA sequencing, water filters, antennas, touch screens, solar cells.

Graphene can also detect cancer cells in the early stages of the disease. Moreover, it can stop them from growing any further in many types of cancer by intervening the correct formation of the tumour or causing autophagy which leads to the death of cancer cells.

Normally, water purification is not a simple process and feasibility of the process depends on how heavily the water is contaminated. Graphene filter can make the dirtiest water drinkable, it is more efficient, cheaper and environmentally friendly compared to other methods.

Face masks have become an important tool in fighting against the COVID-19 pandemic. However, improper use or disposal of masks may lead to secondary transmission. A research team has successfully produced graphene face masks with an anti-bacterial efficiency of 80%, which can be enhanced to almost 100% with exposure to sunlight for around 10 minutes. Graphene could be used to make foldable cell phones, and flexible solar panels and devices that help people with spinal cord injuries regain use of their limbs.

Graphene's unique combination of extraordinary properties offers a fascinating material platform for the development of next-generation technologies in many areas- wearable and superfast electronics, ultrasensitive sensors, multifunctional composites and coatings, membranes, medicines and biotechnology, energy harvesting and storage.



Student Name : Ajay
Class : XII (Science)
Article : MARATHON

MARATHON

Running is a very popular sport. Millions of people run because they enjoy it or want to be in good physical shape. A runner does not need a special talent or equipment—only well-cushioned shoes and comfortable clothes.

Daily running improves a person's physical condition. It helps oxygen circulate through your body and it makes your heart and leg muscles stronger. Running helps you control your weight because when you run you burn up a lot of calories. It also helps you fight off stress after a tiring day in school or at work.

Many runners take part in long distance races. The most popular events are marathons. They are held in many cities all over the world and, for a good runner, taking part in a famous marathon is the highlight of a running career. Famous marathons are held in New York, Boston, London, Berlin and many other cities.

The marathon is the longest running event in the world. Its name goes back to the story of a Greek soldier who, in 490 B.C. , ran from the small village of Marathon to Athens, about 40 km away. He wanted to tell the people there that the Greek army had defeated the Persians.

Running the Marathon Today, the official marathon has a length of 42.195 km. The marathon has always been one of the main highlights of the modern Olympic Games, which started in 1896.

In the past decades African runners have dominated marathons all over the world. The Ethiopian Abebe Bikila ran barefoot to his first gold medal in the 1960 Olympic Games. He

repeated his victory four years later. Experts think that African runners are better because they train in higher places in their home countries. Their legs may also be stronger than ours and they may have the ability to collect and store more oxygen. Schools are sometimes far away from homes, so children must walk or run many kilometres to get to classes.

There is no official world records in marathon races because courses are different all over the world. Sometimes a route is flat and runners are faster. Elsewhere a course may be hilly with lots of ups and downs. Bad weather with a lot of wind and rain makes it more difficult for runners to achieve good times.

The fastest marathon race took place in Berlin in 2003. Paul Tergat of Kenya finished in 2 hours 4 minutes and 55 seconds. The best time for a woman was set by Paula Radcliffe in the London Marathon, 2003—2 hours 15 minutes and 25 seconds.

Training

Runners must be well-prepared and train a lot if they want to compete in a marathon race. For most hobby runners, the marathon is the longest race they have ever tried. They train for months—running up to 100 km a week.

During marathon training it is important to give your body enough time to rest and recover. If you feel tired or your muscles hurt you should take a couple of days off from running. During the last 2 or 3 weeks before a marathon many runners reduce their weekly training.

Food

The right food is very important if you plan on running a marathon. Runners eat a lot of carbohydrates, which are turned into glycogen. The body stores glycogen and during the race it is turned into energy.

Athletes eat a lot of bread, rice, cereals and pasta in the weeks before race. They also try to eat fruits and vegetables and avoid fat.

During the Race

During a marathon it is very important to drink a lot so that your body does not dehydrate.

You should run at a steady pace. Don't start too fast or you will become tired very quickly and can't continue. This is called "hitting the wall". In most cases runners then give up completely. On the other hand, you shouldn't start too slowly or else you won't reach the time limit you want to achieve.

After a marathon most runners feel pain in their muscles. This is normal and it may take a few days before your body becomes normal again.

The New York City Marathon

The New York marathon is one of the biggest and most famous races in the world. It has taken place every year since 1970. Almost 80,000 runners want to run the marathon each year, but only 30,000 are allowed to compete. They are chosen by lottery.

The course leads through all of New York's five boroughs—starting on Staten Island and ending in Central Park. Over 2 million people cheer the runners along the course. They are entertained by 40 musical bands spread over the 42 km route.

A total of 600,000 \$ in prize money are given to the best runners. The winner of the race receives 100,000 \$ plus a new car.



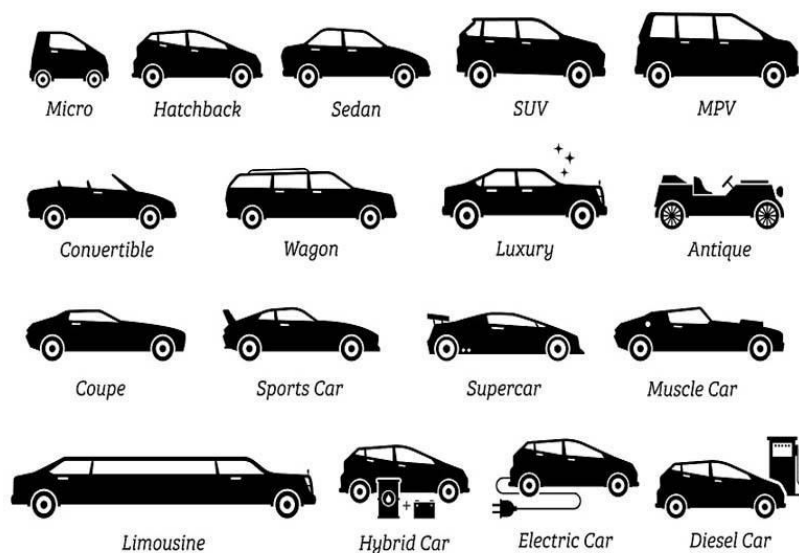
Student Name : T.Lokesh
Class : XII (Science)
Article Name : AUTOMOBILE(CAR)



AUTOMOBILE (Car) By T. Lokesh

The first innovative invention of the human being's is fire and next is commonly known as wheels, which was invented in 3500 BC and the inventions of the wheel and wheeled vehicles—wagons or carts which are supported and moved around by round wheels—had a profound effect on human economy and society. As a way to efficiently carry goods for long distances, wheeled vehicles allowed for the broadening of trade networks. With access to a wider market, craftspeople could more easily specialize, and communities could expand if there was no need to live close to food production areas. In a very real sense, wheeled vehicles facilitated periodic farmers markets. Not all changes brought by wheeled vehicles were good ones, however: With the wheel, imperialist elites were able to expand their range of control, and wars could be waged farther afield. Cars are now the dominant Non-living creatures using wheels and this is the most valuable need to a human for his transportation and migration. This car is of many types and the most of the cars are used for domestic purpose and only a small ratio of them are used for other purpose like transportation, *racing*, and other purposes.

There are more types of cars classified on their body structure, internal spares, interior designs even in capacity of sitting space but the commonly used types are **Sedan, Coupe, Hatchback, Convertible, Sports utility vehicle(SUV), MPV, hyper cars and muscle cars.**



In these types the most cars around us are sedan, coupe, SUV, MPV and Hatchback.

A sedan has four doors and a traditional trunk. Like vehicles in many categories, they're available in a range of sizes from small (subcompact vehicles like Honda amaze and Hyundai Aura) to compacts (Honda Civic, Suzuki Dzire) to mid-size (Honda Verna, Suzuki Ciaz), and full-size (BMW 7 series, Dodge Charger). Luxury brands like BMW and Lexus have sedans in similar sizes as well.

A coupe has historically been considered a two-door car with a trunk and a solid roof. This includes most luxury cars like a Lamborghini Huracan or Nissan Skyline or even two to four -seat sports cars like Ferrari Roma, Lamborghini Huracan, BMW 8 series M8. Recently, however, car companies have started to apply the word "coupe" to four-door cars or crossovers with low, sleek rooflines that they deem "coupe-like." This includes vehicles like BMW 6 Series and Mercedes Benz E250

SUVs—often also referred to as crossovers—tend to be taller and boxier than sedans, offer an elevated seating position, and have more ground clearance than a car. They include a station wagon-like cargo area that is accessed through a flip-up rear hatch door, and many offer all-wheel drive. The larger ones have three rows of seats. Sizes start at subcompact (Suzuki Brezza, Baleno), mid-size (Hyundai Creata, Kia sonnet, Mahindara Thar) and go all the way to full-size (Toyota Fortuner, ISUZU MU-X). Luxury brands offer many SUV models in most of the same size categories (Lamborghini Urus, Ferrari Purosangue [concept car]).

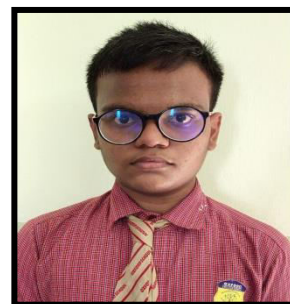
Minivan is a North American car classification for vehicles designed to transport passengers in the rear seating row(s), with reconfigurable seats in two or three

rows. The equivalent classification in Europe is the M-segment, more commonly known as an MPV (multi-purpose vehicle) cars like (Toyota Inovacrysta, Maruthi Suzuki XL6/Ertiga, Kia carnival and Chevrolet Tavera) are well known SUV's in INDIA.

Traditionally, the term "hatchback" has meant a compact or subcompact sedan with a squared-off roof and a rear flip-up hatch door that provides access to the vehicle's cargo area instead of a conventional trunk. The TATA Altroz and Hyundai i20 are two typical hatchbacks. More recently, rear hatches have found their way on to some larger cars, like the Renault Kwid and Maruti Suzuki Celerio X. They look like sedans, but they actually have a steeply raked hatchback that affords easier accessibility to the cargo area and greater carrying capacity than a traditional trunk would.



