



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

2021 JUNE MONTH NEWS LETTER



“DREAM TO ACHIEVE DARE TO CONQUER”

- Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam



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Name of the Staff: Dr.Venkatachalapathy.N

Designation: Principal

Topic: **An old age homes,
Are they Necessary on our Society?**

Now a day's one of the most frequent issues in the newspaper including unwanted parents being thrown to the streets. Recently the cases have been increasing, creating a sense of fear and trauma in the aged people.



Studies say that, most of the peoples are afraid to cross the age sixty, fearing heartless neglect from their children. They are thrown in to old age homes, Due to this, our aged parents who had given us love care and affection are suffering, mentally and physically.

Some young working people justify their action saying that they have provided good homes with all facilities for their aged parents. They argue that they have to work hard and look after themselves and their children too.

Filled with these thoughts, they often forget the fact that their children might do the same to them. As small children, they see and feel that parents are to be avoided after a certain period of time. A nation of their situation is being formed in there; mind and most probably even their parents end up in this cycle of ignorance. Thus cycle may continue causing pain and fear.

Therefore, it is we should consider our parents and so concern to them so that the new generation can seek and do what is right.

In survey, conducted it was found that about fifty lakhs people in the world try to avoid and ignore their parents and about thirty lakhs from this population send their old parents to old age homes.

A list of reason is provided for ignoring them and cases are increasing year after year.

They have contradictory opinions as the modern generation do not realize the importance of caring for their parents. The priority that the aged parents deserve usually escapes from their minds. M

Therefore, by sending your parents to old age homes you are doing a crime. It is against humanity. Your parents have done a lot of you and that was for your betterment. Thus, we have the responsibility to take good care of our parents, particularly in their extreme old age.



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Name of the Staff: S.Karpagam

Designation : KG Teacher

Topic : RHYMES



Everyone wants,
happiness.

No one wants,
pain.

But you can't have a
rainbow,
without a little
rain.

*Those children are very **smelly!** A*

*I wonder when they **wash!** B*

*They should get in the **bath!***

*Before someone says” **Oh gosh!**”*

- A “Rhyme scheme is a way of describing the pattern of end rhymes in a poem.
- Each new sound at the end of a line is given a letter, starting with ‘A’ then ‘B’ and so on.
- If an end sound repeats the end sound of an earlier line, it gets the same letter as the earlier line.

What is a Rhyme?

Rhymes are repeated, similar sounds that are used as literary tools. They can be used as mnemonic devices to help memorize or learn facts, as well as to entertain and engage young readers like in nursery Rhymes. While often associated with poetry, rhymes have been used in literature for centuries in ballads, songs, and even the Bible.

Types of Rhymes:

- ✚ The first is the **perfect Rhymes**, in which two words have the same sounds in every syllable. This is most common in words with fewer syllables, as it is easier to achieve.
- ✚ The next types are the **Syllabic rhyme**. In which the last syllables have similar sounds, but not necessary the same stressed vowel, like in “bitter” and “batter”.
- ✚ **Assonance or slant Rhymes** are words with the same vowel sounds like “tall” and “mall” and “core” and “care”

End Rhyme: rhymes with a word at the end of another line.

Rhyming words:

Rhyming words end with same letter which give them same sound.

Types of Rhymes in Songs

Perfect	Near	Identical
Internal	Assonance	Consonance

Why rhyme?What does rhyming lend poetry?

Pleasing to the ear.

Musicality

Humor

Deepen Meaning: Draws attention to certain words, highlighting them.

Strengthens form: When poetry is read aloud, a rhyme at the end of a verse can help the reader hear when the lines and thus better “hear” the shape of the poem.



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Name of the Staff: Faiza Farzana.M
Designation : KG Teacher
Topic : HEALTHY LIFE STYLE



Healthy Lifestyle for Students and Children

It is said that it is easy to learn and maintain bad habits but it is very difficult to switch them back. The issue of a healthy lifestyle is very serious but the people take it very lightly. Often, it is seen that the people take steps to improve their lifestyle but due to lack of determination quits in the midway.

Moreover, for a healthy lifestyle it is important that you take small and one-step at a time. Also, do not go overboard with it. Besides, this healthy lifestyle will help you in life in a lot of ways.

Habits That Keeps You Healthy

For keeping your body and mind healthy you have to follow certain rules that will help you achieve your goal. Besides, there are certain measures that will help you to stay healthy.

First of all, for being healthy you have to plan and follow a strict diet. This diet should contain all the essential minerals and vitamins required by the body. Also, eat only healthy food and avoid junk and heavily carbohydrate and fatty food.

In addition, wake up early in the morning because first of all, it's a healthy habit. Secondly, waking up early means you can get ready for your work early; spend some quality time with your family. Besides, this decides time for your sleep and sleep early because it de-stresses body.

Doing exercise regularly makes your body more active and it also releases the pent-up stress from the muscles.

Avoid the mobile- the biggest drawback of this generation is that they are obsessed with their mobile phones. Moreover, these phones cause many physical and mental problems for them. So, to avoid the negative effects of mobile the usage volume of them should be reduced.

Connecting with positive minds because the more you indulge with these people then less you will go to the negative side.



The things that should be avoided for a healthy lifestyle

We knew that there are several bad habits that affect our healthy lifestyle. These habits can cause much harm to not only to the body but to the society too.

In addition, these habits are also the cause of many evils of society. The major healthy lifestyle destroying habits are smoking, drinking, junk food, addiction, meal skipping, and overuse of pills.

All these activities severely damage body parts and organs which cannot be replaced easily. Besides, they not only cause physical damage but mental damage too.

Benefits of a Healthy Lifestyle

A healthy lifestyle has many benefits not only for the body but for the mind too. Also, if you follow a healthy lifestyle then you can reduce the risk of having cancer, heart disease, diabetes, obesity, and osteoporosis.



To sum it up, we can say that there are various benefits of living a healthy lifestyle. Also, a healthy lifestyle has many benefits to your social as well as personal life. Besides, it improves the relationships in the family. Most importantly, the person who lives a healthy lifestyle lives longer as compared to those who do not.

FAQs on Healthy Lifestyle

Q.1 Give some tips to live a healthy lifestyle.

A.1 Some tips for staying healthy are eating a balanced diet, maintain weight, having enough sleep, sleep early and wake up early, use mobile lesser, etc.

Q.2 What is good health?

A.2 Good health means freedom from sickness and diseases. It is a costly gift of nature to us for living a purposeful life. Also, good health means that we can do more work than our capacity without getting tired.



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Name of the Staff: Sangeetha.R
Designation : Primary Teacher
Topic : 4 FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF INDIA
EVERY STUDENT SHOULD KNOW

Right to Information (Article 19 (1a):

Right to Information (RTI) is an act of the Indian Parliament that makes the right to information a fundamental right for the citizens of India. This Right to Information was passed by Parliament on June 15, 2005, and came fully into force on October 12, 2005.

Under the RTI Act, any citizen of India can request information from any public authority and the authority will have to revert back at the earliest or within thirty days.

If the matter involving a petitioner's life and liberty, the information has to be provided within 48 hours.

Right to Equality (Article 14):

Right to Equality (Article 14) of the Indian constitution give equality before the law within the territory of India. This law is applicable to anybody and everybody who is inside the territory of India. This law is applicable to anybody and everybody who is inside the territory of India including an Indian citizen, corporations, and foreigners.

Right to Education (Article 21A):

Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the India Parliament which was made on August 4, 2009. This law describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21 (a) of the Indian Constitution.

RTE makes accessibility of education a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 and 14 and specifies minimum norms in elementary schools.

This law states that all private schools have to reserve 25 percent of seats to children (to be reimbursed by the state as part of the public-private partnership plan).

It also prohibits all unrecognised schools from practice and makes provisions for no donation or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission. The Act also provides that no child will be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education.

There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring them up to par with students of the same age.

Right to life (Article 21):

According to Article 21: “Protection of Life and Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.” This fundamental right is available to every person, citizens and foreigners alike.

The Right to life says that nobody, including the Government, has to authority to end your life. Under this law, it is mandatory for the Government to take appropriate measures to safeguard life by making laws to protect you.

Right to Life also makes it necessary for the govt to take appropriate steps to protect you if your life is at risk.

Public authorities should also consider your right to life when making decisions that might put you in danger or that affect your life expectancy.

If a member of a family dies in circumstances that involve the state, may have the right to an investigation.



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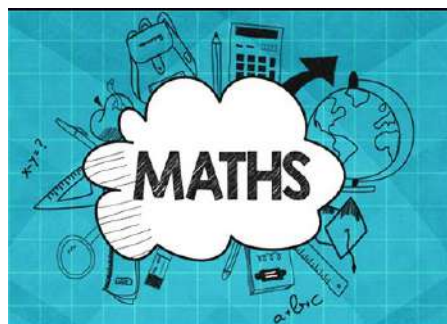
Name of the Staff: Gayathri.R
Designation: Primary Teacher
Topic: ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

Introduction

Arithmetic operations is a branch of mathematics, that involves the study of numbers, operation of numbers that are useful in all the other branches of mathematics. It basically comprises operations such as Addition, Subtraction,

Multiplication and Division. According to some people, maths is just the use of complicated formulas and calculations which won't be ever applied in real life. But, maths is the universal language which is applied in almost every aspect of life.

Yes! You read it right; basic mathematical concepts are followed all the time. You would be amazed to see the emerging of maths from unexpected situations.



These basic mathematical operations (+, -, ×, and ÷) we use in our everyday life.

Whether we need to calculate the annual budget or distribute something equally to

a number of people, for every such aspect of our life, we use arithmetic operations.

Basic Arithmetic Operations

The four basic arithmetic operations in Maths, for all real numbers, are:

Addition (Finding the Sum; '+')

Subtraction (Finding the difference; '-')

Multiplication (Finding the product; '×')

Division (Finding the quotient; '÷')

Addition Definition

The addition is a mathematical process of adding things together. The addition process is denoted by '+' sign. It involves combining two or more numbers into a single term. In addition process, the order does not matter. It means that the addition process is commutative. It can involve any type of number whether it be a real or complex number, fraction, or decimals.

Example: $4.13 + 3.87 = 8$

The addition of more than two numbers, values or terms is also known as a **summation of terms** and can involve n number of values.

Addition Rules

The following are the addition rules for integers:

Addition of two positive integers is a positive integer

Addition of two negative integers is a negative integer

While adding positive and negative integer, subtract the integers and use the sign of the largest integer number

Subtraction Definition

Subtraction operation gives the difference between two numbers. Subtraction is denoted by ‘-’ sign. It is almost similar to addition but is the conjugate of the second term. It is the inverse process of addition. The addition of the term with the negative term is known as subtraction. This process is mostly used to find how many are left when some things are taken away.

Example: $15 - 7$

The term can also be re-written as $15 + (-7)$

Adding terms we have, 8.

Read: Addition and Subtraction of Integers

Subtraction Rules

The following are the subtraction rules for integers:

If both the signs of the integers are positive, the answer will be the positive integer

If both the signs of the integers are negative, the answer will be the negative integer

If the signs of the integers are different, subtract the values, and take the sign from the largest integer value.

Multiplication Definition

Multiplication is known as repeated addition. It denoted by ‘ \times ’ or ‘ $*$ ’. It also combines with two or more values to result in one a single value. The multiplication process involves multiplicand, multiplier. The result of the multiplication of multiplicand and the multiplier is called the product.

Example: $2 \times 3 = 6$

Here, “2” is the multiplier, “3” is the multiplicand, and the result “6” is called the product.

Product of two numbers says ‘a’ and ‘b’ results in a single value term ‘ab,’ where a and b are the factors of the final value obtained.

Multiplication Rules

The following are the multiplication rules for the integers.

The product of two positive integers is a positive integer

The product of two negative integers is a positive integer

The product of positive and negative integer is a negative integer

Division Definition

The division is usually denoted by ' \div ' and is the inverse of multiplication. It constitutes two terms dividend and divisor, where the dividend is divided by the divisor to give a single term value. When the dividend is greater than the divisor, the result obtained is greater than 1, or else it would be less than 1.

Example: $4 \div 2 = 2$

Here, "4" is the dividend, "2" is the divisor, and the result "2" is called the quotient.

Read: Multiplication and Division of Integers

Division Rules

The following are the division rules for integers:

The division of two positive integers is a positive integer

The division of two negative number is a positive integer

The division of integers with different signs results in the negative integer.

Basic Arithmetic Properties

The basic arithmetic properties for real numbers are:

Commutative property

Associative property

Distributive property

Commutative Property

This property is applicable only for two arithmetic operations, i.e., addition and multiplication.

Conclusion

Possession of a sufficiently developed concept of the natural number and the skill to perform operations with numbers are necessary for man's practical and cultural activities. Therefore, arithmetic is part of a child's preschool education and a compulsory subject in the school curriculum. arithmetic operations are requisite chapter to do all of basic problems in our daily life.



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Name of the Staff: Sivasakthipriya.S

Designation : KG Teacher

Topic : **COLOURS AND ITS LOVABLE NATURE**

Yellow – You enjoy leaning and sharing knowledge with others and you love to express your individuality.

Green – you are loyal and very Frank with others and you consider your reputation very important.

Pink – All you want in life is unconditional love and to be accepted for whom you are by your peers.

Brown – You are a great friend, and you value a stable and simple life over material things.

Grey – You are cool and Composed and a very reliable person who tends to conform to keep the peace.

Purple – You are a Perfectionist who requires emotional security and a good humanitarian who helps those in needs.

Blue – You seek inner peace and absolute truth and you always try to think of others and their needs.

Orange – You love to be with people and socialize with them, as you want to be accepted and respected as a part of a group.

Red – You has drive and determination, and you prefer action. Physical fulfilment and risk-taking behaviours.

Black – You strive for power and control in life but are often artistic and intuitive and do not share well with others.

White – You are organized and very independent and you reply on logic to solve every problem.



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Name of the Staff: Narmatha
Designation : Primary Teacher
Topic : POETRY

Introduction:-

Poetry, literature that evokes a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.