Student Name : Arjun
Class : XII
Article Name : Biotechnology



Biotechnology



It is a broad area of [biology](#), involving the use of living systems and organisms to develop or make products. Depending on the tools and applications, it often overlaps with related scientific fields. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, biotechnology has expanded to include new and diverse [sciences](#), such as [genomics](#), [recombinant gene](#) techniques, applied [immunology](#), and development of [pharmaceutical](#) therapies and [diagnostic tests](#). The term *biotechnology* was first used by [Karl Ereky](#) in 1919, meaning the production of products from raw materials with the aid of living organisms.

The wide concept of biotechnology encompasses a wide range of procedures for modifying living organisms according to human purposes, going back to [domestication](#) of animals, cultivation of the plants, and "improvements" to these through breeding programs that employ [artificial selection](#) and [hybridization](#). Modern usage also includes [genetic engineering](#) as well as [cell](#) and [tissue culture](#) technologies. The [American Chemical Society](#) defines biotechnology as the application of biological organisms, systems, or processes by various industries to learning about the science of life and the improvement of the value of materials and organisms such as pharmaceuticals, crops, and livestock. Per the [European Federation of Biotechnology](#), biotechnology is the integration of natural science and organisms, cells, parts thereof, and molecular analogues for products and services. Biotechnology is based on the [basic biological sciences](#) (. [molecular biology](#), [biochemistry](#), [cell biology](#), [embryology](#), [genetics](#), [microbiology](#)) and conversely provides methods to support and perform basic research in biology.

Biotechnology is the [research and development](#) in the [laboratory](#) using [bioinformatics](#) for exploration, extraction, exploitation and production from any [living organisms](#) and any source of [biomass](#) by means of [biochemical engineering](#) where high value-added products could be planned (reproduced by [biosynthesis](#), for example), forecasted, formulated, developed, manufactured, and marketed for the purpose of sustainable operations (for the return from bottomless

initial investment on R & D) and gaining durable patents rights. The utilization of biological processes, [organisms](#) or systems to produce products that are anticipated to improve human lives is termed biotechnology.

By contrast, [bioengineering](#) is generally thought of as a related field that more heavily emphasizes higher systems approaches (not necessarily the altering or using of biological materials *directly*) for interfacing with and utilizing living things. Bioengineering is the application of the principles of [engineering](#) and natural sciences to tissues, cells and molecules. This can be considered as the use of knowledge from working with and manipulating biology to achieve a result that can improve functions in plants and animals. Relatedly, [biomedical engineering](#) is an overlapping field that often draws upon and applies *biotechnology*, especially in certain sub-fields of biomedical or [chemical engineering](#) such as [tissue engineering](#), [biopharmaceutical engineering](#).

EVOLUTION OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Thousands of years, humans have used selective breeding to improve the production of crops and livestock to use them for food. In selective breeding, organisms with desirable characteristics are mated to produce offspring with the same characteristics. In the early twentieth century scientists gained a greater understanding of [microbiology](#) and explored ways of manufacturing specific products. In 1917, Chaim first used a pure microbiological culture in an industrial process, that of manufacturing [corn starch](#) using [Clostridium acetobutylicum](#), to produce [acetone](#), which the [United Kingdom](#) desperately needed to manufacture [explosives](#) during [World War I](#). Biotechnology has also led to the development of antibiotics. In 1928, [Alexander Fleming](#) discovered the mold [Penicillium](#). His work led to the purification of the antibiotic compound formed by the mold by Howard Florey, Ernst Boris Chain and Norman Heatley – to form what we today know as [penicillin](#). In 1940, penicillin became available for medicinal use to treat bacterial infections in humans.

APPLICATIONS



- [Bioinformatics](#): (also called "gold biotechnology") is an interdisciplinary field that addresses biological problems using computational techniques, and makes the rapid organization as well as analysis of biological data possible. The field may also be referred to as *computational biology*, and can be defined as, "conceptualizing biology in terms of molecules and then applying informatics techniques to understand and organize the information associated with these molecules, on a large scale."

- Blue biotechnology based on the exploitation of sea resources to create products and industrial applications. This branch of biotechnology is the most used for the industries of refining and combustion principally on the production of **bio-oils** with photosynthetic micro-algae.
- Green biotechnology Biotechnology applied to agricultural processes. An example would be the selection and domestication of plants via **micropropagation**. Another example is the designing of **transgenic plants** to grow under specific environments in the presence (or absence) of chemicals. An example of this would be **Bt corn**.
- Red biotechnology is the use of biotechnology in the medical and **pharmaceutical** industries, and health preservation. This branch involves the production of **vaccines** and **antibiotics**, regenerative therapies, creation of artificial organs and new diagnostics of diseases. As well as the development of **hormones**, **stem cells**, **antibodies**, siRNA and **diagnostic tests**.
- White biotechnology, also known as industrial biotechnology, is biotechnology applied to **industrial** processes. An example is the designing of an organism to produce a useful chemical. Another example is the using of **enzymes** as industrial **catalysts** to either produce valuable chemicals or destroy hazardous/polluting chemicals.
- Yellow biotechnology" refers to the use of biotechnology in food production, for example in making wine, cheese, and beer by **fermentation**.
- Gray biotechnology is dedicated to environmental applications, and focused on the maintenance of **biodiversity** and the removal of pollutants.
- Brown biotechnology is related to the management of arid lands and **deserts**. One application is the creation of enhanced seeds that resist extreme **environmental conditions** of arid regions, which is related to the innovation, creation of agriculture techniques and management of resources.
- Violet biotechnology is related to law, ethical and philosophical issues around biotechnology.
- Dark biotechnology is the color associated with **bioterrorism** or **biological weapons** and biowarfare which uses microorganisms, and toxins to cause diseases and death in humans, livestock and crops.

Applications Of Biotechnology

✓ Nutrient Supplementation

Nutrients can be infused into food in situations of aid. e.g., Golden rice is prepared by the infusion of beta-carotene into the rice.

✓ Abiotic Stress

Biotechnology helps in the production of crops that can handle abiotic stress such as cold, drought, salinity, etc. In the regions with extreme climatic conditions, such crops have proved beneficial in withstanding the harsh climate.

✓ Industrial Biotechnology

Biotechnology involves the production of alcohol, detergents, cosmetic products, etc. It involves the



production of biological elements and cellular structures for numerous purposes.

✓ Strength Fibres

Spider webs have materials with the strongest tensile strength.



The genes from the spiders have been picked up through biotechnological techniques and infused in goats to produce silk proteins in their milk. This helps in the production of silk easily.

✓ Biofuels

Biotechnology is widely used in energy production. Due to the depletion of natural resources, there is a need to find an alternative source. Such fuels are produced by using biotechnology tools. These are environment friendly and do not release any greenhouse gas.



✓ Healthcare

Biotechnology is applied in the development of pharmaceuticals that had proven problematic when produced through conventional means due to purity concerns.

-BY ARJUN



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : A.Mohammed Arshad

Class : XII (Science)

Article : Nanotechnology



Nanotechnology

Nanotechnology is an exciting new area in science, with many possible applications in medicine. This article seeks to outline the role of different areas such as diagnosis of diseases, drug delivery, imaging, and so on

INTRODUCTION:

Nanotechnology can be defined as the science and engineering involved in the design, synthesis, characterization, and application of materials and devices whose smallest functional organization, in at least one dimension, is on the nanometer scale or one billionth of a meter. At these scales, consideration of individual molecules and interacting groups of molecules in relation to the bulk macroscopic properties of the material or device becomes important, as it has a control over the fundamental molecular structure, which allows control over the macroscopic chemical and physical properties. Nanotechnology has found many applications in medicine and this articles outlines some such applications.

POSSIBLE MECHANISMS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN RELATION TO MEDICINE

These materials and devices can be designed to interact with cells and tissues at a molecular (i.e., subcellular) level, for applications in medicine and physiology, with a high degree of functional specificity, thus allowing a degree of integration between technology and biological systems not previously attainable. It should be appreciated that nanotechnology is not in itself a single emerging scientific discipline, but rather, a meeting of different traditional sciences, such as, chemistry, physics, materials science and biology, to bring together the required collective expertise needed to develop these novel technologies. The promise that nanotechnology brings is multifaceted, offering not only improvements to the current techniques, but also providing entirely new tools and capabilities.

By manipulating drugs and other materials at the nanometre scale, the fundamental properties and bioactivity of the materials can be altered. These tools can permit a control over the different characteristics of drugs or agents such as:

- a. alteration in solubility and blood pool retention time
- b. controlled release over short or long durations
- c. environmentally triggered controlled release or highly specific site-targeted delivery

APPLICATIONS OF NANOMATERIALS IN MEDICINE

These applications include fluorescent biological labels, drug and gene delivery, bio-detection of pathogens, detection of protein, probing of DNA structure, tissue engineering, tumor detection, separation and purification of biological molecules and cells, MRI contrast enhancement and phagokinetic studies. The long-term goal of Nano medicine research is to characterize the quantitative molecular-scale components known as Nano machinery. Precise control and manipulation of Nano machinery in cells can lead to better understanding of the cellular mechanisms in living cells, and to the development of advanced technologies, for the early diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. The significance of this research lies in the development of a platform technology that will influence nanoscale imaging approaches designed to probe molecular mechanisms in living cells. Molecular imaging has emerged as a powerful tool to visualize molecular events of an underlying disease, sometimes prior to its downstream manifestation. The merging of nanotechnology with molecular imaging provides a versatile platform for the novel design of Nano probes that will have tremendous potential to enhance the sensitivity, specificity and signalling capabilities of various biomarkers in human diseases.