Poetry:-

Poetry is a vast subject, as old as history and older, present wherever religion is present, possibly—under some definitions—the primal and primary form of languages themselves. The present article means only to describe in as general a way as possible certain properties of poetry and of poetic thought regarded as in some sense independent modes of the mind. Naturally, not every tradition nor every local or individual variation can be—or need be—included, but the article illustrates by examples of poetry ranging between nursery rhyme and epic. This article considers the difficulty or impossibility of defining poetry; man's nevertheless familiar acquaintance with it; the differences between poetry and prose; the idea of form in poetry; poetry as a mode of thought; and what little may be said in prose of the spirit of poetry

Definition of Poetry According to some Experts

1. John Keats : Poetry is an attempt to read the beautiful or sublime without the burden of imagining the logical or narrative thought process. He does not imply that poetry is illogical or lacks narration.
2. William Wordsworth : Poetry is the spontaneous overflow the powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility; the emotion is contemplated till, by a species of reaction, the tranquility gradually disappears, and an emotion, kindred to that which was the subject of contemplation, is gradually produced, and does itself actually exist in the mind.
3. Paul Valery : Poetry is an art based on language, but poetry has more general meaning that is difficult to define because it is less determine; poetry also expresses a certain state of mind.
4. Aristoteles : The existing fragments of Aristoteles' poet is describe three genres of poetry are the epic, the comic, the tragic and develop rules to distinguish the highest quality poetry is each genre, based on the underlying purposes of the genre.
5. Carol an duffy : A poem is the attire of feeling: the literary form where words seem tailor made from memory or desire
6. Lawrence Ferlinghetti, san francisco chronicle.
Poetry is a sofa full of blind singer who have put aside their cares. Poetry is the sound of summer in the rain of people laughing behind close shutters down a narrow street.
7. Robert pinky : Poetry ... is an ancient art or technology; older than computer, older than print, older than writing indeed, though some may find this surprising much older than prose. I presume that the technology of poetry, using the human body as its medium, evolved for specific uses; to hold thing in memory, both within and beyond the individual life span; to achieve intensity and sensuous appeal; to express feelings and ideas rapidly and memorably; to share those feelings and ideas with companions, and also with the dead and with those to come after us.
8. Anne Rouse : Poetry is about the intensity at the centre of the life, and about intricacy of expression without any appreciation of those, people are condemned to simplistic emotion and crude expression.
9. Frieda Hughes : Poetry is the way of communicating a vast array of thoughts and feeling by concentrating them into minimal, or even single points which describe a whole.
10. Hugh Maxton : Poetry is a fire, well blanked-down that it may warm survivor in the even colder night to come.

Conclusion:-.

“Poetry is emotion put into measure. The emotion must come by nature, but the measure can be acquired by art.”



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Student Name : S. Haridharan

Class : VI

Topic : STORY

THE FOUR SMART STUDENTS

One night four college students were out partying late night and didn't study for the test which was scheduled for the next day. In the morning they thought of a plan. They made themselves look dirty with grease and dirt. Then they went to the Dean and said they had gone out to a wedding last night and on their way back the tire of their car burst and they had to flush the car all the way back. So, they were in no condition to take the test.

The Dean thought for a minute and said they can have the retest, after 3 days. They thanked him and said they will "Be ready by that time"

On the third day, they appeared before the Dean. The Dean said that all four were required to sit in separate classrooms for the test. They all agreed as they had prepared well in the last 3 days.

The test consisted of only 2 questions with the total of 10 points:

1. Your name_____
2. Which tire burst?_____
 - a. Front left
 - b. Front Right
 - c. Back left
 - d. Back Right

Moral: Be Responsible else you too will learn lesson.



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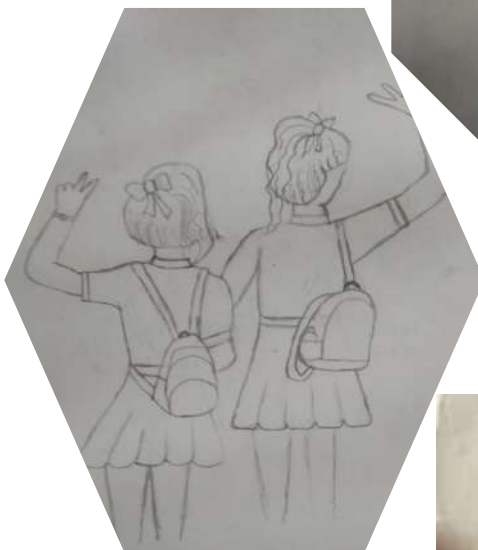
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Student Name : Akshaya.N

Class : VII

Topic : DRAWING





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Student Name : Reshma.B
Class : VIII
Topic : DRAWING





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Student Name : Srikrishna.K

Class : VI

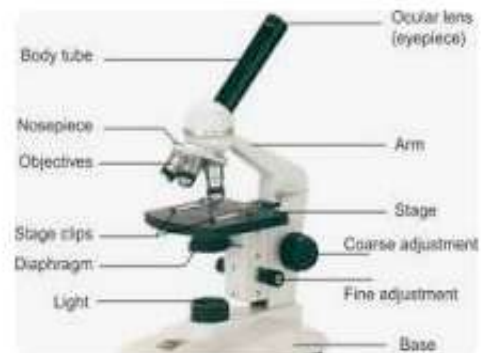
Topic : HIGH PERFORMANCE MICROSCOPES

A **microscope** is an instrument that can be used to observe small objects, even cells. The image of an object is magnified through at least one lens in the **microscope**. This lens bends light toward the eye and makes an object appear larger than it actually..

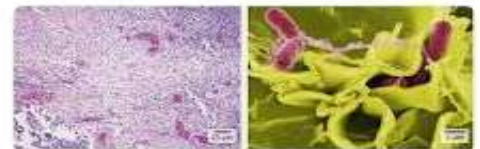
Types of Microscopes

- The light **microscope**. The **common** light **microscope** used in the laboratory is called a compound **microscope** because it contains **two types** of lenses that function to magnify an object.
- **Electron microscopy**

The **light microscope** is an instrument for visualizing fine detail of an object. It does this by creating a magnified image through the use of a series of glass lenses, which first focus a beam of **light** onto or through an object, and convex objective lenses to enlarge the image formed.



Electron microscopes differ from **light microscopes** in that they produce an image of a specimen by using a beam of **electrons** rather than a beam of **light**. **Electrons** have much a shorter wavelength than visible **light**, and this allows **electron microscopes** to produce higher-resolution images than standard **light microscopes**.



A light microscope can magnify things up to 2000x, but an electron microscope can magnify between 1 and 50 million times depending on which type you use!





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Student Name : Janani.V
Class : XII
Topic : ROLE OF MUSIC IN LIFE

What Role Does Music Play in Our Life?

In the course of history, music is the greatest creation of mankind. Creativity in the pure and undiluted form is the true definition of Music. Music is an important part of our life as it is a way of expressing our feelings as well as emotions.



Some people consider music as a way to escape from the pain of life. It gives you relief and allows you to reduce the stress. Music is a powerful therapy that will make you calm down and in the moment of joy, it will make you cheerful.

Furthermore, it develops the mind and boosts your self confidence. Music plays a more important role in our life than just being a source of entertainment.

Music makes us creative

As you have already read in the above paragraph that music is creativity in the purest form, so it can also be concluded that the music is key to creativity. It helps you in improving your mind vigorously by making it more artistic and ingenious. No matter, what the great invention is, it requires art, creativity and imagination that is fulfilled by Music.

There is also a proven fact that music has the potential to improve your listening as well as your understanding ability. When you hear a song, you try to understand its lyrics and try to make out what the singer wants to convey through his song. Understanding ability is enhanced, when a person listens to instrumental music and he uses his brain to understand the message, conveyed by the musician, without the use of words.

Music makes you express your emotion

When you play some instrument, then you usually play the music that reflects our thoughts or our emotions. This way your brain convey the thoughts with the medium of music, without speaking a word. When we try to understand the music, then as per a research, it makes our mind more creative.

Music makes learning more pleasant

Music is an extremely unique way to develop the capability of memorising. The best example to prove this sentence is, that you can easily learn songs rather than learning your syllabus. The reason behind learning a song quickly is that your mind enjoys music. Whatever your minds enjoy, it preserves it.

Thus, music is said to be a good option to learn new things quickly. In your primary classes, you might have learned poems first. Poems are being taught to children because they find them interesting and easy to learn and retain them in their mind. The music in the poems makes it more enjoyable. This is the only reason that you remember those poems throughout your life. These days, even the schools realize the importance of music, thus they are enhancing the methods of teaching by making it interesting with the help of music.

Music has the power to change the world. Along with the research that music conveys an emotion to its listener(s), it has also been shown that music can produce emotion in the listener(s). This view often causes debate because the emotion is produced within the listener, and is consequently hard to measure. In spite of controversy, studies have shown observable responses to elicited emotions, which reinforces the Emotivists' view that music does elicit real emotional responses.

Responses to elicited emotion

The structural features of music not only help convey an emotional message to the listener, but also may create emotion in the listener. These emotions can be completely new feelings or may be an extension of previous emotional events. Empirical research has shown how listeners can absorb the piece's expression as their own emotion, as well as invoke a unique response based on their



Basic emotions

In research on eliciting emotion, participants report personally feeling a certain emotion in response to hearing a musical piece. Researchers have investigated whether the same structures that conveyed a particular emotion could elicit it as well. The researchers presented excerpts of fast tempo, major mode music and slow tempo, minor tone music to participants; these musical structures were chosen because they are known to convey happiness and sadness respectively. Participants rated their own emotions with elevated levels of happiness after listening to music with structures that convey happiness and elevated sadness after music with structures that convey sadness. This evidence suggests that the same structures that convey emotions in music can also elicit those same emotions in the listener.

In light of this finding, there has been particular controversy about music eliciting negative emotions. Many argue that choosing to listen to music that elicits negative emotions like sadness would be paradoxical, as listeners would not willingly strive to induce sadness. However, purport that music does elicit negative emotions, and listeners knowingly choose to listen in order to feel sadness in an impersonal way, similar to a viewer's desire to watch a tragic film. The reasons why people sometimes listen to sad music when feeling sad has been explored by means of interviewing people about their motivations for doing so. As a result of this research it has indeed been found that people sometimes listen to sad music when feeling sad to intensify feelings of sadness. Other reasons for listening to sad music when feeling sad were; in order to retrieve memories, to feel closer to other people, for , to feel befriended by the music, to distract oneself, and for mood enhancement.

Researchers have also found an effect between one's familiarity with a piece of music and the emotions it elicits. In one study, half of participants were played twelve random musical excerpts one time, and rated their emotions after each piece. The other half of the participants listened to twelve random excerpts five times, and started their ratings on the third repetition. Findings showed that participants who listened to the excerpts five times rated their emotions with higher intensity than the participants who listened to them only once. This suggests that familiarity with a piece of music increases the emotions experienced by the listener.

Emotional memories and actions

Music may not only elicit new emotions, but connect listeners with other emotional sources. Music serves as a powerful cue to recall emotional memories back into awareness. Because music is such a pervasive part of social life, present in weddings, funerals and religious ceremonies, it brings back emotional memories that are often already associated with it. Music is also processed by the lower, sensory levels of the brain, making it impervious to later memory distortions. Therefore creating a strong connection between emotion and music within memory makes it easier to recall one when prompted by the other. Music can also tap into empathy, inducing emotions that are assumed to be felt by the performer or composer. Listeners can become sad because they recognize that those emotions must have been felt by the composer, much as the viewer of a play can empathize for the actors.

Listeners may also respond to emotional music through action. Throughout history music was composed to inspire people into specific action - to march, dance, sing or fight. Consequently, heightening the emotions in all these events. In fact, many people report being unable to sit still when certain rhythms are played, in some cases even engaging in subliminal

actions when physical manifestations should be suppressed. Examples of this can be seen in young children's spontaneous outbursts into motion upon hearing music, or exuberant expressions shown at concerts.

Brain Stem Reflex: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced by music because one or more fundamental acoustical characteristics of the music are taken by the brain stem to signal a potentially important and urgent event. All other things being equal, sounds that are sudden, loud, dissonant, or feature fast temporal patterns induce arousal or feelings of unpleasantness in listeners...Such responses reflect the impact of auditory sensations – music as sound in the most basic sense.'

Rhythmic Entrainment: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is evoked by a piece of music because a powerful, external rhythm in the music influences some internal bodily rhythm of the listener (e.g. heart rate), such that the latter rhythm adjusts toward and eventually 'locks in' to a common periodicity. The adjusted heart rate can then spread to other components of emotion such as feeling, through proprioceptive feedback. This may produce an increased level of arousal in the listener.'

Evaluative Conditioning: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced by a piece of music simply because this stimulus has been paired repeatedly with other positive or negative stimuli. Thus, for instance, a particular piece of music may have occurred repeatedly together in time with a specific event that always made you happy (e.g., meeting your best friend). Over time, through repeated pairings, the music will eventually come to evoke happiness even in the absence of the friendly interaction.'

Emotional Contagion: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced by a piece of music because the listener perceives the emotional expression of the music, and then "mimics" this expression internally, which by means of either peripheral feedback from muscles, or a more direct activation of the relevant emotional representations in the brain, leads to an induction of the same emotion.'

Visual Imagery: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced in a listener because he or she conjures up visual images (e.g., of a beautiful landscape) while listening to the music.'

Episodic memory: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced in a listener because the music evokes a memory of a particular event in the listener's life. This is sometimes referred to as the "Darling, they are playing our tune" phenomenon.'

Musical expectancy: 'This refers to a process whereby an emotion is induced in a listener because a specific feature of the music violates, delays, or confirms the listener's expectations about the continuation of the music.'



Musical expectancy

With regards to violations of expectation in music several interesting results have been found.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Ridha.L

Class : X

Class : NOVEL

THE MURDER OF ROGER ACKROYD

Agatha Christie



The Murder of Roger Ackroyd was written in 1926 by British writer Agatha Christie . It is the third novel to feature Hercule Poirot as the lead detective . Howard Haycraft has included this book in the list of the most influential crime novels ever written .

According to the storyline , Poirot retires to a village near the home of a friend , Roger Ackroyd , to pursue a project to perfect vegetable marrows . Soon after , Ackroyd is murdered and Poirot must come out of retirement to solve the case .