Nanoparticle probes can endow imaging techniques with enhanced signal sensitivity, better spatial resolution and the ability to relay information on biological systems at molecular and cellular levels. Simple magnetic nanoparticles can function as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast enhancement probes. These magnetic nanoparticles can then serve as a core platform for the addition of other functional moieties including fluorescence tags, radionuclides and other biomolecules, for multimodal imaging, gene delivery and cellular trafficking. An (MRI) with hybrid probes of magnetic nanoparticles and adenovirus can detect target cells and monitor gene delivery and expression of green fluorescent proteins optically. Nuclear techniques such as positron-emission tomography (PET) potentially provide detection sensitivities of higher magnitude, enabling the use of nanoparticles at lower concentrations than permitted by routine MRI. Furthermore, a combination of the high sensitivity of PET with the anatomical detail provided by computed tomography (CT) in hybrid imaging, has the potential to map signals to atherosclerotic vascular territories. Molecular imaging always requires accumulation of the contrast agent in the target site, and this can be achieved more efficiently by steering nanoparticles containing the

contrast agent into the target. This entails accessing target molecules hidden behind tissue barriers, necessitating the use of targeting groups. For imaging modalities with low sensitivity, nanoparticles bearing multiple contrast groups provide signal amplification. The same nanoparticles can, in principle, deliver both the contrast medium and the drug, allowing monitoring of the bio-distribution and therapeutic activity simultaneously (referred to as theranostics). Such nanofiber-based scaffolds are available in a wide range of pore size distribution, high porosity and high surface area-to-volume ratio. Such a wide range of parameters are favourable for cell attachment, growth and proliferation, and also provide a basis for the future optimization of an electro spun Nano fibrous scaffold in a tissue-engineering application.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, it is concluded that, nanotechnology or systems / device manufacture at the molecular level, is a multidisciplinary scientific field undergoing explosive development. The genesis of nanotechnology can be traced to the promise of revolutionary advances across medicine, communications, genomics and robotics.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : Adithiyaa
Class : XII (Science)
Article : Self Confidence



Self Confidence

Self-confidence is a state of mind where someone pushes their boundaries and encourages belief from the very beginning, and this comes from a place of self-love. You ought to love yourself to gain that freedom from doubting your actions.

Self Confidence is the key to success, or we can say it the first step towards success. If a person possesses self-confidence, then he/she has inevitably won half the battle.

We see people in school, workplaces and public sectors who have achieved success be more initiative, more forward and active, and more confident with their decisions, making them stand out from the crowd.

But when it comes to a person who cannot trust themselves or believe in themselves, success is a hard gain for them. They become more vulnerable to criticism and failure. They also find it super hard to get back on their feet and carry on.

Everyone who has self-confidence gets to enjoy various perks that come along with that state of mind. One of them being is finding the magnitude of a difficult job lesser than it is.

It helps you face your failure and own up to it in a positive light. It helps you rise multiple times to believe that you will excel and improve in your next attempt.

If you somehow lack this ability, there are high chances of you overcoming with pessimism. Simple jobs and daily chores feel like a challenge in every way. It's harder for them to take a stand and they are most likely not to be taken seriously

But one why does it make a self-confidence person more persist-able to success? — It's not because they are lucky, or smarter, or because of something external. It's because self-confident people understand the impact of believing in themselves and relying on their abilities.

Though being confident in themselves is one of the best abilities to acquire, but one must also be familiar with the fine line separating self-confidence with overconfidence. Excess of anything is bad, and self-confidence is no exception to that rule.

Overconfident people tend not to acknowledge every form of criticism and work on it. People who are experiencing tend to overlook the other side of the coin and embrace themselves now

and then, which at some point in time proves harmful. Their narcissism leads them to spiral down in the tunnel of failure.

So having moderation helps one attain just the right amount of self-confidence and self-love that will assure them success and satisfaction and happiness that we'd all love to experience from life.

The way to gain self-confidence is completely personal and an internal decision, so no speech or essay or conversation will leave a person lacking; it changes all at once.

Just like self-love, self-confidence takes time to acquire. But once you start believing in yourself, no one can stop you from conquering all the heights in your life and career.

OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : S.Srikanth
Class : XII (Commerce)
Article Name : Unemployment



What is Unemployment?

Unemployment is a term referring to individuals who are employable and actively seeking a job but are unable to find a job. Included in this group are those people in the workforce who are working but do not have an appropriate job. Usually measured by the unemployment rate, which is dividing the number of unemployed people by the total number of people in the workforce, unemployment serves as one of the indicators of a country's economic status.

Understanding Unemployment

The term "unemployment" is often misunderstood, it as it includes people who are waiting to return to a job after being discharged, yet it does not include individuals who have stopped looking for work in the past four weeks due to various reasons such as leaving work to pursue higher education, retirement, disability, and personal issues. Also people who are not actively seeking a job but do want to work are not classified as unemployed.

Interestingly, people who have not looked for a job in the past four weeks but have been actively seeking one in the last 12 months are put into a category called the "marginally attached to the labor force." Within this category is another category called "discouraged workers," which refers to people who have given up looking for a job.

The categories mentioned above sometimes causes confusion and debate as to whether the unemployment rate fully represents the actual number of people who are unemployed. For a full understanding, one should juxtapose "unemployment" with the term "employment," which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) describes as individuals aged 16 and above who have recently put hours into work in the past week, paid or otherwise, because of self-employment.

Types of Unemployment

There are basically four types of unemployment: (1) demand deficient, (2) frictional, (3) structural, and (4) voluntary unemployment.

1. Demand deficient unemployment

Demand deficit unemployment is the biggest cause of unemployment that typically happens during a recession. When companies experience a reduction in the demand for their products or services, they respond by cutting back on their production, making it necessary to reduce their workforce within the

organization. In effect, workers are laid off.

2. Frictional unemployment

Frictional unemployment refers to those workers who are in between jobs. An example is a worker who recently quit or was fired and is looking for a job in an economy that is not experiencing a recession. It is not an unhealthy thing because it is usually caused by workers trying to find a job that is most suitable to their skills.

3. Structural unemployment

Structural unemployment happens when the skills set of a worker does not match the skills demanded by the jobs available, or alternatively when workers are available but are unable to reach the geographical location of the jobs.

An example is a teaching job that requires relocation to China, but the worker cannot secure a work visa due to certain visa restrictions. It can also happen when there is a technological change in the organization, such as workflow automation that displaces the need for human labor.

4. Voluntary unemployment

Voluntary unemployment happens when a worker decides to leave a job because it is no longer financially compelling. An example is a worker whose take-home pay is less than his or her cost of living.

Causes of Unemployment

Unemployment is caused by various reasons that come from both the demand side, or employer, and the supply side, or the worker.

Demand-side reductions may be caused by high interest rates, global recession, and financial crisis. From the supply side, frictional unemployment and structural employment play a great role.

Effects

The impact of unemployment can be felt by both the workers and the national economy and can cause a ripple effect.

Unemployment causes workers to suffer financial hardship that impacts families, relationships, and communities. When it happens, consumer spending, which is one of an economy's key drivers of growth, goes down, leading to a recession or even a depression when left unaddressed.

Unemployment results in reduced demand, consumption, and buying power, which in turn causes lower profits for businesses and leads to budget cuts and workforce reductions. It creates a cycle that goes on and

on that is difficult to reverse without some type of intervention.

Long-term Unemployment vs. Short-term Unemployment

Unemployment that lasts longer than 27 weeks even if the individual has sought employment in the last four weeks is called long-term unemployment. Its effects are far worse than short-term unemployment for obvious reasons, and the following are noted as some of its effects.

Some 56% of the long-term unemployed reported a significant decrease in their net worth.

Financial problems are not the only effects of long-term unemployment as 46% of those in such a state reported experiencing strained family relationships. The figure is relatively higher than the 39% percent who weren't unemployed for as long.

Another 43% of the long-term unemployed reported a significant effect on their ability to achieve their career goals.

Sadly, long-term unemployment led to 38% of these individuals losing their self-respect and 24% seeking professional help.

Final Word

Unemployment is a serious social and economic issue that results in a tremendous impact on everything but is often overlooked. A stronger system of assessing unemployment should be put in place in order to determine its causes and how to address it better.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE),CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : T.K.Anbumani
Class : XII (Science)
Article : Where We Are?



WHERE WE ARE? ARE HUMANITIES EXIST

We are humans, we do not want to rule or conquer anyone. We all want to help one another and expressing our love, kind, and carrying. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness - not by each other's misery.

We do not want to hate and despise one another



In this world there is shelter for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned people's souls, has barricaded the world with hate, has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in.

Modern technologies that gives abundance has left us in want and Too much of useful things make a human laziness .Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. And this technologies separate the loves between the family. More than selfishness we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost.

Recently, many inhumanities activities were held around us



It hurt us, Do not give yourselves to these unnatural people - people with selfish minds and selfish hearts! We are not animal! we are not cattle! we are human! we have the love of humanity in your hearts! we do not hate! Only the unloved hate - the unloved and the unnatural the Kingdom of God is within human, but in all human! In us! the people have the power - the power to create things. The power to create happiness! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure

We have some special good traits like integrity, humanity, lovingness and so on, remember it.

SHOW SOME LOVE TO UNCARED ANIMALS:



show some love and kindness to animal .Believe me youngsters, humanity is greater than status. I know at the same time we cannot help everyone, but everyone can help someone .

Did you know what is the purpose of life?

The purpose of life is not be happy. it is to be useful ,to be honorable ,to be compassionate ,to be humanity, to have it make some difference that you have lived and lived well. And share your thoughts and ideas and knowledge between the peoples. At the same time Knowledge will increases by sharing not by saving. understand guys no one has become poor by giving.

And finally, if you have the power ,use it for poor. we are all humans do not forget that help someone who is needed be kind and polite save humanity. Brothers and sisters! In the name of humanity, let us all unite!

THANKYOU

BY,

T.K.ANBUMANI

OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : R.Velan

Class : XI (Science)

Article : SALAM TO KALAM

SALAM TO KALAM

In coastal areas we will get pleasant pleasure,
But in Rameswaram we got precious pearl
October is a month of devotional
In that we got devoted dedicator.
15th date remember our independence,
Hereafter it reminds our independent leader.



We buy papers to get proficiency
He sold papers and gained knowledge.
While seeing birds, about migration we came to know
But he had a vibration to show
You gave us fire of wings
Thou have fire in your thinks,
MIT is a place to have high fly,
Man In Target to reach the sky.
He has real sword in his words
You showered ecstasy through your smiles.
The Sieve has so many holes,
You performed and lived in populous roles.
He pushed us to Dream, Dream,
We youth want to achieve our aim
Many have age limit to escape things
But he never hesitates to thinks.
He always says to keep the lamp of knowledge burning,
To achieve the vision- Developed India.
He always been cheerful in his career,
Hereafter we have no rest in following our finder.

By
R.Velan,
XII BIO-MATHS



Student Name : **Manju Parkavi**
Class : **XII (Commerce)**
Article Name : **Accounting**



Why an Accounting Professional Should Write a Blog Article

It's no secret we live in a digital age. While traditional advertising fades into decades past, we have seen many different avenues and mediums emerge. New mediums, such as social media and blogging, provide accountants with a huge advantage in visibility, relationship building and onboarding new clients. They also provide some challenges.

As accountants, you're especially aware of one particular challenge: time. It's hard to keep up with all the changes, let alone populate all the available new and old channels. Time is the biggest reason many accountants and bookkeepers tend to neglect keeping an active blog. A secondary reason is that what little time accountants do have to put towards various marketing efforts ends up being invested in social media, largely because it's viewed as more cutting edge and you can invest your time in small chunks. While this may be true, it's also true that a blog provides a great foundation for your digital strategy and is an essential activity in today's modern era. Here are 5 reasons why:

1. Blogging Shows You are Forward Thinking

This may seem somewhat self-evident. The mere fact that you are blogging shows that you are up with the times. However, the real benefit is blogging about topics that are timely and relevant to accounting and your client base. For example, you could write a blog advocating the benefits of moving from QuickBooks® Desktop to QuickBooks Online. At Intuit®, we see the intrinsic value in forward thinking. This is why we started Firm of the Future, which helps to recognize Accounting Firms that embrace and leverage the future, and blogging is an important piece of the puzzle.

2. Blogging Helps Solidify Your Accounting Expertise

You don't have to be considered a 15-year accounting pro with years of experience. Blogging does one of two things: it either complements or solidifies your expertise in the space, or it greatly helps you in your journey to becoming an accounting expert. Articulating your knowledge in a well-crafted blog goes a long way in helping your credibility.

3. Blogging Helps Build Your Audience

If you can write and articulate your thoughts well, people will come back. They'll want to know what you have to say about the next topic you choose to write about. Make sure you don't leave them disappointed when they do come back. Be consistent. If you are going to blog (and we highly recommend that you do!), then you must make a commitment to do so regularly. How often you blog depends on your practice and how much time you can dedicate, but a great place to start is 2-4 times per month.

4. Blogging Personalizes Your Accounting Practice

Sure, you have great relationships with your clients because you go the extra mile to make them feel special. Blogging, however, is a great way to reach potential clients who don't know you or are just starting their relationship with you. When you write, you put a face to your personal brand. Don't be afraid to showcase

personal experiences for practical application. There are also ways you can inject humor into your posts while maintaining the professionalism clients and prospective clients expect.

5. Blogging Bolsters Your SEO

While SEO brings a close to our top 5 reasons, don't underestimate its importance. Search engines help to determine your website rank based on keyword. Establish a set of keywords that attract your audience target and try to incorporate them into your blogs.

These are the top 5 reasons we have chosen, but the list goes on and on. Blogging will help you become more of a critical thinker. You can inspire others, make new connections and you might even find that you enjoy blogging. The greatest bi-product to all of this is that it will help grow your accounting reputation and business. So, what are you waiting for? Start writing!

These are the top 5 reasons we have chosen, but the list goes on and on. Blogging will help you become more of a critical thinker; you can inspire others, make new connections, and you might even find that you enjoy blogging. The greatest bi-product to all of this is that it will help grow your accounting reputation and business. So what are you waiting for? Start writing!

In fact, if you have already written a great blog article, or have now been inspired to do so, we'd love to feature you on our blog! Just leave us a note in the comments. We want to support each of our accountants, bookkeepers, and tax preparers. Let your voice be heard; get in touch!



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : **S.Shameera Begam**

Class : **X – B**

Article Name : **Story**



Story

In ancient times, a king had a boulder placed on a roadway. He then hid himself and watched to see if anyone would move the boulder out of the way. Some of the king's wealthiest merchants and courtiers came by and simply walked around it.

Many people loudly blamed the king for not keeping the roads clear, but none of them did anything about getting the stone out of the way.

A peasant then came along carrying a load of vegetables. Upon approaching the boulder, the peasant laid down his burden and tried to push the stone out of the road. After much pushing and straining he finally succeeded.

After the peasants went back to pick up his vegetables, he noticed a purse lying in the road where the boulder had been.

The purse contained many gold coins and a note from the king explaining that the gold was for the person who removed the boulder from the roadway.

Moral: Every obstacle we come across in life gives us an opportunity to improve our circumstance.

Thank You

S. Shameera Begam
X-B



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : **K.Mohana Darshini**
Class : **X – B**
Article Name : **Story**



STORY

This short story A father learns A lesson from his son is quite interesting to all the people.

Velan was a carpenter. He was living in a village, his mother died a long time back, his aged father, kuppan, lived with velan. Kuppan was very weak, he could not even walk well. He was so weak, it was because velan did not give him enough food. He had given his father a small earthen plate. Even a small quantity of rice in the plate appeared to be much. Velan was a bad man, he was a drunkard also. After taking drinks he abused his father badly.

Velan had a son his name is muthu. Muthu was just ten years old. He was a very good boy, he loved his grandfather. He had great respect for his grandfather. He did not like his father's attitude and character, because his father was treating his grandfather cruelly.

One day kuppan was eating his food out of earthen plate that his son had given to him. The earthen plate fell down the plate broke into pieces. The food also fell on the floor. Velan was working at the other end of the room. He saw the broken plate. He was very angry with his father and used very harsh words to abuse his father. The old man felt about what happened. He was sorry for his mistake velan's words wounded him very deeply.

Velan's son, muthu, saw this. He did not like his father. His father was ill - treating his grandfather. He was afraid to speak against his father. He was sad about his grandfather. But he was not powerful to stand in support of his grandfather.

The next day muthu took some of his father's carpentry tools and a piece of wood. He worked with the tools to make a wooden plate. His father saw his working.

"What are you making. Muthu? He asked.

I am making a wooden plate! What for ?asked his father

I am making it for you, father when you grow old, like my grandfather, you will need a plate for food. A plate made from earth may break very easily. Then I may scold you severely.

So, I want to give you a wooden plate. It may not break so easily.

The carpenter was shocked to hear this. Only now he realized his mistake. His father was kind to velan he had looked after velan very well. Now he was old velan was treating his father severely. Velan was now very sad about his own behaviour, he realized his mistakes. He then became a different person.

From that day, velan treated his father with great respect. He gave up drinking too. Velan learnt a lesson from his own son.

You should honor your parents all the times. It is your duty. It brings you their blessings.

Thanking You

K. Mohana Dharshini - X-B



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : P.BOOJA

Class : X – A

Article Name : STORY

STORY

Once upon a time a daughter complained to her father that her life was miserable and that she didn't know how she was going to make it.

She was tired of fighting and struggling all the time. If seemed just as one problem was solved, another one soon followed.

Her father, a chef, took her to the kitchen.

He filled three pots with water and placed each on a high five.

Once the three pots began to boil, he placed potatoes in one pot, eggs in the second pot and ground coffee beans in the third pot.

He then let them sit and boil, without saying a word to his daughter.

The daughter moaned and impatiently waited wondering what he was doing. After 20 minutes he turned off the burners.

He took the potatoes out of the pot and placed them in a bowl. He pulled the eggs out and placed them in a bowl. He than ladled the coffee out and placed it in a cup.

Turning to her he asked. "My dear" what do you see?

"Potatoes, eggs and coffee", she hastily replied.

"Took Closer" he said and touch the potatoes she did and noted that they were soft.

He then asked her to take an egg and break it. After pulling off the shell she observed the hard boiled egg.

Finally , he asked her to sip the coffee. Its rich aroma brought a smile to je face.

Father, what does this mean; she asked.

He then explained that the potatoes, the eggs and coffee beans had each faced the same adversity- the boiling water. However, each one reacted differently the potato went in strong, hard and unrelenting, but in boiling water, it become soft and weak.

The egg was fragile, with the thin outer shell protecting its liquid interior until it was put in the boiling water. Then the inside of the egg become hard.

However, the ground coffee beans were unique. After they were exposed to the boiling water, they changed the water and created something new.

"Which one are you" he asked his daughter.

When adversity knocks on your door, how do you respond? Are you a potato, an egg or a coffee bean?

Moral of the story

In this things happen around us things happen to us, but the only thing that truly matters is how you choose to react to it and what you make out of it, life is all about learning, adopting and converting all the struggles that we experience into something positive.

Thank you

P. Booja
X-A



Student Name : **J.Jayapriya**
Class : **X – B**
Article Name : **Story**



STORY

A very pleasant morning to everyone. Myself J.Jayapriya from X grade. I going to narrate a story entitled " A carrot, An egg and the coffee Beans". Strange, right! But I am sure that you would definitely learn the moral of the story very easily.

One day Lara went to her mother and told about her life and how things were so hard for her. She wanted to give up. She was tired of fighting and struggling. It seemed that, as one problem was solved a new one arose. Her mother took her to the kitchen. She filled three pots with water and placed each on a high fire and pots came to a boil. She placed carrots in first then eggs and at last the coffee beans. She let them the boil. In about 20 minutes, she turned off the burners. She fished the carrots out; she pulled the eggs out; then ladled the coffee out and placed them in a bowl separately.

Turning to Lara, she asked "Tell me, what do you see"?

Carrots, eggs and coffee, Lara replied she brought her closer and asked her to feel the carrots. She brought her closer and asked her to feel the carrots. She noted that they were soft. She then asked her to take an egg and break it. After pulling off the shell, she observed the hard boiled egg. Finally as she tasted its rich aroma.

Lara asked, what does it means, mam? Her mother explained that each of these objects had faced the same adversity- boiling water- but each reached differently.

The carrot went in strong and hard. However, after boiling, its softened and became weak. The egg had been fragile. But, after sitting through the boiling water, its inside became hardened; the ground coffee learns were unique. After they were in the boiling water. They had changed the water.

"which are you? She asked lara.