Characters :

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Hercule Poirot (Lead detective) | - Dr. James Sheppard (Murderer of Roger Ackroyd) |
| - Inspector Davis | - Inspector Raglan |
| - Colonel Melrose | - Roger Ackroyd (Victim of the murder) |
| - Mrs. Ferrars (Ackroyd's dead fiancé) | - Mrs. Cecil Ackroyd (Ackroyd's sister-in-law) |
| - Flora Ackroyd (Ackroyd's niece) | - Captain Ralph Paton (Flora's fiancé) |
| - Major Hector Blunt (Major game hunter) | - Geoffrey Raymond (Ackroyd's personal secretary) |
| - John Parker (Ackroyd's butler) | - Elizabeth Russell (Ackroyd's housekeeper) |
| - Ursula Bourne (Ackroyd's parlourmaid) | - Charles Kent (Russell's son) |
| Caroline Sheppard (Sheppard's sister) | - Mrs. Folliott (Ursula's sister) |
| - Mr. Hammond (Ackroyd's lawyer) | - Ship Steward (Sheppard's patient) |

Plot Summary :

In King's Abbot , wealthy widow Mrs . Ferrars unexpectedly commits suicide , which distresses her fiancé widower Roger Ackroyd . At dinner that evening in Ackroyd's home of Fernly Park , his guests include :

- | | |
|--|---|
| - His sister-in-law Mrs. Cecil Ackroyd | - Niece Flora Ackroyd |
| - Big-game hunter Major Blunt | - Ackroyd's personal secretary Geoffrey Raymond |
| - Dr . James Sheppard (invited earlier that day) | |

During dinner Flora announces her engagement to Ackroyd's stepson , Ralph Paton . After dinner, Ackroyd reveals to Sheppard in his study that Mrs. Ferrars had confided in him that she was being blackmailed over the murder of her husband . He then asks Sheppard to leave , wishing to read a letter from Mrs. Ferrars that arrives in the post , containing her suicide note . Once home , Sheppard receives a call and leaves for Fernly Park again , after informing his sister that Parker , Ackroyd's butler, has found Ackroyd murdered . But when Sheppard arrives at Fernly Park , Parker denies making such a call ; yet

he , Sheppard , Raymond and Blunt find Ackroyd dead in his study , stabbed to death with a weapon from his collection .

Hercule Poirot , living in the village , comes out of retirement at Flora's request . She does not believe Paton , despite him disappearing and police finding his footprints at the study's window . Poirot learns a few important facts on the case : all in the household , except for parlourmaid Ursula Bourne , have alibis for the murder ; while Raymond and Blunt heard Ackroyd talking to someone after Sheppard left , Flora was the last to see him that evening ; Sheppard met a stranger on his way home , at Fernly Park's gates ; Ackroyd met a representative of a dictaphone company a few days earlier ; Parker recalls seeing a chair that had been in an odd position in the study when the body was found , that has since returned to its original position ; the letter from Mrs. Ferrars has disappeared since the murder . Poirot asks Sheppard for the exact time he met the stranger . He later finds a goose quill and a scrap of starched cambric in the summer house , and a ring with the inscription 'From R' in the backyard .

Raymond and Mrs. Ackroyd later reveal that they are in debt , but Ackroyd's death will resolve this as they stood to gain from his will . Flora admits that she never saw her uncle after dinner ; she was taking money from his bedroom . Her revelation throws doubt on everyone's alibis , and leaves Raymond and Blunt as the last people to hear Ackroyd alive . Blunt reveals that he is secretly in love with Flora . Poirot calls a second meeting , adding Parker , the butler ; Miss Russell , the housekeeper ; and Ralph Paton , whom he had found . He reveals that the goose quill is a heroin holder belonging to Miss Russell's illegitimate son , the stranger whom Sheppard met on the night of the murder . He also informs everyone that Ursula secretly married Paton , as the ring he found was hers ; it was discarded after Paton chastised her for informing his uncle of this fact , which had led to the termination of her employment . Poirot then proceeds to inform all that he knows the killer's identity , confirmed by a telegram received during the meeting . He does not reveal the name , instead issues a warning to the killer . When Poirot is alone with Sheppard , he reveals that he knows him to be Ackroyd's killer .

Sheppard was Mrs. Ferrars' blackmailer and murdered Ackroyd to stop him from knowing this ; he suspected that her suicide note would mention this fact , so he took it after the murder . He then used a dictaphone Ackroyd had , to make it appear he was still alive when he departed , before looping back to the study window to plant Paton's footprints ; Poirot had noted an inconsistency in the time he mentioned for the meeting at the gates . As he wanted to be on the scene when Ackroyd's body was found , he asked a patient earlier in the day to call him sometime after the murder , so as to have an excuse for returning to Fernly Park . Poirot's telegram confirmed this . When no-one was around in the study , Sheppard removed the dictaphone , and returned the chair that concealed it from view to its original place . Poirot tells Sheppard that all of this would be reported to the police in the morning . Dr. Sheppard continues writing his report on Poirot's investigation (the novel itself) , admitting his guilt and wishing his account was that of Poirot's failure to solve Ackroyd's murder . The novel's epilogue serves as his suicide note .



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Nabhanya.V
Class : VIII
Topic : RATIONAL NUMBERS

Content

- Types of numbers
- Properties of rational numbers
- Additive identity
- multiplicative identity
- Additive inverse
- multiplicative inverse
- Representing rational numbers on number line
- Comparing rational numbers
- Rational numbers between two numbers

Types of numbers

1. Natural numbers

- Numbers starting from 1 are called natural numbers : 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, etc are natural numbers
- Smallest natural number is 1

2. Whole numbers

- Numbers starting from 0 are called whole numbers
- 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7 are whole numbers
- Whole numbers are $0 + \text{natural numbers}$
- Smallest whole number is 0

3. Integers

- Integers are positive + negative numbers + 0
- -2,-4,-8,7,0,2,5,-4 etc..... are integers..

4. Rational numbers

- It is denoted by $\frac{p}{q}$ { like fraction }
- $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{7}{9}$ etc..... are rational numbers
- We can write 0 as $\frac{0}{4}$

So, 0 is the rational number..

- ✓ All the natural number are whole numbers
- ✓ All the whole numbers are integers
- ✓ All the integers are rational numbers..

Properties	Formulae
Commutative property on addition	$a + b = b + a$
Commutative property on subtraction	$a - b = b - a$
Commutative property on multiplication	$a \times b = b \times a$
Commutative property on division	$a \div b = b \div a$

Properties of rational numbers

	$ax[b + c] = [ax\ b] + [a \times c]$
Associative property on addition	$a + [b + c] = [a + b] + c$
Associative property on subtraction	$a - [b - c] = [a - b] - c$
Associative property on multiplication	$ax\ [b \times c] = [ax\ b] \times c$
Associative property on division	$(a \div b) \div c = a \div (b \div c)$
Distributive property on addition	
Distributive property on subtraction	$ax[b - c] = [ax\ b] - [a \times c]$

Additive identity

- 0 is called additive identity
- $a + 0 = 0 + a = a$

multiplicative identity

- $a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$

Additive inverse

- negative of a number is called additive inverse
- for example $6 = -6$
 $2 = -2$

multiplicative inverse

- reciprocal of the number is called multiplicative inverse

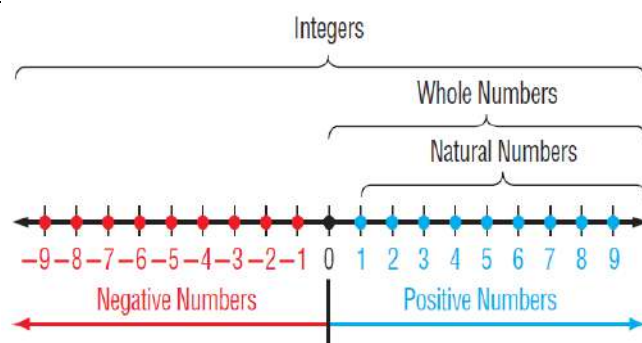
Closure property on addition	$a + b = c$
Closure property on subtraction	$a - b = c$
Closure property on multiplication	$a \times b = c$
Closure property on division	$a / b = c$

- for example $5 = \frac{1}{5}$

$$9 = \frac{1}{9}$$

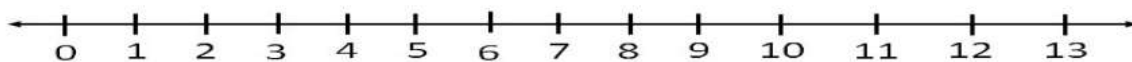
$$-6 = \frac{-1}{6}$$

Representing rational numbers on number line

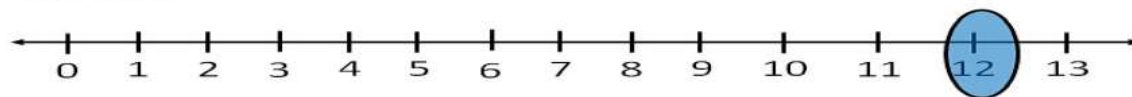


Represent 12 on number line.

Step 1: Make a line and mark number from 0 to 13.



Step 2: Mark 12.



Comparing rational numbers

Eg: $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$

Since we have the denominator same as 4

$$= \frac{2}{4} < \frac{3}{4}$$

1/2 & 2/3

First of all, we make denominator same

Common denominator = LCM of 2 & 3

$$= 2 \times 3$$

$$= 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2, 3 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

So,

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{3}{6} < \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < \frac{2}{3}$$

Find 3 Rational numbers between 1 & 2.

Since we need to find 3 rational numbers, multiply and divide by 4.

$$1 \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\& \quad 2 \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{4}$$

\therefore 3 rational numbers are $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$ & $\frac{7}{4}$



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Jumail
Class : XI
Topic : QUANTUM PHYSICS

What is quantum physics?

Put simply, it's the physics that explains how everything works: the best description we have of the nature of the particles that make up matter and the forces with which they interact.

Quantum physics underlies how atoms work, and so why chemistry and biology work as they do. You, me and the gatepost – at some level at least, we're all dancing to the quantum tune. If you want to explain how electrons move through a computer chip, how photons of light get turned to electrical current in a solar panel or amplify themselves in a laser, or even just how the sun keeps burning, you'll need to use quantum physics.

The difficulty – and, for physicists, the fun – starts here. To begin with, there's no single quantum theory. There's quantum mechanics, the basic mathematical framework that underpins it all, which was first developed in the 1920s by Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger and others. It characterises simple things such as how the position or momentum of a single particle or group of few particles changes over time.

But to understand how things work in the real world, quantum mechanics must be combined with other elements of physics – principally, Albert Einstein's special theory of relativity, which explains what happens when things move very fast – to create what are known as quantum field theories. Three different quantum field theories deal with three of the four fundamental forces by which matter interacts: electromagnetism, which explains how atoms hold together; the strong nuclear force, which explains the stability of the nucleus at the heart of the atom; and the weak nuclear force, which explains why some atoms undergo radioactive decay.

Over the past five decades or so these three theories have been brought together in a ramshackle coalition known as the “standard model” of particle physics. For all the impression that this model is slightly held together with sticky tape, it is the most accurately tested picture of matter's basic working that's ever been devised. Its crowning glory came in 2012 with the discovery of the Higgs boson, the particle that gives all other fundamental particles their mass, whose existence was predicted on the basis of quantum field theories as far back as 1964.

Conventional quantum field theories work well in describing the results of experiments at high-energy particle smashers such as CERN's Large Hadron Collider, where the Higgs was discovered, which probe matter at its smallest scales. But if you want to understand how things work in many

less esoteric situations – how electrons move or don't move through a solid material and so make a material a metal, an insulator or a semiconductor, for example – things get even more complex.

The billions upon billions of interactions in these crowded environments require the development of “effective field theories” that gloss over some of the gory details. The difficulty in constructing such theories is why many important questions in solid-state physics remain unresolved – for instance why at low temperatures some materials are superconductors that allow current without electrical resistance, and why we can't get this trick to work at room temperature.

But beneath all these practical problems lies a huge quantum mystery. At a basic level, quantum physics predicts very strange things about how matter works that are completely at odds with how things seem to work in the real world.

Quantum particles can behave like particles, located in a single place; or they can act like waves, distributed all over space or in several places at once. How they appear seems to depend on how we choose to measure them, and before we measure they seem to have no definite properties at all – leading us to a fundamental conundrum about the nature of basic reality.

This fuzziness leads to apparent paradoxes such as Schrödinger's cat, in which thanks to an uncertain quantum process a cat is left dead and alive at the same time. But that's not all. Quantum particles also seem to be able to affect each other instantaneously even when they are far away from each other. This truly bamboozling phenomenon is known as entanglement, or, in a phrase coined by Einstein (a great critic of quantum theory), “spooky action at a distance”. Such quantum powers are completely foreign to us, yet are the basis of emerging technologies such as ultra-secure quantum cryptography and ultra-powerful quantum computing.

But as to what it all means, no one knows. Some people think we must just accept that quantum physics explains the material world in terms we find impossible to square with our experience in the larger, “classical” world. Others think there must be some better, more intuitive theory out there that we've yet to discover.

In all this, there are several elephants in the room. For a start, there's a fourth fundamental force of nature that so far quantum theory has been unable to explain. Gravity remains the territory of Einstein's general theory of relativity, a firmly non-quantum theory that doesn't even involve particles. Intensive efforts over decades to bring gravity under the quantum umbrella and so explain all of fundamental physics within one “theory of everything” have come to nothing.

Meanwhile cosmological measurements indicate that over 95 per cent of the universe consists of dark matter and dark energy, stuffs for which we currently have no explanation within the standard model, and conundrums such as the extent of the role of quantum physics in the messy workings of life remain unexplained. The world is at some level quantum – but whether quantum physics is the last word about the world remains an open question. *Richard Webb*



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Muhisina Parveen

Class : XII

Topic : PENCIL ART





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Inbanilavan
Class : VII
Topic : FATHER OF ENGLISH LITERATURE



The great **Gefforey Chaucer**

Gefforey Chaucer, was the first and best English poet writer, whose best known work is "***The canterbury Tales***".

Gefforey Chaucer was born between 1340 and 1345, probably in London. His father was a prosperous wine merchant. We do not know any details of his early life and his education.

In 1357, he was a page to Elizabeth, countess of ulster, wife of Edward III's third son. Chaucer was captured by the French during the Brittany expedition of 1359, but was ransomed by the king. Edward III, later send him on diplomatic mission to France, Genoa and Florence. His travels exposed him to the work of authors such as Dente, Boccaccio and Forissart.

Around, 1366 Chaucer married Philippa Roet , a lady-in-waiting in the queen's household. They are thought had have three or four children. Philippa's sister, Katherine swynford, later became the third wife of John of Gaunt, the king's fourth son and Chaucer's Patron.

In 1374, Chaucer was appointed comptroller of the lucrative London customs. In 1386 he was elected member of parliament of Kent, and he also served the justice of peace. In, 1389 he was made clerk of king works, overseeing the royal building projects. He held a number of other royal ports, serving both Edward III, and his successor Richard II.

Chaucer's first major work was the '***The Book of Duchess***', an elegy for the first wife of his Parton John of Gaunt. Other works include the '***Parliament of Foules***', '***The Legend of Good Women***', and '***Troilus and Criseyde***'. In 1387, he began his most famous work, '***The Canterbury Tales***', in which a diverse group of people recount stories to pass the time on Pilgrimage to Canterbury.

Chaucer disappears from the historic record in 1400, and, and is trough to have died soon after. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Padma Priya.J
Class : X
Topic : BOOK REVIEW ON "WINGS OF FIRE"

INTRODUCTION :

- APJ Abdul Kalam is a renowned Indian scientist who went on to become 11th President of India (2002-2007). He is very well known across India and is a recipient of India's three highest civilian awards – *Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna*.