When adversity knocks on your door, how do you respond? Are you a carrot , an egg or a coffee bean?"think of this. Which am I ? Am I the carrot that seems strong but, with pain and adversity, do I wilt and become soft and lose my strength?

Am I the egg that starts with malleable heart but changes with the heat? Or am I like the coffee bean? The bean actually changes the hot water, when the water gets hot, it releases the fragrance and flavour.

When the hours are the darkest and trials are their greatest, do you elevate to another level? How do you handle adversity? Are you a carrot, an egg or a coffee bean?

Be, a coffee bean and when things are their worst, you get better and change the situation around you. Hope you learnt the moral of the story.

Thanking You

J. Jayapriya
X-B



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : **S.Shameera Begam**
Class : **X – B**
Article Name : **Story**



SPEECH

It is here that English language and the knowledge of it becomes an advantage. English may not be the most spoken language in the world, but it is the official language in many countries in the world.

Along with that we find people moving out to other countries to work. And English is the most used language for business communication in the world. It is also not surprising that more than 50% of content in the internet is in English.

Moreover the best books and films in the world are produced in English. Sometimes, popular and best selling books in other language are translated into English to reach a world wide audience.

All these facts prove the importance of English language. It gives us access to business, communication, the world of knowledge and also the world of entertainment.

Thank You

S. Shameera Begam

X-B

OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : K.R.Rakshana
Class : X
Article : Indian Classical Dance

Indian Classical Dances

Excavations, inscriptions, chronicles, genealogies of kings and artists, literary sources, sculpture and painting of different periods provide extensive evidence on dance in India.

- Contemporary classical dance forms have evolved out of the musical plays or sangeet-natak performed from the 12th century to the 19th century.
- The Indian classical dances have two basic aspects -
Tandava (movement & rhythm) and Lasya (grace, bhava & rasa).
- The three main components are -
 - Natya (the dramatic element of the dance i.e. the imitation of characters)
 - Nritya (the dance movements in their basic form)
 - Nritya (expressional component i.e. mudras or gestures).
- The nine rasas are -
Love, Heroism, Pathos, Humour, Anger, Fear, Disgust, Wonder and Peace. The Natya Shastra written by Bharat Muni is the most prominent source for the Indian aestheticians for establishing the characteristics of the dances.

Classical Dances of India

Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)



- The Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.
- Bharatnatyam dance is known to be a kahariya, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance.
- The dance involves transitional movements of leg, hip and arm. Expressive eye movements and hand gestures are used to convey emotions.
- The accompanying orchestra consists of a vocalist, a mridangam player, a violinist or veena player, a flautist and a cymbal player. The person who conducts the dance recitation is the Nattuvanar.
- In its usual form the dance is generally broken into seven main parts – Alarippu, Jatiswaran, Shabda, Varna, Pada, Thillana and Sloka.
- Bharatnatyam poses are depicted on the gopurams of the Chidambaram temple (Tamil Nadu).
- E. Krishna Iyer and Rukmini Devi Arundale had played a significant role in helping the dance regain its lost popularity and position.

Kathak (North India)



- The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story.
- It was primarily a temple or village performance where the dancers narrated stories from ancient scriptures.
- Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement.

The legends of Radha-

Krishna were enacted in folk plays called drasalila, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the Kathak story-tellers.

- Under the Mughal emperors and their nobles, Kathak was performed in the court, where it acquired its present features and developed into a form of dance with a distinct style.
- Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, it grew into a major art form.

- Usually as solo performance, the dancer often pauses to recite verses followed by their execution through movement.
- The focus is more on footwork; the movements are skillfully controlled and performed straight legged by dancers wearing ankle-bells.
- Kathak is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.
- Lady Leela Sokhey (Menaka) revived the classical style. Some prominent dancers include Birju Maharaj, Sitara Devi.



Kathakali (Kerala)

- Chakiarkoothu, Koodiyattam, Krishnattam and Ramanattam are few of the ritual performing arts of Kerala which have had a direct influence on Kathakali in its form and technique.
- Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics.
- Heavy make-up and stunning costumes (elaborate masks, huge skirts and big head-dresses) are used.
- The dancers enact the roles (kings, gods, demons etc.) of the stories with particular make-up and costume, the vocalists narrate the legend and the percussionists play the musical instruments.
- Different facial colours indicate different mental stages & character, e.g. green – nobility, black – wicked, red patches – combining royalty & evil.
- Hand gestures, facial expressions and eye movements are important.
- Weight of the body is on the outer edges of the feet which are slightly bent and curved.
- Ramankutty Nair and Kalamandalam Gopi were the prominent artists.

Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)

- Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh which has a very long tradition of dance-drama. It was known under the generic name of Yakshagana.
- In 17th century Kuchipudi style of Yakshagana was conceived by Siddhendra Yogi. He was steeped in the literary Yakshagana tradition being guided by his guru Teerthanaaraayana Yogi who composed the Krishna-Leelatarangini, akaavya in Sanskrit.
- It is performed as danced drama i.e. performance in groups and also as solo items. Costumes, ornaments and jewelry occupy an important place.
- The solo items are Manduka Shabdham (story of frog maiden), Balgopala Taranga (dance on the edges of brass plate with a pitcher full of water on head) and Tala Chitra Nritya (drawing pictures with dancing toes).
- Yamini Krishnamurthy and Raja Reddy are prominent dancers.



Mohiniyattam (Kerala)

- Mohiniyattam or dance of Mohini (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu) is the classical solo dance form of Kerala.
- References of Mohiniyattam can be found in the text Vyavaharamala written in 1709 by Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri and in Ghoshayatra, written later by poet Kunjan Nambiar.
- It was structured into the present day classical format by the Travancore Kings, Maharaja Kartika Tirunal and his successor Maharaja Swati Tirunal (18th-19th century)
- Mostly as solo performance by girls with circular movements, delicate footsteps and subtle expressions.
- Movements have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvattirakali.
- These elements of Bharatanatyam (grace & elegance) and Kathakali (vigour) but is more erotic, lyrical and delicate.
- Realistic make-up and simple dressing (in Kasavu saree of Kerala) are used.
- The lyrics are in Manipravala (a medieval South Indian language combining Tamil-Malayalam and Sanskrit).
- Sunanda Nair and Pallavi Krishnan are the notable artists.

Odissi(Odisha)



- The major subjects of performance are the lives of incarnations of Lord Vishnu and verses of Jayadeva's *Gita Govinda*.
- A soft dance backed by soothing lyrics and is similar to Bharatanatyam in terms of the mudras and expressions.
- Termed as 'mobile sculpture' it incorporates two major postures - Tribhanga (the body is deflected at the neck, torso and the knees) and Chowk (a position imitating a square).
- Sonal Mansingh and Kelucharan Mohapatra are the eminent performers.

Sattriya(Assam)

- The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D. by the Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Sankaradeva as a medium for propagation of the Vaishnav faith.
- The dance form evolved and expanded as a distinctive style of dance later on. Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras (Vaishnav math or monasteries), this dance style has been named Sattriya.



- Sattriya dance tradition is governed by strictly laid down principles in respect of hastamudras, footworks, aharyas, music etc.
- This tradition has two distinctly separate streams - the Bhaona-related repertoire starting from the Gayan-Bhayanar Nach to the Kharmanar Nach, secondly the dance numbers which are independent, such as Chali, Rajagharia Chali, Jhumura, Nadu Bhang etc.

- Among them the Chali is characterized by gracefulness and elegance, while the Jhumura is marked by vigor and majestic beauty.

Manipuri (Manipur)



- The origin of Manipuri dance can be traced back to ancient times that go beyond recorded history.
 - The dance in Manipur is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, there are legendary references to the dances of Shiva and Parvati and other gods and goddesses who created the universe.
 - Lai Haraoba is the earliest form of dance which forms the basis of all stylised dances in Manipur.
 - Literally meaning - the merry making of the gods, it is performed as a ceremonial offering of song and dance.
 - The principal performers are the maibas and maibis (priests and priestesses) who enact the theme of the creation of the world.
 - The popular Rasleela dances of Manipur originated in the reign of 18th century King Bhagyachandra.
 - Manipuri dance has a large repertoire, however, the most popular forms are the Ras, the Sankirtana and the Thang-Ta.
- The Kirtan form of congregational singing accompanies the dance which is known as Sankirtana in Manipur.
- The male dancers play the Pung and Kartal while dancing.
- The dancers do not wear ankle bells to stamp out the rhythms in a theatrical display, as this interferes with their delicate body movements.

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OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : P.BOOJA

Class : X – A

Article Name : Speech

SPEECH- MOTHER'S LOVE

Nothing is consider to be better than a mother's love and care. A mother is a precious person in our life of everyone about which we cannot describe in words. However some of them may described.

A mother is a most beautiful and carrying person in our lives.

In the morning, she calls us very softy to get rise from the bed and during night she tells us many stories to make us sleep with beautiful dream she helps us to get ready for school with proper breakfast and hygienic lunch.

She always waits at door for us while we return from school she helps as to do our home works.

Every one knows about Thomas Alva Edison with whom motivation he invented all these invasions and the one whom make him to grow up to this is also one of the mother.

A mother who hears her son is called a wise men will be glad more than she did at his birth A mother is the true solution for all our problems.

A mother is only one in everyone's life whom another can never replace her in our heart The love of our mother's is usually the first and the deepest love

A mother's love can never be replaced by anyone since god cannot be everywhere so he made mother / We should never forget the scarifies made by our mother for us

Mother is a most important part of everyone's life

She never wants back anything from her kid instead she loves us with open heart true love is another name of mother

Last but not Least.

Life is the most difficult exam many people fails because they try to copy others not realizing that everyone has a different question paper.

Thanking You

P. Booja
X-A



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : **K.Mohana Darshini**

Class : **X – B**

Article Name : **Speech**



SPEECH- HARD WORK

Where somebody comes from or how much money they earn isn't important. We are all capable of being successful in life if we work hard to achieve our goals.

I am here today to discuss the statement. I agree with the statement we are capable of being successful in life if we work hard to achieve our goals. Anyone is able to work hard; you need to keep on trying and never give up. Even if you have a disadvantage, you're poor or rich, can work hard and achieve whatever you want in life.