Wings of Fire is an autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam written jointly by Arun Tiwari and Abdul Kalam. It covers Kalam's life before he became president of India and in 2013 another autobiography titled "My Journey: Transforming Dreams into Actions" was released.

BOOK REVIEW :

WINGS OF FIRE WRITTEN BY APJ. ABDUL KALAM

- Wings of Fire is an autography of APJ Abdul Kalam covering his early life and his work in Indian space research and missile programs. It is the story of a boy from a humble background who went on to become a key player in Indian space research/Indian missile programs and later became the president of India. The book has been very popular in India and has been translated into multiple languages. I recently picked up a copy and read it in a couple of days. It was very engaging initially, but tended to drag a bit towards the end with lot of technical details and procedural information of his space research and missile projects.

- I loved the initial chapters of Wings of Fire since it gives a vivid picture of our country during 1930 – 1950s. Kalam was born in Rameswaram, a southern religious town in Tamilnadu. The initial chapters provides an interesting glimpse of religious harmony which existed before India's partition.

The famous Shiva temple, which made Rameswaram so sacred to pilgrims , was about a ten-minute walk from our house. Our locality was predominantly Muslim, but there were quite a few Hindu families too, living amicably with their Muslim neighbours.

The high priest of Rameswaram temple, Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry, was a very close friend of my father's. One of the most vivid memories of my early childhood is of the two men, each in his traditional attire, discussing spiritual matters.

Kalam in younger years wanted to be an officer in air force, however he couldn't clear the interview. He met Swami Sivananda after this failure and I found his words to Kalam interesting and in a way prophetic,

"Accept your destiny and go ahead with your life. You are not destined to become an Air Force pilot. What you are destined to become is not revealed now but it is predetermined. Forget this failure, as it was essential to lead you to your destined path. Search, instead, for the true purpose of your existence. Become one with yourself, my son! Surrender yourself to the wish of God.

- In the book we learn how Kalam started his career in Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) and was involved in the design of a hovercraft. Later he moved to Indian Space Research which was the brain child of Vikram Sarabhai. In 1963, Kalam went to NASA facility in Maryland(USA) as part of a training program on sounding rocket launching techniques. There he came across a painting which depicted Tipu Sultan's rocket warfare against the British,

- The book covers a lot of "behind the scene" information and technical details about India's satellite and missile program (SLV-3, Prithvi, Agni, Thirusul, Akash and Nag). This might interest technically inclined readers but is sure to put off readers who bought the book to get to know Kalam or to know his principles/ideas. Space and missile programs are huge complex projects and managing them is extremely challenging. The book does give a glimpse of the participatory management technique adopted by Kalam, but at the same time it doesn't go into details.

Wings of fire covers Kalam's personal life only briefly which is strange for an autobiography. For example, we don't know why he decided to remain single or his activities outside space research (even though we can conclude in the end that he was married to science and technology).

- Through Wings of Fire, we come across some brilliant people who worked behind Indian space research such as Vikram Sarabhai and Dr. Brahm Prakash. The book also contains about 24 photos and I found the ones from the early days of Indian space program very interesting. This alone is worth the price of the book!

One of the things that stands out throughout the book is Kalam's positive thinking. He held many high ranking positions in various organizations. Yet in the book he rarely mentions anything about lethargy/corruption of bureaucracy or politicians. The secret to his success seems to be his ability to ignore negative things around him. The book also gives a clue to his popularity in India.

*Kalam is a simple, Secular,
inspiring humanitarian*



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Chinmayi. S.S

Class : VI

Topic : DRAWING





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : R.Dinesh
Class : VII
Topic : DRAWING





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Kishore Kumar.S
Class : X
Topic : Natural Resources



Natural resources are [resources](#) that exist without any actions of humankind. This includes the sources of valued characteristics such as commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest and cultural value. On [Earth](#), it includes [sunlight](#), [atmosphere](#), [water](#), [land](#), all [minerals](#) along with all [vegetation](#), and animal life.^{[1][failed verification]}^{[2][3][4]} Natural resources can be part of our [natural heritage](#) or protected in [nature reserves](#).

Particular areas (such as [the rainforest in Fatu-Hiva](#)) often feature [biodiversity](#) and [geodiversity](#) in their ecosystems. Natural resources may be classified in different ways. Natural resources are materials and components (something that can be used) that can be found within the environment. Every man-made product is composed of natural resources (at its fundamental level). A **natural resource** may exist as a separate entity such as fresh water, [air](#), as well as any living organism such as a fish, or it may exist in an alternate form that must be processed to obtain the resource such as [metal ores](#), [rare-earth elements](#), [petroleum](#), and most forms of [energy](#).

On the basis of origin, natural resources may be divided into two types:

[Biotic](#) — Biotic resources are obtained from the [biosphere](#) (living and organic material), such as [forests](#) and [animals](#), and the materials that can be obtained from them. [Fossil fuels](#) such as [coal](#) and [petroleum](#) are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

[Abiotic](#) – Abiotic resources are those that come from non-living, non-organic material. Examples of abiotic resources include [land](#), fresh [water](#), [air](#), [rare-earth elements](#), and heavy metals including [ores](#), such as [gold](#), [iron](#), [copper](#), [silver](#), etc.

Considering their **stage of development**, natural resources may be referred to in the following ways:

Potential resources — Potential resources are those that may be used in the future—for example, [petroleum](#) in sedimentary rocks that, until drilled out and put to use remains a *potential* resource

Actual resources — Those resources that have been surveyed, quantified and qualified, and are currently used in development, such as [wood processing](#), and are typically dependent on technology

Reserve resources — The part of an actual resource that can be developed profitably in the future

Stock resources — Those that have been surveyed, but cannot be used due to lack of technology—for example, [hydrogen](#)

On the **basis of recovery rate**, natural resources can be categorized as follows:

[Renewable resources](#) — Renewable resources can be replenished naturally. Some of these resources, like sunlight, air, wind, water, etc. are continuously available and their quantities are not noticeably affected by human consumption. Though many renewable resources do not have such a rapid recovery rate, these resources are susceptible to depletion by over-use. Resources from a human use perspective are classified as renewable so long as the rate of replenishment/recovery exceeds that of the rate of consumption. They replenish easily compared to non-renewable resources.

[Non-renewable resources](#) – Non-renewable resources either form slowly or do not naturally form in the environment. Minerals are the most common resource included in this category. From the human perspective, resources are non-renewable when their rate of consumption exceeds the rate of replenishment/recovery; a good example of this are fossil fuels, which are in this category because their rate of formation is extremely slow (potentially millions of years), meaning they are considered non-renewable. Some resources naturally deplete in amount without human interference, the most notable of these being radio-active elements such as uranium, which naturally decay into heavy metals. Of these, the metallic minerals can be re-used by recycling them,^[5] but coal and petroleum cannot be [recycled](#).^[6] Once they are completely used they take millions of years to replenish.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Aswin.K.N

Class : X

Topic : NASA ASTROPHYSICS NASA ASTROPHYSICS



In the Science Mission Directorate (SMD), the Astrophysics division studies the universe. The science goals of the SMD Astrophysics Division are breathtaking: we seek to understand the universe and our place in it. We are starting to investigate the very moment of creation of the universe and are close to learning the full history of stars and galaxies. We are discovering how planetary systems form and how environments hospitable for life develop. And we will search for the signature of life on other worlds, perhaps to learn that we are not alone.

NASA's goal in Astrophysics is to "Discover how the universe works, explore how it began and evolved, and search for life on planets around other stars." Three broad scientific questions emanate from these goals.

- How does the universe work? – Probe the origin and destiny of our universe, including the nature of black holes, dark energy, dark matter and gravity.
- How did we get here? – Explore the origin and evolution of the galaxies, stars and planets that make up our universe.
- Are we alone? – Discover and study planets around other stars, and explore whether they could harbor life.

The National Academies have started work on the 2020 Decadal Survey on Astronomy and Astrophysics. Please visit the "2020 Decadal Planning" page for additional information about survey.

Current Programs

Astrophysics comprises of three focused and two cross-cutting programs. These focused programs provide an intellectual framework for advancing science and conducting strategic planning. They include:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| •Physics of the Cosmos | •Astrophysics Explorer Program |
| Astrophysics Research | Current Missions |
| •Cosmic Origins | •Exoplanet |

Exploration

The Astrophysics current missions include three of the Great Observatories originally planned in the 1980s and launched over the past 28 years. The current suite of operational Great Observatories include the Hubble Space Telescope and the Chandra X-ray Observatory. Additionally, the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope explores the high-energy end of the spectrum. Innovative Explorer missions, such as the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory, NuSTAR, TESS, as well as Mission of Opportunity NICER, complement the Astrophysics strategic missions. SOFIA, an airborne observatory for infrared astronomy, is in its extended mission phase. All of the missions together account for much of humanity's accumulated knowledge of the heavens. Many of these missions have achieved their prime science goals, but continue to produce spectacular results in their extended operations.

NASA-funded investigators also participate in observations, data analysis and developed instruments for the astrophysics missions of our international partners, including ESA's XMM-Newton.

Near Future

The near future will be dominated by several missions. Currently in development, with especially broad scientific utility, is the James Webb Space Telescope. Also in work are detectors for ESA's Euclid mission and hardware for JAXA's XRISM (X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy) to provide breakthroughs in the study of structure formation of the universe, outflows from galaxy nuclei, and dark matter.

Completing the missions in development, supporting the operational missions, and funding the research and analysis programs will consume most of the Astrophysics Division resources.

In February 2016, NASA formally started the top Astro2010 decadal recommendation, the Wide Field Infrared Survey Telescope (WFIRST). In spring of 2020, WFIRST was renamed the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope. Roman will aid researchers in their efforts to unravel the secrets of dark energy and dark matter, and explore the evolution of the cosmos. It will also discover new worlds outside our solar system and advance the search for worlds that could be suitable for life.

In January 2017, NASA selected the new Small Explorer (SMEX) mission IXPE (Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer) which uses the polarization state of light from astrophysical sources to provide insight into our understanding of X-ray production in objects such as neutron stars and pulsar wind nebulae, as well as stellar and supermassive black holes.

In March 2017, NASA selected the Explorer Mission of Opportunity GUSTO (Galactic/Extragalactic ULDB Spectroscopic Terahertz Observatory) to measure emissions from the interstellar medium to help scientists determine the life cycle of interstellar gas in our Milky Way, witness the formation and destruction of star-forming clouds, and understand the dynamics and gas flow in the vicinity of the center of our galaxy.

The Future

Since the 2001 decadal survey, the way the universe is viewed has changed dramatically. More than 3800 planets have been discovered orbiting distant stars. Black holes are now known to be present at the center of most galaxies, including the Milky Way galaxy. The age, size and shape of the universe have been mapped based on the primordial radiation left by the big bang. And it has been learned that most of the matter in the universe is dark and invisible, and the universe is not only expanding, but accelerating in an unexpected way.

For the long term future, the Astrophysics goals will be guided based on the results of the 2010 Decadal survey New Worlds, New Horizons in Astronomy and Astrophysics. The priority science objectives chosen by the survey committee include: searching for the first stars, galaxies, and black holes; seeking nearby habitable planets; and advancing understanding of the fundamental physics of the universe. In 2016 the New Worlds, New Horizons: A Midterm Assessment was released.

In 2012 the Astrophysics Implementation Plan was released which describes the activities currently being undertaken in response to the decadal survey recommendations within the current budgetary constraints. The plan was updated in 2014, 2016, and most recently in 2018.

The Astrophysics roadmap Enduring Quests, Daring Visions was developed by a task force of the Astrophysics Subcommittee (APS) in 2013. The Roadmap presents a 30-year vision for astrophysics using the most recent decadal survey as the starting.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Rohine
Class : VIII
Topic : IDIOMS

1. To add fuel to fire (to give another cause for anger)
Sahil is already in a bad mood. why are you adding fuel to fire by teasing him?
2. To avail oneself of (to take advantage)
You must always avail yourself of any good opportunity.
3. To blow one's own trumpet (to praise one's own self)
Subhash always blows his own trumpet.
4. To bury the hatchet (to leave enmity)
Sunil and manoj have buried the hatchet and become friends again.
5. To bring to light (to reveal)
The thief's arrest has brought many new facts to light.
6. To cut a sorry figure (to create a bad impression)
Paramjeet could not prepare for the test .so he had to cut a sorry figure in front of his parents.
7. To turn a deaf ear to (to ignore)
It is wise to turn a deaf ear to his pieces of advice.
8. To end in smoke (to come to nothing)
All his efforts to join the air force ended in smoke.
9. To keep an eye on (to keep a watch)
The examiners are keeping an eye on the activities of students.
10. To find fault with (to blame)
Why do you always try to find fault with others?

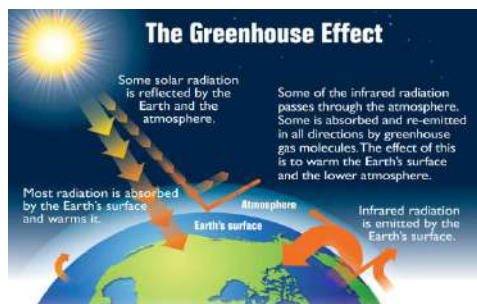


OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Charulatha.N
Class : IX
Topic : GREEN HOUSE EFFECT



Greenhouse effect, a warming of Earth's surface and troposphere (the lowest layer of the atmosphere) caused by the presence of water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and certain other gases in the air. Of those gases, known as greenhouse gases, water vapour has the lathe greenhouse effect on Earth. Some incoming sunlight is reflected by Earth's atmosphere and surface, but most is absorbed by the surface, which is warmed. Infrared (IR) radiation is then emitted from the surface. Some IR radiation escapes to space, but some is absorbed by the atmosphere's greenhouse gases (especially water vapour, carbon dioxide, and methane) and reradiated in all directions, some to space and some back toward the surface, where it further warms the surface and the lower atmosphere.

The atmosphere allows most of the visible light from the Sun to pass through and reach Earth's surface. As Earth's surface is heated by sunlight, it radiates part of this energy back toward space as infrared radiation. This radiation, unlike visible light, tends to be absorbed by the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, raising its temperature. The heated atmosphere in turn radiates infrared radiation back toward Earth's surface. (Despite its name, the greenhouse effect is different from the warming in a greenhouse, where panes of glass transmit visible sunlight but hold heat inside the building by trapping warmed air.

Without the heating caused by the greenhouse effect, Earth's average surface temperature would be only about -18°C (0°F). On Venus the very high concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere causes an extreme greenhouse effect resulting in surface temperatures as high as 450°C (840°F). Although the greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring phenomenon, it is possible that the effect could be intensified by the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere as the result of human activity. From the beginning of the Industrial Revolution through the end of the 20th century, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increased by roughly 30 percent and

The amount of methane more than doubled. A number of scientists have predicted that human-related increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases could lead by the end of the 21st century to an increase in the global average temperature of $3-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($5.4-7.2^{\circ}\text{F}$) relative to the 1986–2005 average. This global warming could alter Earth's climates and thereby produce new patterns and extremes of drought and rainfall and possibly disrupt food production in certain regions.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

This article was most recently revised and updated by John P. Rafferty, Editor.

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Home

Politics, Law & Government

International Relations

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

international conference [1992]

WRITTEN BY : The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

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See Article History

Alternative Titles: Earth Summit, UNCED

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), byname Earth Summit, conference held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 3–14, 1992), to reconcile worldwide economic development with protection of the environment. The Earth Summit was the largest gathering of world leaders as of 1992, with 117 heads of state and representatives of 178 nations in all attending. By means of treaties and other documents signed at the conference, most of the world's nations nominally committed themselves to the pursuit of economic development in ways that would protect the Earth's environment and non renewable resources.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

President of Mexico Carlos Salinas de Gortari speaking at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 3, 1992.

Michos Tzovaras/UN Photo

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

QUICK FACTS

DATE : June 3, 1992 - June 14, 1992

LOCATION : Brazil

Rio de Janeiro

RELATED TOPICS : Climate change, Conservation Economic development, Global warming United Nations

DID YOU KNOW?

The U.S. Republican Party's 2012 platform described Agenda 21 as "erosive of American sovereignty."

Conspiracy theorists have claimed that the UN plans to force suburban Americans into urban areas and to mandate contraception to control the population. Despite claims that the UN wields central powers to control human life on Earth through Agenda 21, there is nothing in the Agenda to this effect nor any evidence of this control in practice. The main documents agreed upon at the Earth Summit are as follows. The Convention on Biological Diversity is a binding treaty requiring nations to take inventories of their plants and wild animals and protect their endangered species. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), or Global Warming Convention, is a binding treaty that requires nations to reduce their emission of carbon dioxide, methane, and other "greenhouse" gases thought to be responsible for global warming; the treaty stopped short of setting binding targets for emission reductions, however. Such targets were eventually established in an amendment to the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol (1997), which was superceded by the Paris Agreement on climate change (2015). The Declaration on Environment and Development, or Rio Declaration, laid down 27 broad, nonbinding principles for environmentally sound development. Agenda 21 outlined global strategies for cleaning up the environment and encouraging environmentally sound development. The Statement of Principles on Forests, aimed at preserving the world's rapidly vanishing tropical rainforests, is a nonbinding statement recommending that nations monitor and assess the impact of development on their forest resources and take steps to limit the damage done to them.

BRITANNICA EXPLORES

EARTH'S TO-DO LIST

Human action has triggered a vast cascade of environmental problems that now threaten the continued ability of both natural and human systems to flourish. Solving the critical environmental problems of global warming, water scarcity, pollution, and biodiversity loss are perhaps the greatest challenges of the 21st century. Will we rise to meet them?

The Earth Summit was hampered by disputes between the wealthy industrialized nations of the North (i.e., western Europe and North America) and the poorer developing countries of the South (i.e., Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, and parts of Asia). In general, the countries of the South were reluctant to hamper their economic growth with the environmental restrictions urged upon them by the North unless they received increased Northern financial aid, which they claimed would help make environmentally sound growth possible.

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

This article was most recently revised and updated by Brian Duignan, Senior Editor.

Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

changes in global average surface temperature and sea level and Northern Hemisphere snow cover

global warming: The UN Framework Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

It was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June.....

Jeremy Bentham

international law: Protection of the environment...which was issued by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, enjoined states to..... United Nations General Assembly

United Nations: The environment International conferences, such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the.....

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OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Chandru @ Chandrasekar

Class : VIII

Topic : Social Assisanment



CONCEPT OF ENERGY

The ability to do some sort of work



FOOD

FROM WHERE YOU GET ENERGY?



ELECTRICAL ENERGY



PETROL



OIL

FOSSILE FUELS

The remains of million-years

Old-Plant-Life Old-Animal-Life

COAL

OIL

GAS

FOSSILE FUELS

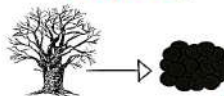
The remains of million-years

Old-Plant-Life Old-Animal-Life

COAL

OIL

GAS



WE CAN GENERATE ELECTRICITY

BY BURNING COAL IN THERMAL POWER PLANT

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY

2 Sources of Energy

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

The energy sources which are continuously replenished by natural process.



NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

The energy sources which are not very common these days.



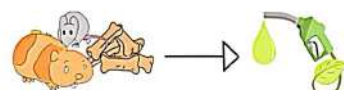
COAL

OIL

GAS



Most Abundant
Burning Coal results in
POLLUTION



Energy Products
Jet Fuels
Heating Oil

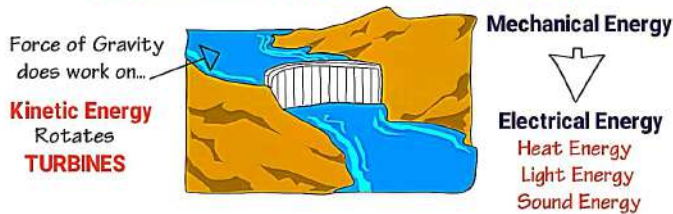
**PREFERRED
SOURCE**

By Products
Easy to Transport
Domestic Use

CNG

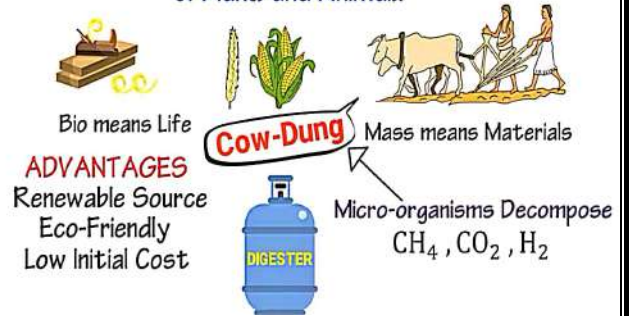
HYDRO-POWER PLANT

The energy generation using the Gravitational Potential Energy of Water



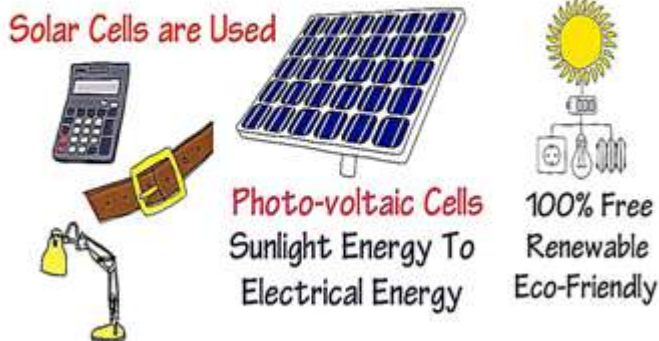
BIOMASS ENERGY

Energy obtained from organic materials of Plants and Animals.



SOLAR ENERGY

The energy obtained directly from the Sunlight



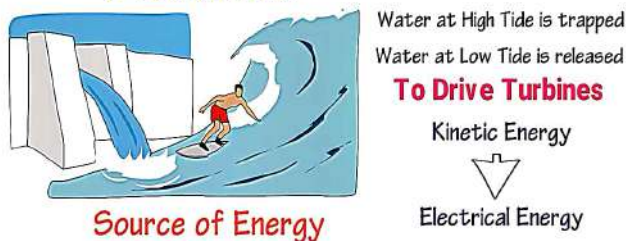
WIND ENERGY

The energy generation using Kinetic Energy of Wind



TIDAL ENERGY

The Gravitational Force of the Moon give rise to Tides in the Sea.



GEO-THERMAL ENERGY

The Heat Energy extracted from inside the Earth in the form of Hot Water or Steam



NUCLEAR ENERGY

Energy is generated by Nuclear Reactions

Nuclear Fission

Uranium → **Small Pieces**

Enough Energy is Produced
Heat and Radiations



Small amount of fuels
Large Energy

Water is Boiled → Run Turbines

ELECTRICITY

Cause Catastrophic Damage

GOOD SOURCE OF ENERGY?

1. Do large amount of work per unit volume
2. Easy to Store and Transport
3. Should be easily Accessible
4. Eco-Friendly
5. Should be Cheap and Economical

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Used for Unlimited Period
Eco-Friendly
Doesn't Pollute
 SO_2, NO_2
Solar Energy

NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY

Used for Limited Periods
Produce Pollutants
 SO_2, NO_2
Coal, Oil



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Pallavi
Class : IX
Topic : HEALTH AND FITNESS

Good health is a boon to your body. It helps you physically and mentally. Good health can be maintained by doing regular exercise and maintaining a well-balanced diet. It is imperative to eat proper meals at the appropriate time. The key source of being happy is fit and healthy. It helps us to perform our daily chores properly without being lazy or dull. Regular exercise, a proper routine diet, and peace of mind can help one attain good health and fitness. The maintenance of being fit and healthy requires regular physical exercise with a balanced diet. It is very necessary for all to maintain order to be fit, healthy, and fearless of diseases.

As said "Respect your body, it's the only one you get." One should always prioritize his or her health. The word health implies the state of being free from illness and gives the idea of being well. Health and Fitness both go hand in hand. Being healthy has a lot of advantages, and there are ways of being healthy and fit in simple terms being healthy and fit means taking good care of the body. A healthy mind endures only in a fit and healthy body. A happy mind and a fit body help you maintain the energy to achieve success in life. All of us must aim high to achieve wholesome health.

We live in a world where our life is stressful. We have to go to schools, prepare for exams, tuitions, etc. And for maintaining this daily routine, we need a healthy mind and focused mind. As time goes on, we have changed, our lifestyle has changed, and we are more prone to eating junk rather than eating healthy home food.

Unhealthy eating can be harmful and can lead to different illnesses. We should eat good nutritious food which is rich in proteins and vitamins. It will help in body growth, give energy, and boost our immune system. Healthy food habits help in preventing various illnesses. Having organic or food containing fiber helps in cleaning the inner body. Pulses fruits, Vegetables should be a daily diet for a healthy body. Daily exercises are also essential. Playing various outdoor games helps the body to maintain fitness. Regular morning walk keep us fresh as well as fit. Drinking water is also an important part of having a fit and healthy body.

Most people often make mistakes by skipping meals or by doing excessive exercise in order to lose weight. Eating medicines, a cup of soup, or just one meal in a day will not help maintain a healthy body. It will slow down your metabolism and lead to gaining more weight, which will make you feel tired and stressed. An Unhealthy and unfit lifestyle also results in premature death. Obesity and lack of physical fitness set the stage for diabetes, heart disease, and other serious health problems.

It is very important to eat proper meals at the appropriate time. We can even get help from a dietitian or a nutritionist who can help us with the adequate quantity of food we should intake in our everyday routine. They can assess, diagnose, recommend, and treat various medical diagnoses and dietary problems primarily on one-on-one. This will help us to maintain our body fit and healthy.

Green leafy vegetables should be eaten. A balanced diet is vital. A proper quantity of fiber, protein, and vitamin should be taken, and we should do regular fitness workout. Regular exercises are essential as it helps to boost up your energy to keep working. Good healthy food and daily activities will help you to stay fit and healthy.

We must maintain being fit as well as having healthy food. At some point in time, our schedule or the hectic lifestyle hampers our diet and physique. Thus we must find alternate ways to keep ourselves healthy. We can walk using stairs instead of lifts or walk to nearby places instead of taking a vehicle. Maintaining a proper sleeping hour is also very important in forming a healthy lifestyle. School-age children or teens should sleep for at least 9.5 hours, and adults should get 7-9 hours of sleep.

However, staying fit also helps in using our maximum strength capacity. Not a single day should be skipped for making efforts to maintain physical and mental fitness. Staying healthy does help not only physically but also emotionally. Right mental health forms when there is no stress and proper airing of emotion. People who are not mentally fit or have problems letting out emotions often affect their health, which leads to panic attacks or any other health problems.

Therefore fitness leads to good health. A fit person can overcome diseases and can lead to an active and stress-free lifestyle. Thus we must concentrate on our health, have good nutritious food, sleep well, and exercise regularly.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



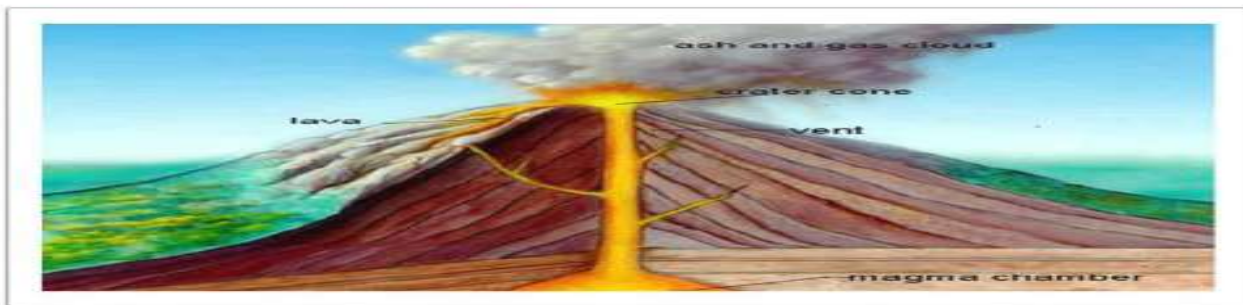
Student Name : Srelega. S.K
Class : VII
Topic : EARTHQUAKE

Volcano and Earthquake



VOLCANO

- Volcano refer to the eruption of hot molten lava from below the surface of earth.
- A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which Lava, Steam, ashes etc. are expelled.



- The narrow opening of a volcano is called **Vent**. The upper part of vent is a cup shaped depression called **Crater**.
- The rock material ejected during volcanic activity is deposited on surface of Earth. It is called **Lava**.

HOW ARE THEY FORMED ?

- When tectonic plates collide and go through the process of subduction, it sets the foundation for a volcano. The overlapping of the tectonic plates causes the magma to break through the crust, which is the cause of a volcanoes' birth.
- When temperature and pressure rises, the rock melts and moves through the surface and crust, and releases gases and magma, volcanic eruption occurs.



Earthquakes

Introduction

Earthquakes constitute one of the worst natural hazards which often turn into disaster causing widespread destruction and loss to human life.

The effects of earthquake vary upon the magnitude and intensity. Earthquakes occur every now and then all round the world, except in some places where earthquakes occur rarely. The devastation of cities and towns is one of the effects of earthquake.