Hard work is the key to achieving your dreams, goals and being successful in life. Hard work teaches us discipline dedication and determination. Hard work is definitely more important than how much money you have or earn, or where you come from (your education and background). Because it is only through hard work that we can achieve our life goals.

People are sometimes too lazy to succeed in life and motivate themselves, and they think that hard work is too much like hard work!.

However, some people are at a disadvantage like not coming from wealthy background, having health issues or other illness. However in my opinion, hard work is what you need to be able to achieve anything in life and to succeed, like owning a big house, a new car or having a well-paid job lots of people have succeeded with hard work like, for example one of the founders of whatsapp, immigrated to the us, he was a floor sweeper before he became a millionaire because of hard work. The creator of star bucks, Howard Schultz , was very poor as a child. Howard took a wide range of odd jobs in schools and following graduations. Howard worked as a bartender and even sold blood. After graduating, Howard worked at a lodge in Michigan, in sales at Xerox and at a house wares business called hammarplast. Then he discovered starbucks. These peoplesare examples who did not have the best start in life, but who worked hard to achieve their dreams and to be successful.

Hard work is important and teaches moral principles. You make your own luck with it. Hard work give you results and your efforts will be rewarded.

I am hoping that everybody here works hard and achieves their dreams. I hope no one will judge anybody because of their disadvantages and starting points in life, and people should always support others, if they ever need help, Everyone is capable of working hard.

Thanking You

K. Mohana Dharshini
X-B



Student Name : **J.Jayapriya**
Class : **X – B**
Article Name : **Laughter is the best medicine**



SPEECH- Laughter is the best medicine

A very pleasant morning to everyone

Today I will be talking about a very popular proverb where laughter is considered as one of the best medicine. I guess everyone heard of this proverb or has come across people advising others to smile and laugh more.

Apparently, the natural act of smiling and laugh has health benefits.

Laughter is absolutely magnetic as it not only makes the person laughing more charming but can lighten up the mood of the room. And the excitement brought by the joy of making others happy is a motivation for laughing yourself.

Indeed laughter is beneficial because it brings people closer and triggers positive emotional and physical changes in the body. To heal their own or someone else sorrow, people have to take the initiative and laugh. When people laugh, all distressing thoughts are vanished from their minds and it makes them relaxed and energized

Now coming to the ways how laughter affects our health. A good hearty amount of laughter has the power to relax muscles for more than 30 minutes after let go of all that stress and physical tension by the zest of humour into your life.

The immune cells count; the count of antibodies increases by laughing and these help us become resistant to diseases. The flow of blood increases with the increase of oxygen- rich air intake on

laughing and therefore laughing is an excellent exercise to protect the heart from cardiovascular problems.

Okay, this might come to you as a surprise, but laughing helps in the burning of calories. It is true! It is a fact that approximately 40 calories are burnt in a day on 10 to 15 minutes of laughing. But sadly, it is no replacement for exercise; a balanced amount of everything is required in life to stay healthy. And since we are talking about balance, laughter helps to maintain the balance of human emotions.

Doesn't it feel wired that the laughter we often practiced in our child hood in the road of growing up became much infrequent? Let us find our way back to becoming humorous and light-hearted, just like kids to enjoy this life better. Be the kind of contagious by laughing out loud and remember to look around in search of the faces that lit up because of you.

Thanking You

J. Jayapriya
X-B



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE) , CHIDAMBARAM

STUDENT NAME : K.N.ASWIN
CLASS : X
ARTICLE NAME : Anthropology



ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology is a discipline, which serves the infinite curiosity about human beings. Etymologically the term is derived from two distinct Greek words —'Anthropos', the meaning of which is man and the 'logos' refers to science or study. Therefore, we define anthropology as a discipline which studies the human beings, scientifically. But this definition is incomplete for the reason that there are also several disciplines, which are concerned with man; they study one aspect of man or the other.

Sociology, psychology, political science, economics, history, human biology and even the humanistic disciplines like philosophy, literature, etc. form this group. Each of those disciplines is specialized to deal with a typical aspect of different groups of man. They may also cling to specific cultures and their moorings. Therefore, none of these disciplines can cover the whole jurisdiction of anthropology. Rather anthropology is a larger whole where different disciplines unite together despite the diversity of their interest.

It possesses its own distinctiveness in the study of man. It is the only discipline, which strives to understand man and his actions in totality. Anthropologists believe in the integration of knowledge and realize the harmful effects of compartmentalization.

The index of anthropologists is man—wherever may he be whether on land, air or sea. They study the human beings in all climates and times. Men of the prehistoric as well as the historic past, men of the present generation and also of coming future come within the purview of anthropologists.

But obviously they are not concerned with a particular man as such; their attention centre on 'men in group'. They perceive man not only as animal but also a social human having a history. People irrespective of their genders, ages and occupations are considered. Anthropologists deal with both male and female—old, middle-aged and young. Doctors, lawyers, students, agriculturists, public administrators, bureaucrats, etc. all are taken into account.

Even, the village folk and the city people are investigated with equal attention. Man has been conceived as the creator of his cultural destiny. Therefore, anthropology is concerned with a rounded study of man—it studies men at all levels of culture. None of the other disciplines can be so pervasive.

For example, the economists who are interested in economic behaviour of man, study man solely from the economic point of view. Political scientists work with that human behaviour, which are related only to the political affairs. A historian while is concerned with the past events of men, a geographer wants to project man in relation to his habitat and environment.

A human biologist or a physiologist similarly involves him for the determination of biological or physiological configuration of a body where a psychologist wholly deals with the mental behaviour of an individual. Thus, each of these disciplines segregates some of the aspects instead of studying them all at a time. Approach of anthropology is therefore unique in the study -of man. It never analyses human behaviour in piece meal manner. Rather it tries to cover all aspects; all possible range of human behaviour. By dint of the very nature, anthropology is holistic and comparative. It is a holistic one because it offers a total study of all aspects of culture and society in an integrated and comprehensive manner. All aspects of culture, say for example, religion, politics, social life, family, kinship, economics, aesthetics, health, technology, etc. are combined into one whole.

It is believed that each aspect of culture, directly or indirectly, affects on the other aspects of culture, for better or for worse. Anthropology is said to be comparative because it takes an account of all human groups, all types of culture and society throughout the world for working out the similarities and differences in human body, behavior and values. The ultimate goal is to evolve certain generalizations, which can be applied more or less to all human kind. The whole world is an anthropological laboratory; it is possible to deduce certain rules of human conduct.

Since the field of anthropology is vast and complicated, it is impossible for any scholar to acquire mastery over whole of the discipline. On the other hand, though specialization take place, discipline of anthropology does not at all fail to retain its holistic orientation.

It remains entangled with the organic factors in one side and on the other side it reacts with social factors. Both types of factors are equally relevant to the subject. In practice, anthropology accepts and uses the general principles of biology and proceeds further to formulate a scientific concept of culture. Its field of investigation is extremely dynamic. It intends to understand the whole development of man and the wide variation of culture as a result of change over long periods of time.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE),CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : Chandrasekhar

Class : VII

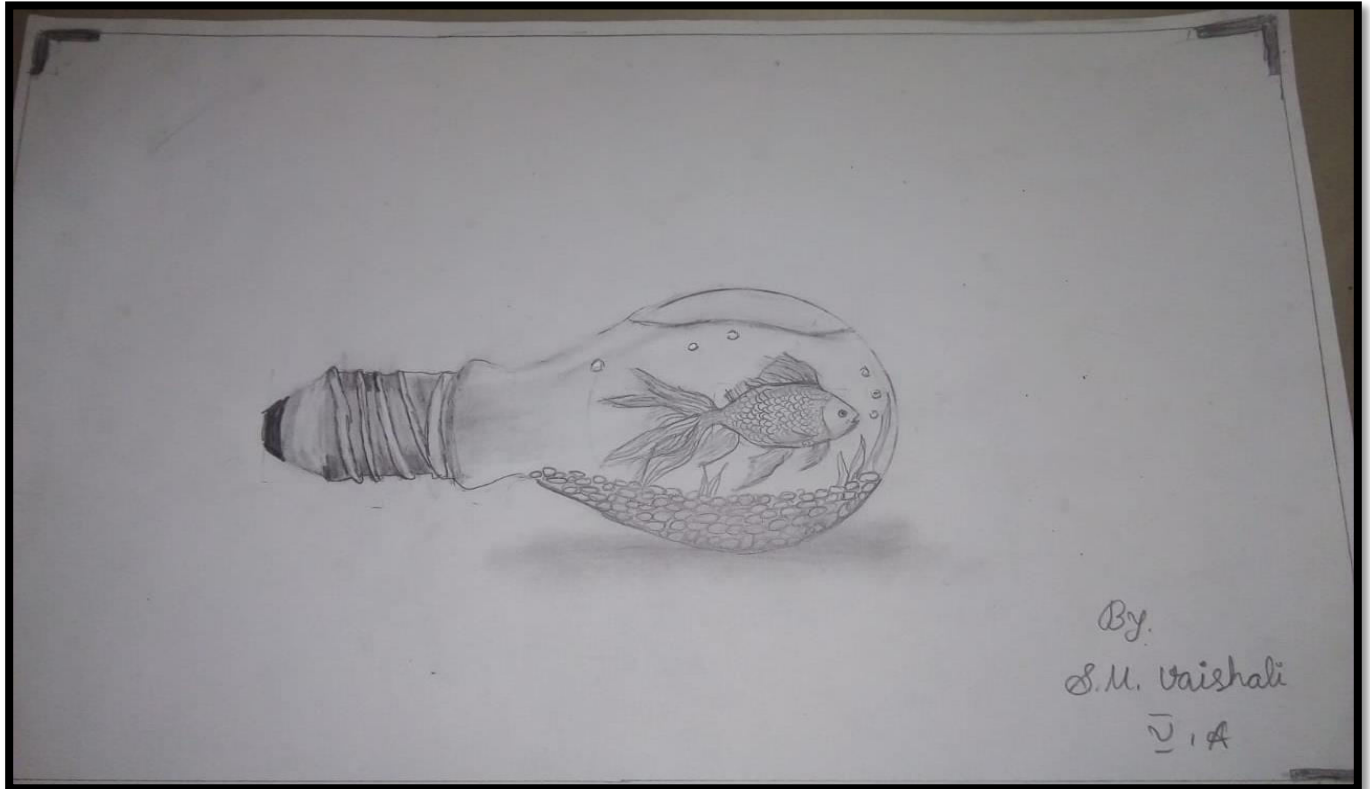
Art : King Of The Monsters & King of Lion





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE), CHIDABARAM

Student Name : S.N.Vaishali
Class : V
Art : Modern Art







By.
S.M. Vaish



Name: Mirdharshini

Class : VIII

Topic: Study about black hole

Black hole

A black hole is a place in space where gravity pulls so much that even light cannot get out. The gravity is so strong because matter has been squeezed into a tiny space. This can happen when a star is dying.