What is Earthquake?

> An Earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the earth's crust that creates seismic waves.

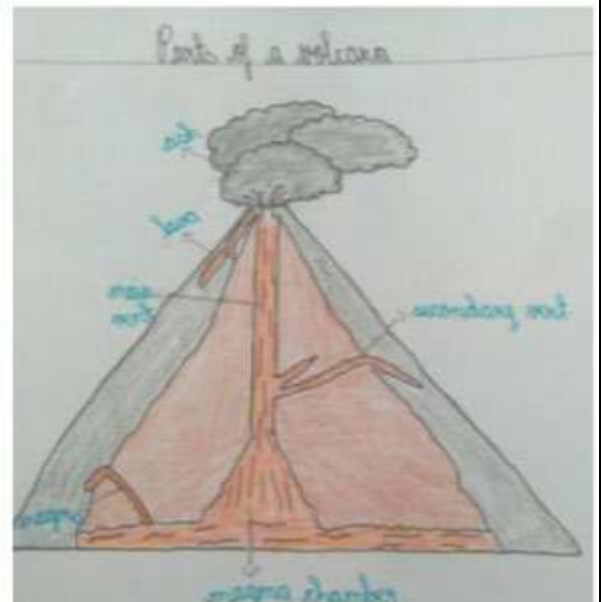
> The seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time



For example:

If you throw stone in a pond of still water, series of waves are produced on the surface of water, these waves spread out in all directions from the point where the stone strikes the water.

similarly, any sudden disturbances in the earth's crust may produce vibration in the crust which travel in all direction from point of disturbances.





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Keerthana.J.V
Class : VII
Topic : POEM (FATHER'S LOVE)

*You are the reason
For me to breathe
Even though you give me
Reasons to see the
You are the reason
For me to enjoy
For you will always be
My naughty little boy
You'll be my favourite
No matter what
Because I'll always
Love you a lot*



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Balasingham Nithyaraj

Class : VII

Topic : STORY

Don't Expect Free

A man named Mulla living in a village and he is having good relation with her neighbour. He is very knowledgeable and social worker, he wishes to give a lesson for the lover of risk him. His neighbour always expecting free item from indulge and government.

On one day he borrowed a silver glass from his neighbour. On next day he returns the silver glass with a another small glass. His neighbour asked him that I gave only one glass. Mulla said, the big glass give a birth and his neighbour said OK...

Few days after, Mulla borrowed a bucket from his neighbour after few days he returned and a small bucket then his friend thanked the big bucket gave the best.

After one month, Mulla asked to his neighbour please give me a diamond necklace for my wife is going to a wedding function. While she returns I will give you back. Bur, Mulla did not return the necklace to his neighbour. His neighbour was thinking that just like a Silver glass and back. I will get a free new diamond necklace also.

Even after two weeks Mulla did return the diamond necklace. He asked the Mulla that where is my necklace. What happened? Mulla said that your necklace is died; his neighbour asked how necklace will die?

Mulla replied to his neighbor that while giving the birth to new necklace it unfortunately died. Just neighbour is telling that Mr, Mulla does not tell me the story to me don't make fun. Mulla said that how glass gives a birth? And bucket gives a birth?

Similarly, necklace also tried to give a birth to new necklace but it has died you belived, the, delivery of bucket and glass why you not ready to believe the dead of necklace. His neighbour nor able to give a answer and return to home.

Moral: Do not expect anything free...



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Guruprasath.M.S

Class : IX

Topic : STORY REVIEW

1. **Author of the Book** : Thomas Hardy
2. **Title of the Book** : Tales from Shakespeare
3. **Name of the Publisher** : Maple Press
4. **Place of Publication** : Noida (U.P)
5. **Year of Publication** : 2010
6. **Acc. No.** : 941

This is a book written by Thomas Hardy. This book contains tales and stories composed by William Shakespeare. This book is published by Maple Press in 2010 at Noida. The stories of Shakespeare are world famous stories and no. of stories are written in this book like The Tempest, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Winter's Tale, Much Ado About Nothing, As You Like It, The Two Gentleman of Verona, The Merchant of Venice, Cymbeline, King Lear, Macbeth, All's Well That End Well, The Taming of the Shrew, The Comedy of Errors and many more. From these the story which I like the most is King Lear in which there is a foolish King of Britain who had three daughters. The worn out of his age and he had given his all property among anyone. The foolish king asked a question to these three daughters that how much you love me.

The eldest daughter Goneril answered that she loves him so much that the world would less to express this. By seeing this he was astonished and gave her and her husband a 1/3rd part of his kingdom. Then the king turned to his second daughter Regan. She answered that she loves him so much that the sky will also be less towards this to express her love. By seeing this he was amazed by hearing this. Then he turned to her third daughter who was maid she simply answered that she loved the king according to her duty neither more nor less. By hearing this he was angrier. Then she explained the king that if I will you love you 100% like the other 2 then how much will be my love for my husband or children. By hearing this he dumps trucked and tears were coming out from his eyes and he gave his all the rest property to her. This was the story of King Lear of Britain.

Like this there are so much more exciting stories of this great personality William Shakespeare.

There is one more story which is also interesting i.e. The Tempest. In this story what happen that is an imaginary. Once there was a king of Ulva's island who loved the daughter of Lord Ullin. But the Lord Ullin was agreed with this. So they both ran out to the sea and requested the ferry man to take the Ulva's island which was across the sea but suddenly the tempest (storm) started it was of higher power. At the back they saw that the soldiers of Lord Ullin were coming to kill them. When the lord Ullin saw her daughter standing in the boat just towards the tempest she requested her daughter that he will forgive them both and to just came back. But for this he was too late to say this. The tempest flown the both of them into the sea and the king was not able to do anything. This was the story of The Tempest.....

This book is must readied by everyone to know these world famous stories.....



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Dhananya.V
Class : V
Topic : Time and tide wait for none [Essay]

Time and tide wait for none this idiom is apt in today's world. As the world is moving at a fast pace nobody has got time to waist. Moreover, time never stops, the clock is always ticking. Therefore to use our time we should work hard every second. Because if time once has gone, we cannot regain it. It is the most precious thing a person can have. With time everything is possible, it's just that you should have a dedication towards utilizing it. Also, various successful people know how to manage their time. And that is the reason they are successful. You can earn money by using time but you can never earn time by using money.

Story on Time and Tide Wait for None

Since we all know the story of the rabbit and the tortoise, this story is perfect for the idiom. But if you don't know anything about the story let me narrate it. Once there was a tortoise who was slow in running he was always criticized by others for his slow pace.

But instead, there was a rabbit in their community who used to run fast. Moreover, everyone praised him for his speed. So to show his skills and to humiliate tortoise the rabbit challenged him for a race. The tortoise accepted the challenge because he never wanted any more humiliation.

The race was scheduled after two days. To win the race, the rabbit practiced hard. Moreover, he started celebrating his victory beforehand. The tortoise was humble he had never thought of winning the race. Yet he was eager to give his best.

So the race started on the third the day of the challenge. Everyone knew that the rabbit would win. Therefore the rabbit was overconfident of himself. The rabbit ate a lot before the race thinking if he would even walk then also he will win the race. But the tortoise had a determination to give his best. After some time the race started the tortoise was very slow but he kept on moving. On the other hand, the rabbit was running at a very fast pace.

Therefore he was able to reach half the distance of the race track within a few minutes. After reaching that distance he thought that he should take rest. So he lied down under a tree to take a little rest. But soon he went to sleep without realizing because he had eaten so much food before the race. While he was sleeping the tortoise constantly moved with time. Neither did he stop nor did he take any rest.

Thus he was able to cross the rabbit while he was sleeping. When he was about to reach the finish line the rabbit woke up. He rushed towards the finish line. But it was too late till then the tortoise was much ahead than him. So he crossed the finished line in the first place. The Rabbit cried after losing the race. While the tortoise was celebrating the victory.

After reading the story you must be sure that 'time and tide wait for none'. Because the tortoise worked hard and utilized the time so he was able to succeed in the race. Also, our life is like that only, to achieve success we must work hard with time. Moreover, we should always utilize our time in the best manner. Only then we will be able to achieve success in life.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Nashiha Yasmeen

Class : IX

Topic : ABOUT FOREST



Forest is a piece of land with many trees. Many animals need forests to live and survive. Forests are very important and grow in many places around the world. They are an ecosystem which includes many plants and animals.

Temperature and rainfall are the two most important things for forests. Many places are too cold or too dry for them. Forests can exist from the equator to near the polar regions, but different climates have different kinds of forests. In cold climates conifers dominate, but in temperate zone and tropical climates forests are mainly made up of flowering plants. Different rainfall also makes different kinds of forest. No forests exist in deserts, just a few trees in places where their roots can get at some underground water

Amazon forest, located in South America and Europe is the largest forest in the world

- There are 3 types of forests in the world which are tropical forests, boreal forests and temperate forests
- The term forest refers to vast areas of land covered with thick vegetation, trees and animals dwelling within.
- Forests provide a variety of products, mainly, food, fuel, and raw materials for human beings that hold great commercial and industrial value. They even provide us with clean air, prevent floods, causes rain in an area, and preserves groundwater.

Tropical Deciduous Forests

These trees have broadleaf. In India also have temperate deciduous forest but they are

Very less in numbers. These broad leaves are shed in the autumn season but it is in case of temperate deciduous mode. The tropical deciduous forests have trees shed in the winter season.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Trilogesh.S
Class : X
Topic : SHORT STORY

AT THE PARTY

I won't, I won't, I won't. He is a covetous glutton and I won't take him to the party," said Leeladidi* stamping her feet as she stormed out of the room. But she didn't forget to hit hard on the head with her knuckles when she swept past Sudhir. Sudhir screamed and began to cry. Amma** came out of the kitchen. "Leela, come here!" she shouted. Leeladidi didn't stop. "Did you hear me? Come back!" Amma commanded in a louder voice. Leeladidi turned unwillingly and slowly walked towards Amma. He stopped wailing and watched them anxiously. Amma started scolding Leeladidi, but she kept denying she had done anything. She argued, she pleaded, but it didn't work. Amma gave her an ultimatum. "Leela," she said sternly, "either you take Sudhir to the party or you too don't go."

Leela didi agreed reluctantly, "All right, but if he behaves like an avaricious worm, I'll never, never take him with me. No, never again in my life." "Elder sister. "Mother. Sudhir was happy that he had won. He was about to smile when Amma turned her angry gaze on him. "And you, mind you, if you don't behave properly I'll give you a nice thrashing, understand?" He just lowered my eyes and nodded. "You will not touch any cakes or biscuits or chocolates without my permission! Promise?" Leeladidi wanted to be absolutely sure I'd behave. Sudhir hesitated. "Promise?" Didi asked again.

He knew that she was trying to trap him. "And... and supposing you don't permit me at all?" he asked. "Oh, I will." "But suppose you don't then?" he persisted. "I will, stupid," Leela didi was getting impatient. "But supposing you aren't near me or you are talking to someone, then?" "Then?..... then you just remember that whenever someone offers you something, you mustn't grab a handful. You should say 'no thank you' at least twice or thrice, understand?" Sudhir was still doubtful, but he promised.

"Come on, let's get you ready and dressed for the party," Didi said and dragged him away. She pulled and pushed him and deliberately held his arm so tight that it hurt. She pushed and inched even when she helped to put on his shirt and shoes. He suffered all this in silence. But when she pressed both his cheeks with her left hand

and ran the comb hard through his hair, it became unbearable and he let out a loud whine. "Do you want to come with me or not?" she threatened and asked him to shut up. At last after dabbing a little powder over my face, she finished. When we left the house, she once again made him promise that he would behave and would not take anything before refusing it three times. She nagged all the way and stopped only when they entered the nicely decorated hall where the party was being held.

There she met her friend Shyama and immediately started telling her a lengthy secret. Sudhir knew it was about him because every now and then, they kept looking at him. After a few minutes Shyama & didi came to him and whispered in his ear, that "Sudhir, remember your promise and behave yourself, okay?" They made him sit on a chair and vanished into the crowd. A lot of boys and girls had gathered now. They were laughing and talking. All round, there were balloons and streamers. He alone was unhappy. For he was supposed to sit quietly in a corner. At one end of the room was a large table with all the eatables arranged nicely on it. In the centre was a huge cake. It had pretty pink marzipan flowers on the icing and plenty of small silver sugar beads all round. A single red candle stood in the centre waiting to be lit. It was beautiful.

He kept gazing at it and soon his mouth started watering. Then, suddenly, everybody was getting ready to watch the cutting of the cake. It was wonderful. First there was one cut. Then a whole piece was sliced off, then another and another, as they were quickly passed round. Soon a girl in a Blue sari held a plate piled high with slices of cake before me. Sudhir looked up. Standing beside him was Shyama didi who was glaring at sudhir. He was uneasy. He remembered the promise. He had to behave. He had to be a good boy! He looked round for Leeladidi. She was nowhere to be seen. "Yes, have some cake," the girl in Blue said sweetly. He gazed at the slices of cake and his mouth watered, but. . . but he must refuse three times. Yet, if he kept refusing and the girl went away, what then? An idea flashed through my mind and he blurted out in one breath, "No, no, no." Then he grabbed the biggest slice of cake and started munching. Didi's friend standing close to him burst out laughing. The girl in the Blue sari too began to laugh, and he helped himself to another slice. Taking a big bite, he gaped at them. Then sudhir spotted Leeladidi coming towards him and his heart sank. She gave him a dirty look. He overheard Shyama & didi telling her what he had done and she too burst out laughing. So he knew that he was safe. The girl in the Blue sari offered him some more cake and he gladly took yet another slice.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Kayalvizhi.R
Class : XI
Topic : THE ANATOMY OF A GENE

Genetic testing has today grown to include a broad spectrum of complex diseases. Experts argue the need for it to be made rampantly available, accessible and safe for all.

Gene Wise:

Genetic testing, also known as DNA testing, identifies changes in chromosomes, genes or protein. There are several genetic tests in the market and the purpose of these tests solely depends on the case.

The testing methods:



Molecular genetic tests:

Single gene or short lengths of the DNA Variation are identified that can lead to a genetic disorder. With the recent advancements in the genetic testing space, platforms like the next generation sequencing allow individuals to have access to whole genome or Exome sequencing.



Chromosomal genetic tests analyses whole chromosomes or long lengths of DNA to see if there are large genetic changes, such as an extra copy of a chromosome that cause a genetic condition.



Biochemical genetic tests study the amount or activity level of proteins; abnormalities in either can indicate changes to the DNA that result in a genetic disorder.

Did you know?



One's DNA is composed of more than three billion base pairs. Collectively, these pairs are called the genome. A portion of the genome is called the exome, which is the protein-sequencing region of one's DNA.



In 2006, the most of sequencing one's genes was around \$14million. Less than 10 years later, in 2015, that figure was approximately \$4000. By the end of the same year, costs were as low as \$1500.



There are constant updates in the field of genetics. New data, scientific associations and large several studies are published frequently, which increase knowledge on various conditions, helping the community diagnose and prevent conditions from being passed on from the next generation.

Uses of genetic screening/testing



To find your genetic risk for a disease, which can help you in preventing or delaying the onset of disease?



To find your risk of passing on some genetic conditions to your offspring.



To screen your baby or focus.



To confirm a clinical diagnosis



To understanding disease biology and inherit me patterns.



To determine the best treatment and management plans for a disease.



To personalize your nutrition and fitness plans.



To understand your genetic roots and ancestry.



To understand what makes you unique and possible ventricle.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Topic : CRAFT WORK



S.YAZHINI

Class : VIII



S.L.Sarveen

Class : VIII



K.ABINAYA

Class : VIII



G.Sadhana

Class : VIII



B.RESHMA

Class : VIII



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Akshitha
Class : VIII
Topic : GERMINATION OF MOONG DAAL SEEDS



I was inspired to seed germination by the supports provide by my parents, friends and school teachers.

Preparation of land: Basically, I am from forming family, eventually I know the key environmental conditions required to grow the seeds which are moisture, air, and sunlight, so I have chosen the empty land to meet the above conditions.

Preparation of seeds: The next key factor is selection of seeds, the seed must be alive and capable of germination, my parents helped me to select the health MOONG DAAL seeds based on their practical knowledge and farming culture.

Seed germination: Seed germination consists of various stages but the major 5 activities which I followed are,

1. **Ploughing:** Plough the soil at-least 3" deep and crush all the big sand pieces into fine particles to easy absorption of water and sunlight.
2. **Sowing:** Every seed needs sufficient spacing to get enough water, sunlight and air, so I have given at-least 4" spacing between the seeds and spread along the land which I had prepared.
3. **Water Irrigation:** continuous dampness is the key to start the seed swelling by water absorption, covering rupture and sprouting propagation. I had maintained the soil moisture suitably to grow the seed.
4. **Nutrition supply:** After sprouting is started, cow dung is supplied as an additional Nutrition to the seed to increase the seed growth.
5. **Health management of crop:** Managed the crop health by removing all the needless plants around the crop and protected the plant from drain out the excess water from heavy rain. **The current status of my plant is here!**

Due to the drastically changing food culture and related health issues, it is more important that our younger generation must know our conventional forming and to follow systematically to save our farming tradition and culture.

Thank you.

"SAVE FARMING"

"SAVE FUTURE"



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Srelega.S.K
Class : VII
Topic : ON LINE CLASS IS A BOON

In the current time of the global pandemic situation due to Corona virus, the online style of education is new and interesting. Many developed nations, such as the United States, the United Kingdom and many others, are well-acquainted with this education system. It is the need for the hour and has opened the way in the teaching-learning process for a kind of transformative creativity. This approach is totally distinct and it conveys different meanings to different people.

His flexibility is the principal advantage of online education. A student should change the timings of his study according to his own needs. One may study indoors or outdoors, in a room or while travelling by subway. It also saves time, energy or money to travel to a particular destination to acquire knowledge.

Through online education, one can select one's own combination of subjects, regardless of the percentage needed to take up that specific subject.

Given that online education is accessible in most vernacular languages, language barriers are not present. One is always able to learn new things in his or her own mother tongue. They are not bound to understand a particular language to follow the text, they are able to read the text, or see a video related to it in whatever language they like, which gives them self-pride and self-confidence.

If, while studying online, a student does not have the time to take down notes, he can always save the page or convert it to a document and download it. Unlike in traditional classrooms where, once the teacher has finished teaching, the matter is erased from the board, one can always refer to what he or she previously studied online by simply clicking on the site history.

Disadvantage of Online

- Online learning is useful only for those students who have access to a proper internet connection and have devices like laptops and computers. Students can't count on online learning without
- Poor internet connection and inaccessibility of different devices for video calls makes it hard for children to study. This can be applied in case of teachers
- The increase in the screen time is harmful for students and teachers. Since education is now dependent on electronic devices, homework and notes, explanation, almost everything is now accessible in our devices, which has increased the screen time of students and teachers.
- This has resulted in children and teachers weakening themselves in the following ways - the eyesight of some people have become weak and some have even lost their vision, same goes for their hearing sense due to the prolonged use of the earphones.

Information technology has emerged as a superpower in these lockdown days. We all are under house arrest but still connected with the outer world. We are globally shutdown for which the corona virus (covid-19) is all the way responsible for everything. This shutdown closed the doors of students for learning and exploring. Nevertheless, educational institutions have come up with the idea of online classes.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Keerthika.S
Class : IX
Topic : AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the major sectors of the Indian economy. It is present in the country for thousands of years. Over the years it has developed and the use of new technologies and equipment replaced almost all the traditional methods of farming. Besides, in India, there are still some small farmers that use the old traditional methods of agriculture because they lack the resources to use modern methods. Furthermore, this is the only sector that contributed to the growth of not only itself but also of the other sector of the country.

Growth and Development of the Agriculture Sector

India largely depends on the agriculture sector. Besides, agriculture is not just a means of livelihood but a way of living life in India. Moreover, the government is continuously making efforts to develop this sector as the whole nation depends on it for food.

For thousands of years, we are practicing agriculture but still, it remained underdeveloped for a long time. Moreover, after independence, we use to import food grains from other countries to fulfill our demand. But, after the green revolution, we become self-sufficient and started exporting our surplus to other countries.

Besides, earlier we use to depend completely on the monsoon for the cultivation of food grains but now we have constructed dams, canals, tube-wells, and pump-sets. Also, we now have a better variety of fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, which help us to grow more food in comparison to what we produce during old times.

With the advancement of technology, advanced equipment, better irrigation facility and the specialized knowledge of agriculture started improving.

Furthermore, our agriculture sector has grown stronger than many countries and we are the largest exporter of many food grains.

Significance of Agriculture

It is not wrong to say that the food we eat is the gift of agriculture activities and Indian farmers who work their sweat to provide us this food.

In addition, the agricultural sector is one of the major contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and national income of the country.

Also, it requires a large labour force and employees around 80% of the total employed people. The agriculture sector not only employees directly but also indirectly.

Moreover, agriculture forms around 70% of our total exports. The main export items are tea, cotton, textiles, tobacco, sugar, jute products, spices, rice, and many other items.

Conclusion

In the olden days, the agricultural technique was eco-friendly but didn't yield a high crop comparing now. Anyway, that is enough for those people as there was less population. Those farmers are seen as a god but now it is in contrast.

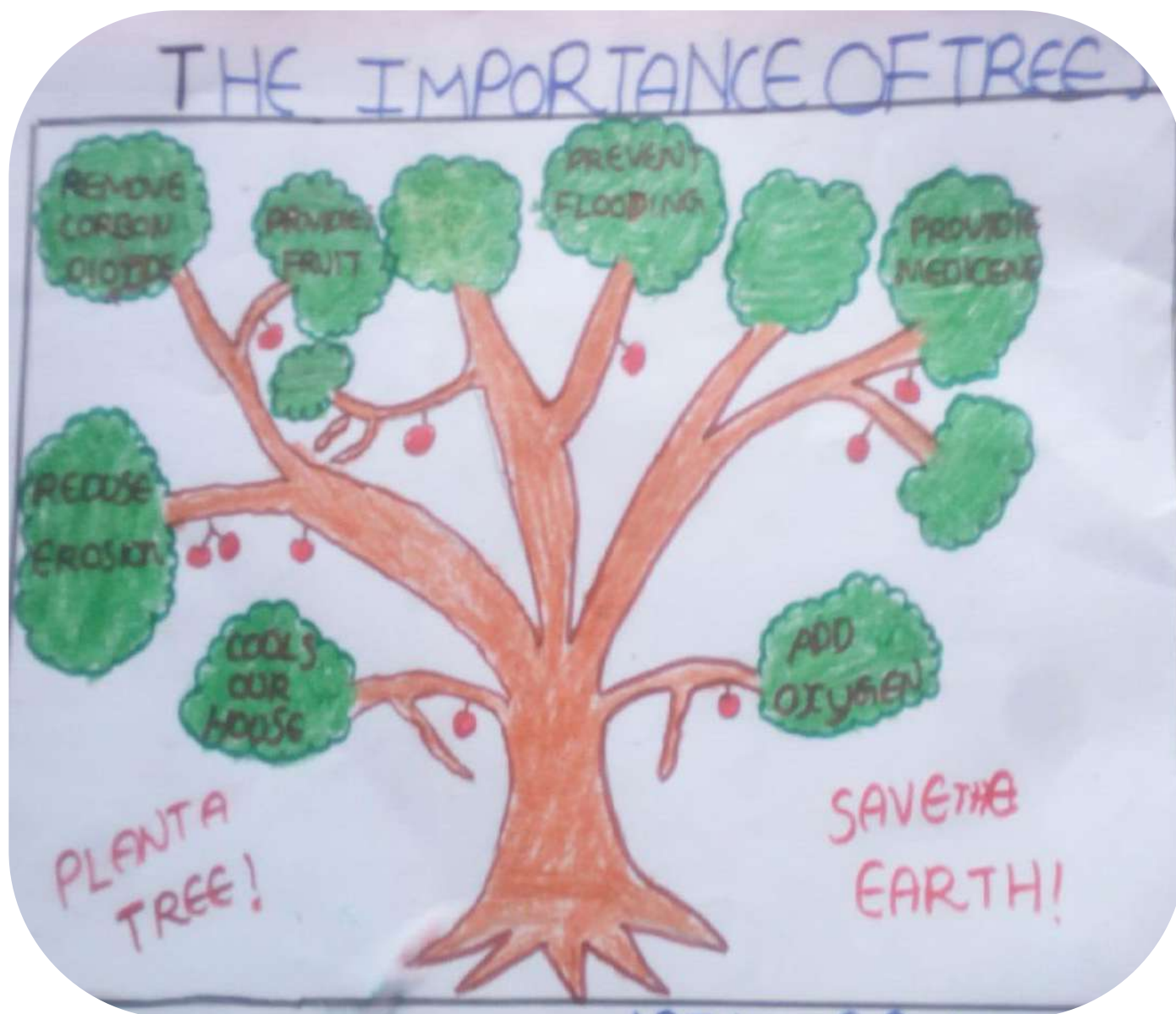
Only governments are respecting farmers and that too only for those who belong to their state or country. Even, farmer's families don't give respect if they have low income or if their crop failed. Some parents resisting their children in choosing agriculture as their career field due to their disrespect towards farmers but they don't understand that without a farmer, it is impossible to survive in this world. It is horrible to see that even a farmer doesn't prefer to his see his son as a farmer due to the influence of this society. Agriculture is not a business it is a life. So please support the farmers.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Agilesh.C
Class : IV
Topic : DRAWING





XFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

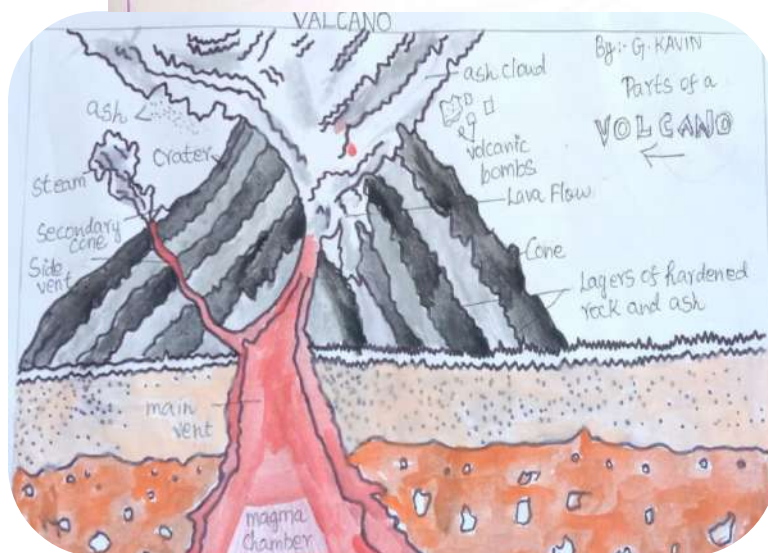
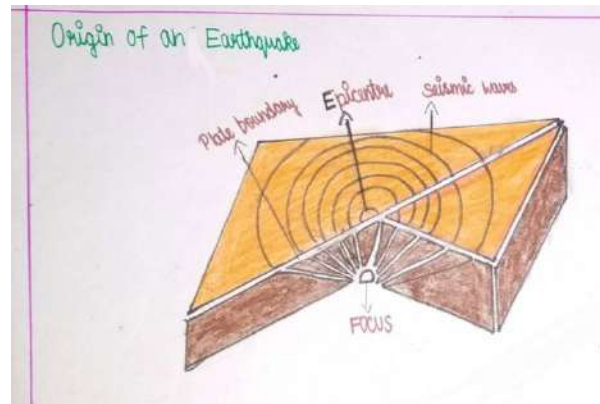
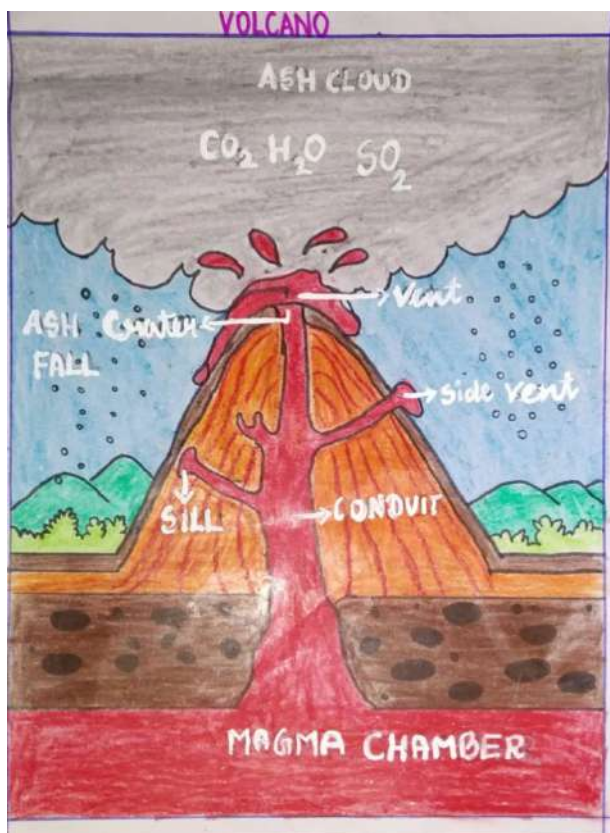
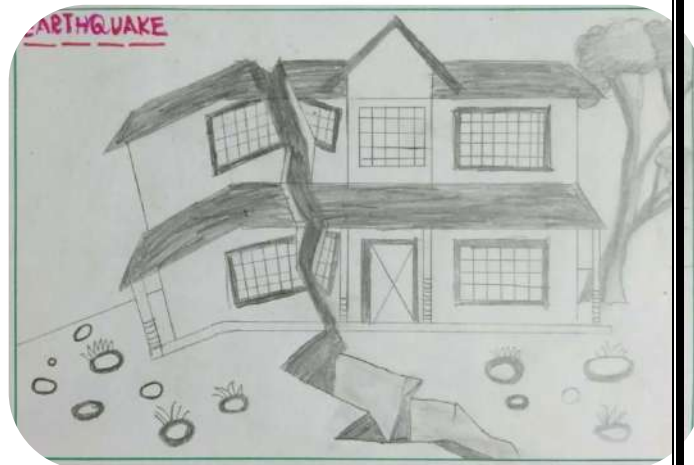
Chidambaram