Because no light can get out, people can't see black holes. They are invisible. Space telescopes with special tools can help find black holes. The special tools can see how stars that are very close to black holes act different from other stars.

How big are black hole

Black holes can be big or small. Scientists think the smallest black holes are as small as just one atom. These black holes are very tiny but have the mass of a large mountain. Mass is the amount of matter, or "stuff," in an object.

Another kind of black hole is called "stellar." Its mass can be up to 20 times more than the mass of the sun. There may be many, many stellar mass black holes in Earth's galaxy. Earth's galaxy is called the Milky Way. Another kind of black hole is called "stellar." Its mass can be up to 20 times more than the mass of the sun. There may be many, many stellar mass black holes in Earth's galaxy. Earth's galaxy is called the Milky Way.

The largest black holes are called "supermassive." These black holes have masses that are more than 1 million suns together. Scientists have found proof that every large galaxy contains a supermassive black hole at its center.

The supermassive black hole at the center of the Milky Way galaxy is called Sagittarius A. It has a mass equal to about 4 million suns and would fit inside a very large ball that could hold a few million earth.

How do blackhole form

Scientists think the smallest black holes formed when the universe began.

Stellar black holes are made when the center of a very big star falls in upon itself, or collapses. When this happens, it causes a supernova. A supernova is an exploding star that blasts part of the star into space.

Scientists think supermassive black holes were made at the same time as the galaxy they are in.

If black holes are black, how do scientists know that they are there

A black hole can not be seen because strong gravity pulls all of the light into the middle of the black hole. But scientists can see how the strong gravity affects the stars and gas around the black hole. Scientists can study stars to find out if they are flying around, or orbiting, a black hole.

When a black hole and a star are close together, high- energy light is made. This kind of light can not be seen with human eyes. Scientists use satellites and telescopes in space to see the high-energy light.

Could a black hole destroy the earth

Black holes do not go around in space eating stars, moons and planets. Earth will not fall into a black hole because no black hole is close enough to the solar system for Earth to do that.

Even if a black hole the same mass as the sun were to take the place of the sun, Earth still would not fall in. The black hole would have the same gravity as the sun. Earth and the other planets would orbit the black hole as they orbit the sun now.

The sun will never turn into a black hole. The sun is not a big enough star to make a black hole.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE) ,CHIDAMBARAM

STUDENT NAME : P. PRANAVA

CLASS : VII "C"

ARTICLE : PROVERB STORY



Failures are the stepping stones to success

Failures should not be seen as isolated events.

They should be seen as a process - that is a part of your growing up.

We must not be ashamed of failures for any one who has achieved something in life has faced at least a few failures.

One has to learn from such failures and convert them into steps and to climb up and reach the top. Stepping stones here refers to the valuable lessons that we learn from failures.

We have several instances in history to show us that perseverance is what is important when you want to achieve great things in life. The story of Abraham Lincoln is an excellent example.

Despite repeated downfalls, Lincoln never gave up and went on to become the President of the United States when he was 52 years old. Till that time it was a life full of struggle for him.

Lincoln lost a lot of money in business at the age of 21. He was defeated in his attempt to become a Legislator when he was 22 years old. He tried his hand at business only to fail again at 24.

He faced the death of a very dear friend when he was 26 followed by a nervous break down the next year. He contested and lost two very important political elections - one for a congress seat and the other for senatorship - when he was 34 and 45 respectively.

Lincoln failed in his effort to become the Vice-President when he was 47 and lost a senatorial race when he was 49.

Any other person would have just given up. But not Lincoln. He still kept trying and was elected to the highest office of the country the President of USA - when he was 52 years old.



Student Name : Mani Maran

Class : XII (Science)

Article : Learning About Nature



Hi don't skip me to read

Nature has something to tell you

Whether it is the calming sound of waves along the shoreline, the forest leaves rustling in the wind or perhaps rain dripping down on a roof, the sounds of nature can help relax your mind, body and soul.

In our lifestyles today, we are constantly surrounded by noise made from construction, traffic, or even our very own mobile devices. A lot of our time is spent trying to drown out loud noises and sounds, whether we are at home, work, or school. Listening to nature has a way of transporting us from these noisy places to a place that feels more nourishing and calm. Calm your mind and feel less stressed. Although we might not always have the chance to spend a lot of time outdoors, listening to a few minutes of a calming rain melody can reduce stress levels and help us improve our memory and attention level. Listening to nature sounds at the end of the day can help give our brains a break and make us feel more content and refreshed, and less stressed.

A study proves that nature sounds affect the brain

The positive effect of natural sounds is evidenced by a survey by the Brighton and Sussex Medical School published in "Scientific Reports" in 2017. Dr. Cassandra Gould and her team subjected a test group to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). While the participants were exposed to artificial and natural sounds, created by the audiovisual artist Mark Ware, an MRI-machine measured their brain activity. Additionally, the activity of the Enjoy the sounds of nature in everyday life.

The conclusion of the study and the resulting therapeutic options are of utmost interest not only to medicine or urban planning. Everybody can

benefit from the comforting qualities of natural sounds! It is not necessary to spend your vacations in secluded corners of the world. Nor do you have to go hiking every weekend. Even if you have only a little time, spend it in the open air – just a few minutes of nature's music make a difference!. Instead of reading your I in a study room, step outside, and enjoy of book reading through feeling nature in balcony, near windows. Pay attention, and you will be rewarded: even in the concrete jungle, the wind is dancing through the treetops and birds are singing their songs. Our nervous system was measured based on changing heart rates. The results were precise yet astonishing. Depending on the sounds the participants heard, the activity changed in their Default Mode Network, i.e. the brain region that is active while a person is resting.

Finally I conclude thatThe earth holds a lot of beauty within it. If we open our eyes and ears, and listen to the world that surrounds us, we can truly appreciate the music the earth is making.

By

Manimaran.C



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL(CBSE),CHIDAMBARAM

Student Name : Aadhavan

Class : VII

Art : King of The Monsters &

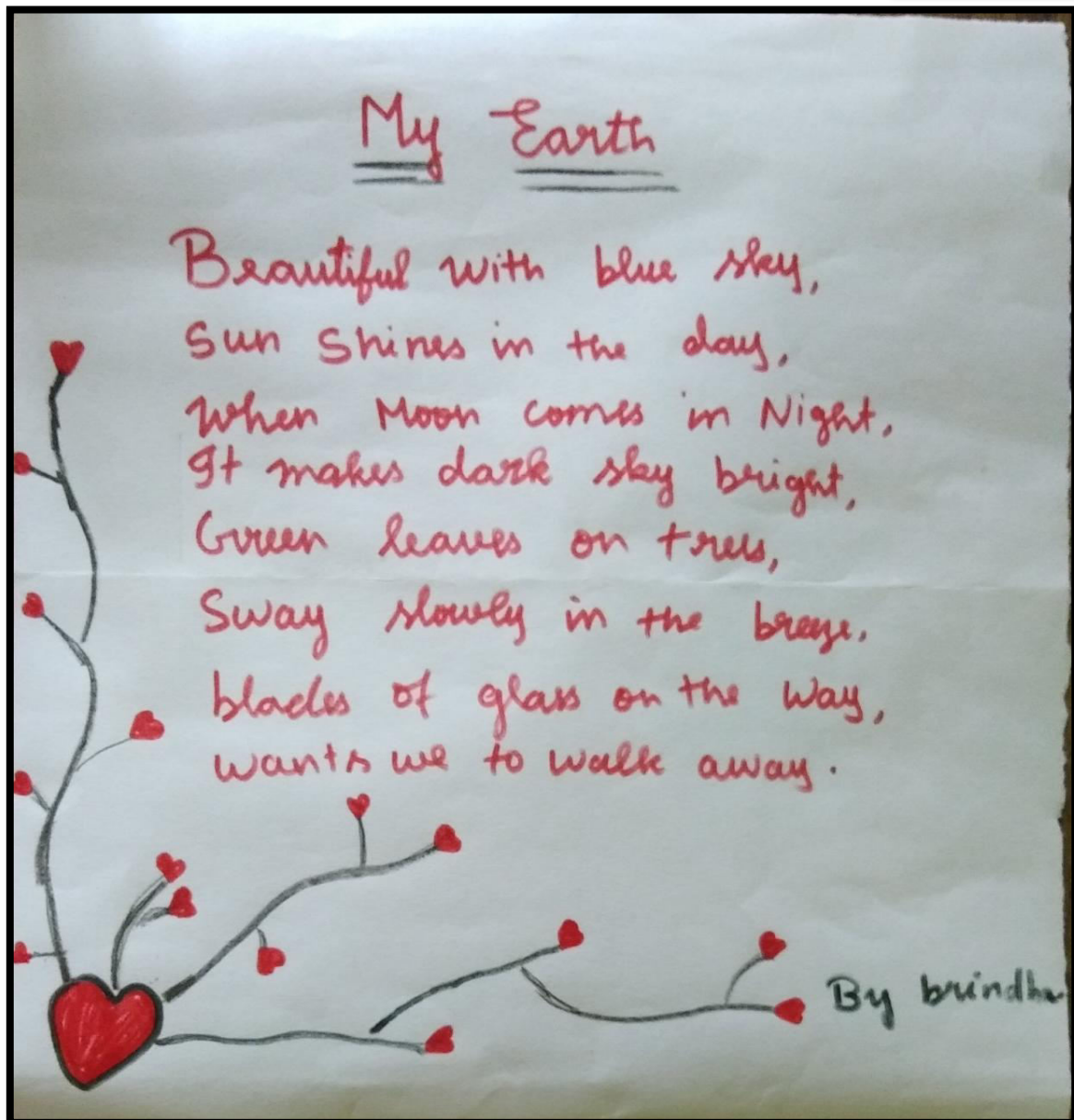


King of Lion





Student Name : Brindha
Class : VII
Poem : MY EARTH





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE) , CHIDAMBARAM

STUDENT NAME : P. RITHIKA

CLASS : IX "A"

ARTICLE : PROVERB STORY



A BAD WORKMAN ALWAYS BLAMES HIS TOOLS

The meaning of this proverb isour success does not depend on what Kind of tools we have but how we use them.

A person may have all the equipments in the world but if he does not know how to use them he can never complete a job successfully. Whereas a person who can make effective use of what is available with him can make a success of any work given to him.

The same can be said of real life situations too. We must learn to hone our talents and tabs maximum benefit out of them and not blame destiny or fate when something goes wrong.

Kumar and Ravi were two farmers who were neighbours. Both owned a pair of oxen each with which they ploughed their land. Kumar worked hard all day long in order to get a good yield and looked after his oxen very well since he knew that they were very important for his farming activity

Ravi on the other hand was a very lazy and a miser who never fed his oxen properly but extracted maximum work from them and kept complaining that they were not doing a good job.

As a true friend Kumar advised and pointed out to Ravi that it was cruel to ill -treat the animals which were helping him make a living. Ravi paid little heed to Kumar's words. He soon bought a tractor to plough his land and chased the oxen away since

he no longer needed them. Taking pity on the poor animals Kumar took them under his wing although he could ill-afford to maintain them.

The monsoon soon arrived and it was time for cultivation. Kumar's land was well ploughed and ready for cultivation - thanks to his oxen. Ravi in his miserly fashion had not maintained his tractor well and it kept giving him trouble. With the result, he could not get his land ready for cultivation on time.

He lamented and blamed it all on bad luck not realizing that it was he who was responsible for his miserable state. Ravi not only lost out on a good yield

by his laziness but also spent more money than required to repair his tractor due to poor maintenance.

Despite having better equipment Ravi was unable to get the best results, whereas Kumar was a good workman and hence was able to succeed with the limited resources that he had.



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CLASS : VII

ARTICLE : RECYCLING



What is recycling?

*Recycling is a method of procedure that includes the collection and breaking down of waste material to create something new out of it. The process was introduced so that the non-biodegradable materials can be melted or break down to create something useful. After the effects of **global warming** and **pollution** have become known to men the process of recycling has become more important.*

Why we need recycling?

We need **recycling** for many reasons. But most importantly, it will help us to save our planet. Besides, recycling saves the earth by facilitating the reprocess of paper which will save millions of trees.

Also, recycling saves a lot of energy because many things that we recycle can easily be converted into virgin materials. In addition, it saves a lot of resources too.

Moreover, recycling reduces the burden of the environment. As we save energy the number of **greenhouse gases** and oxides are produced in less quantity. Because most of the toxic gases are produced by factories.

In addition, recycling reduces the amount of waste, that takes years to decompose. Also, the recycled material can be sold. We use this recycled material for the manufacturing of many new products. So, ultimately recycling saves money.

The process of Recycling

The various materials that we recycle have to go through a process that refines and purifies them. Besides, different materials go through a different process and in this topic we will discuss the recycling process of various materials.

Paper- It is the most used material on the earth. Paper is made up of two materials water and wood. For recycling paper firstly they break it down in small pieces and dissolve it into water. After that, they add chemicals that filter out the ink and dirt from it. In addition after filtering the paper takes the form of a mush called the pulp and this pulp is later converted into clean paper.

Metals- The metals are first shredded into small pieces and then they were melted and after that remolded into new shapes.

Glass- The recycling of glass is the easier they just break it into pieces and then they melt it and recast them.

Plastic- They also follow the same process as plastic. But, the process of plastic recycling is a little bit complex because they have to sort out the different types of plastics. As there is a diverse variety of plastic with different properties.

How can we contribute to Recycling?

Almost everything that we use can be recycled whether it is household materials like paper, plastic, metal, glass, furniture, toys, artifacts, vehicles, etc. Besides, opt for things from the market that can easily be recycled. Also, try to use merchandise that is made up of recycled products.

To Sum it up, recycling is a small step by humans to [save the environment](#). But this small step is very effective in the long run. Also, before throwing away the waste we should check it to see if there is a recyclable product in it or not.

“ Recycling is important to our Environment.”



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ARTICLE : Film Review



TRUE STORY BEHIND ZACK SNYDER'S JUSTICE LEAGUE



ZACK SNYDER

The Snyder Cut version of *Justice League* was streamed on HBO Max on March 18th, ending years of questions, mysteries and controversies. And over at *Vanity Fair*, **Anthony Breznican** has an amazing story about **Zack Snyder** and the making of *Justice League* that finally answers some of those questions. There are so many bombshells in this story that I hardly know where to begin

But first and foremost, it finally centers the true human tragedy of the tale: the death by suicide of Snyder's 20-year-old daughter, autumn, which came in the middle of production. It was this event which, understandably, left Snyder and his wife, producer **Deborah Snyder**, without the spirit to battle with the studio over the final form of the film.

Breznican's story makes clear the very real pain that the Snyder family continues to feel over Autumn's death, and there are many heartbreaking details — for example, that **Leonard Cohen**'s "Hallelujah" was her favorite song, says Snyder, one of the reasons why it returns in *Justice League*



JOSS WHEDON

Back in March of 2017, news stories suggested that Snyder had handpicked **Joss Whedon** to finish the film after quitting to spend more time with his family. Today's story reveals that this is not factual, as many have guessed over the years.

It also makes it clear that even without Snyder's personal tragedy, Warner Bros. was already in a panic over the film.

Snyder has never seen The Whedon Cut — his wife, along with producer and friend **Christopher Nolan**, both advised him never to see it — and the film as it will be released on HBO Max is a tribute to Autumn. "Without her, this absolutely would not have happened," he told VF.

The Snyder Cut existed as a four-hour, black-and-white cut on Snyder's laptop — one without any VFX and music — and he would show it to “random people who stopped by, like our friends or whatever.”

But first and foremost, it finally centers the true human tragedy of the tale: the death by suicide of Snyder's 20-year-old daughter, autumn, which came in the middle of production. It was this event which, understandably, left Snyder and his wife, producer **Deborah Snyder**, without the spirit to battle with the studio over the final form of the film.



WB initially wanted to release just this laptop cut of the film, which Snyder firmly said no to for many reason including that it would give them an excuse to say it wasn't good to begin with. “I was like, No chance. The Snyder cut be a mythical unicorn for all time.”

- Then-DC Films heads **Jon Berg** and **Geoff Johns** were brought onto the set as watchdogs, but they didn't bother Snyder much because “they weren't that threatening. I just felt the ideas they did have, where they were trying to inject humor and stuff like that, it wasn't anything that was too outrageous.”

Although there is a lot to like about Snyder's take on *Justice League*, some of his ideas are....troubling, like a subplot where Batman falls in love with Lois that was — thank the maker — never filmed. That would have been a Martha moment for sure.



Snyder comes out firmly against the toxic fandom that sprang up around the #ReleaseTheSnyderCut movement. “I 100 percent think it’s wrong. I don’t think that anyone should be calling anyone anything. I’ve always tried to give people in the fandom attention who do good things.” Predictably, Zack Snyder truthers on Twitter are already complaining about a female film journalist who is quoted about their troll tactics, and moaning about “toxic bloggers,” proving that self awareness is not one of their top abilities.

Many of the main players in the saga are quoted — former DC head **Diane Nelson**, production head **Greg Silverman**, former DC Films co-president Berg, WB studio head **Toby Emmerich**, actor **Ray Fisher (cyborg)**. Among those who declined to comment: Whedon, Johns, and former studio head **Kevin Tsujihara**.

In what is already the headline across the internet, Snyder “has reshot the ending with **a hero cameo that will blow hard-core fans’ minds**” (Emphasis mine). Twitter has already got Green Lantern trending — and that would indeed be a bit of a mind blower. Human flesh devotee **Armie Hammer** was originally set to be the new Green Lantern, but given the times we live in and WB benching their only major Black superhero by firing Ray Fisher, can’t it be John Stewart? But note the “hard-core fans” line. We already know Martian Manhunter will appear, so I’ll leave it to the DC mythos experts here at The Beat to tease that one.

This article is definitely highly complementary to Zack Snyder, and if you had “in 2021 Joss Whedon will be an abusive asshole who should never darken our door again and Zack Snyder is a good guy” on your bingo card, you probably worked with either one of them.



Still, after reading this piece, the story of the Snyder's personal tragedy should remain the top story about the film — some of the HBO Max proceeds from the film will go to suicide prevention programs. It's hard not to see WB using his daughter's death in 2017 as a smokescreen for their replacing him as director as extremely troubling, although to be fair, it also helped Snyder avoid a lot of public controversy at a time he was grieving.

But it's also clear that had autumn not taken her life, the Snyder probably would have fought on, and the movie might have been very different — perhaps even with a different outcome at the box office. We'll never know.

Unknown for now, as well, is what is doubtless a riveting story about WB's own decisions and alarms over the movie. I've said it before and I'll say it again: When the story of Warner Bros.'s stops and starts in their quest for a unified superhero universe is finally told someday in a history book, so many jaws will drop, it'll register on the Richter scale.

The Snyder's justice league become popular also much difference can be find comparing to joss whedon cut. Snyder cut was the same timeline and whedon cut was another timeline. This movie was also watched by non DC fans, which was one of the best movies to them. Snydercut was fully dark and the whedon cut was very colourful. Snyder's movie all will be in dark, when whedon cut was released all fans does not like the movie due to there is full of colourful tone. This makes fans to dislike the movie, also there is no a character depth also no character development in whedon cut. But in Snyder cut, all the superheroes have depth and development. After snyder cut streamed all the fans get started to trend #restorethesnydercut now, snyder have planned snyderverse which contain man of steel 2, justice league 2 and 3 etc.