Student Name : Mithrashree

Class : X

Topic : DRAWING





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Shreenidhi
Class : X
Topic : CONTENTMENT IN NATURE

Mother earth fulfils all your demands

Why not even hifi life and brands

Unusual arrange moon and dull sun

Are gazed by me and everyone

Broken heart searches nature

Pleading to be the all time suture

Explore you and your inner soul

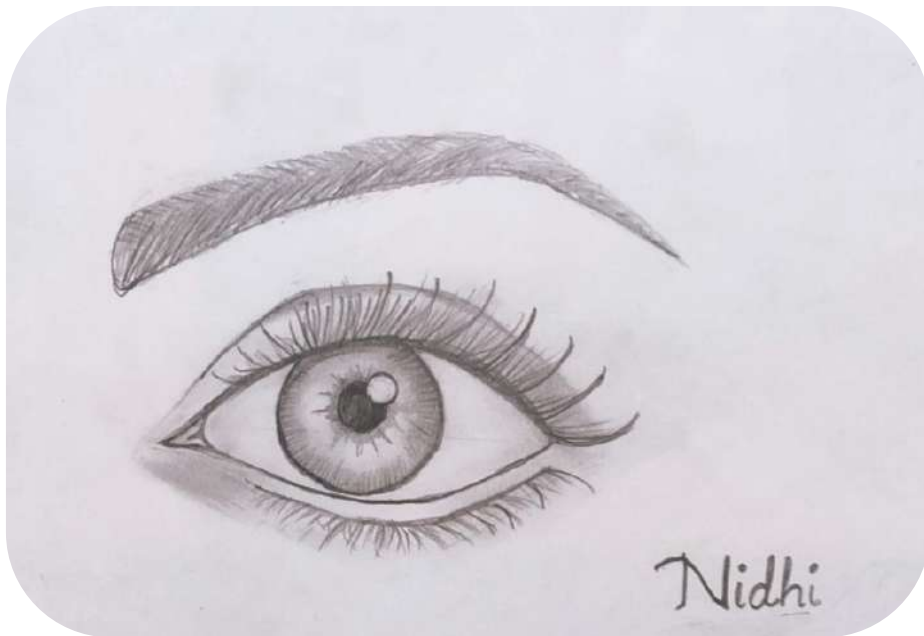
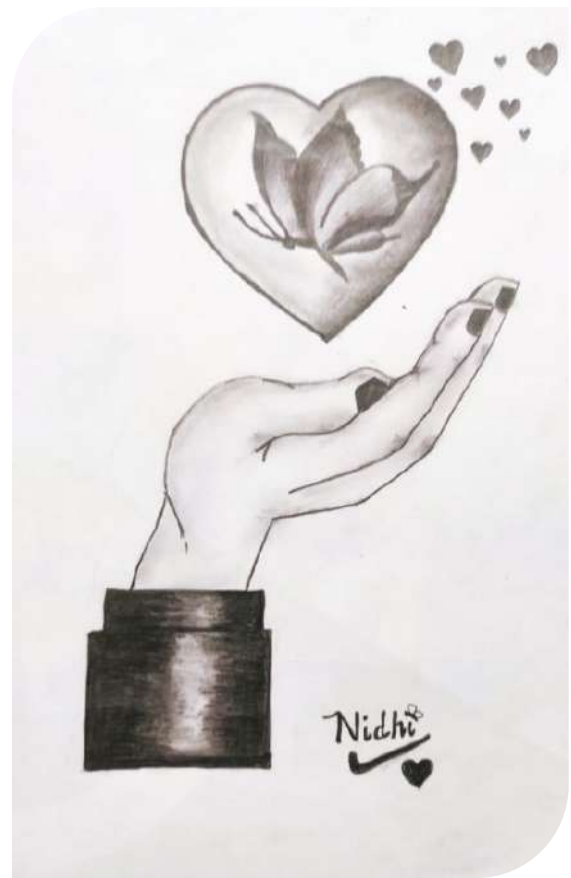
I assure, you are a gift as a whole

Trailing behind money may be

Contemporary

Nature is permanent even you are

Temporary





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Venisha.A
Class : VII
Topic : ESSAY ON COVID-19

(CORONA VIRUS OF 2019)

INTRODUCTION:

Someone has correctly said that “ If health is gone, everything is gone”. Health is wealth and nothing is Supreme than what our health stands at the present moment. A healthy person (whether rich or poor) lives more happy and peaceful life than any rich person having a diseased body.

There are a number of different route by which a person can become infected with an infectious agent. Infectious diseases are caused by organisms, usually microscopic in size, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites, directly or indirectly from one person to another.

COVID-19:

Nowadays, a new respiratory system called Covid - 19 spreading across the country also world. Covid- 19 was first identified during December 2019 in Wuhan City of China. Covid -19 is now a cause of large number of deaths across the world. Any certified treatment of Covid - 19 has not been discovered.

Almost we have reached fourth wave of Covid 19. And the Heroes of treatment like doctors, nurse, police, other sub professions has found vaccine which cures the starting stage of corona also prevention of corona. This vaccine has also been injected to the medical professions , Who worked for it.

Symptoms:

Common symptoms are:

1. Fever
2. Dry cough
3. Breathing problems

Some patients also have aches and pains, nasal congestion, running nose or diarrhoea.

HOW DOES COVID-19 SPREAD?

COVID - 19 spreads mainly by droplets produced as a result of coughing or sneezing, of a COVID-19 infected person.

PREVENTION OF COVID-19:

1. Practice social distancing
2. Practice good hygiene
3. Don't touch anything with unclean hands.
4. Wear mask 🧐 properly.
5. Ensure that the surfaces and objects are regularly cleaned.

CONCLUSION:

As there is no specific treatment for disease caused by a novel coronavirus, people should understand basic information about coronavirus disease. Be aware of fake information or myths that may circulate by online.

We all must follow the proper precautions and steps that should be taken before moving outside. All our wishes to god will really work. Let's all work together to get relief from this Covid- 19.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Kavın Aditiya.S.K

Class : X

Topic : **SUCCESSFUL STORY OF MARIYAPPAN THANGAVELU**



THANGAVELU Mariyappan Thangavelu (born 28 June 1995) is an Indian Paralympic high jumper. He represented India in the 2016 Summer Paralympic games held in Rio de Janeiro in the men's high jump T-42 category, winning the gold medal in the finals. He is India's first Paralympian gold medalist since 2004.

On 25 January 2017, Government of India announced "Padma Shri" award for his contribution towards sports and in the same year he was also awarded Arjuna Award. He was awarded with Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna in the year 2020 by Government of India.

Mariyappan was born in Periavadagampatti village, Salem district, Tamil Nadu, one of six children (four brothers and a sister). His father reportedly abandoned the family early on, and his mother, Saroja, raised her children as a single mother, carrying bricks as a labourer until becoming a vegetable seller, earning ₹100 a day. At the age of five, Mariyappan suffered permanent disability in his right leg when he was run over by a drunk bus driver while walking to school; the bus crushed his leg below the knee, causing it to become stunted. Despite this setback, he completed secondary schooling; he says he "didn't see myself as different from able-bodied kids."

Mariyappan enjoyed playing volleyball as a student; subsequently, his school physical education instructor encouraged him to try high jumping. In his first competitive event, aged 14, he placed second among a field of able-bodied competitors, after which he received strong encouragement from his classmates and others in Salem district. In 2013, his current coach Mr. Satyanarayana, supported by the Sports academy of India for differently-abled, first noticed his performance at the Indian national para-athletics championships, and formally took him on as a student in 2015, bringing him to Bengaluru for further coaching. In March 2016, Mariyappan cleared a distance of 1.78 m (5 ft 10 in) in the men's high jump T-42 event at the IPC Grand Prix in Tunisia, qualifying him for the Rio Paralympics. At the Rio Paralympics, he won the gold medal in the men's high jump T-42 event, with a leap of 1.89 m (6 ft 2 in). In November 2019, he cleared two a distance of 1.80 m (5 ft 11 in) in the Men's High Jump T-63 event at 2019 World Para Athletics Championships to bag the Bronze medal, behind fellow Indian Sharad Kumar.

Mariyappan has an elder sister Sudha and two younger brothers Kumar and Gopi.[8] In 2015, he completed a bachelor's degree in business administration. Following his Paralympic triumph, Mariyappan used some of his prize money to buy his mother a paddy field, so his family could enjoy a more stable source of income, and also used his winnings to build a better house for his family, depositing the remaining sums in an account. In August 2017, Mariyappan said that while it was "a good feeling" to be recognised and to have his neighbours treat him with great respect, he felt "a slight sadness" that even his friends now treated him with increased formality, which irritated him. In a separate interview that month, he said that though he remained committed to an athletic career, he had been living off his prize money, and was in desperate need of a steady job to support his family. He said he had requested help from the Tamil Nadu government, but had not received a reply. In October 2018, he was named as the flag bearer for the 2018 Asian Para Games held in Jakarta that month. On 7 December, he was offered a Group A post as a coach with the Sports Authority of India.

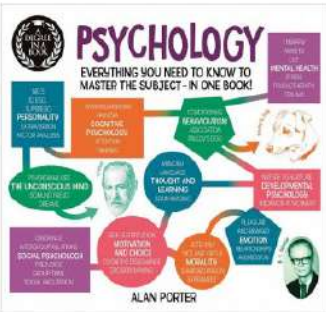
A petition to implead T Mariappan, recipient of gold medal in Para-Olympics competitions held recently, in a youth's death case, has been filed in the Madras High Court. According to the petitioner, her son Sathish Kumar (19) faced the wrath of Mariappan for dashing his two-wheeler against the latter's new Mahindra car on 3 June last. He was beaten up by Mariappan and his friends Sabari and Yuvaraj. When they snatched his mobile phone, Sathish Kumar ran behind them to get it back. Since then he was missing. However, he was found dead near the railway track the next day. She lodged a complaint with local police on the death of her son and also sought protection. As there was no effective action, she filed the present.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Ackshara. B.M
 Class : X
 Topic : PSYCHOLOGY



Psychology is the science of mind and behavior. Psychology includes the study of conscious and unconscious phenomena, as well as feelings and thought. It is an academic discipline of immense scope. Psychologists also seek an understanding of the emergent properties of brains, linking the discipline to neuroscience. As a social science, psychologists aim to understand the behavior of individuals and groups. Psychologists explore behavior and mental processes, including perception, cognition, attention, emotion, intelligence, subjective experiences, motivation, brain functioning, and personality. While psychological knowledge is often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems, it is also directed towards understanding and solving problems in several spheres of human activity. By many accounts, psychology ultimately aims to benefit society.

Definition of psychology

The word psychology derives from the Greek word psyche, for spirit or soul. The latter part of the word "psychology" derives from -λογία-logia, which refers to "study" or "research".[7] The Latin word psychologia was first used by the Croatian humanist and Latinist Marko Marulić in his book, Psychologia de ratione animae humanae in the late 15th century or early 16th century.[8] The earliest known reference to the word psychology in English was by Steven Blankaart in 1694 in the Physical Dictionary. The dictionary refers to "Anatomy, which treats the Body, and Psychology, which treats of the Soul."

In 1890, William James defined psychology as "the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and their conditions." This definition enjoyed wide spread currency for decades. However, this meaning was contested, notably by radical behaviorists such as John B. Watson, who in his 1913 manifesto defined the discipline of psychology as the acquisition of information useful to the control of behavior. Since James defined "psychology," the term more strongly implicates scientific experimentation. Folk psychology refers to the understanding of ordinary people, as contrasted with that of psychology professionals.

Types of psychology

There are different types of psychology that serve different purposes. There is no fixed way of classifying them, but here are some common types.

Clinical psychology	Cognitive psychology	Developmental psychology
Evolutionary psychology	Forensic psychology	Health psychology

Other branches include military, consumer, educational, cross-cultural, and environmental psychology. The number of branches continues to grow.



How does psychology help human?

Essentially, psychology helps people in large part because it can explain why people act the way they do. With this kind of professional insight, a psychologist can help people improve their decision making, stress management and behavior based on understanding past behavior to better predict future behavior. All of this can help people have a more successful career, better relationships, more self-confidence and overall better communication. Benefits of Psychology

Conclusion

Psychology is a developing field and it is mainly wanted, like Math and science you can also take psychology as your carrier and develop it.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Casika
Class : VIII
Topic : POEM



A life :

Life is but a stopping place,
A pause in what's to be,
A resting place along the road,
To sweet eternity.

We all have different journeys,
Different paths along the way,
We all were meant to learnt some things,
But never meant to stay....

Our destination is a place,
Far greater than we know.
For some the journey's quicker,
For some the journey's slow.

And when the journey finally ends,
We'll claim a great reward,
And find an everlasting peace,
Together with the lord.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Akshaya.A
Class : VIII
Topic : POEM & DRAWING



A PRECIOUS MOTHER

*Mom You've given me so much,
Love from your heart and the warmth of your touch.*

*The gift of life and you're a friend to me.
We have a very Special Bond which only comes from God...
I'm sure you agree.*

*As a child I would say Mommy I Love You,
Now you're my Mother so dear
I love you even more with each and every new year.*

*If I could had chosen, I would have picked no other.
Than for you ... to be my lifelong friend and Precious Mother.*





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Eniya.B
Class : VII
Topic : STORY (Always Share)

Raju was a selfish boy. He never shared his toys with anyone. His parents were worried as how to teach him about kindness and sharing. Then one day. Raju was returning from school on his new bicycle. As Raju watching a boy fell into the ditch and hurt himself. The boy cried, "Ah! I can't move my arm". Raju would never help anyone but that day he felt sad for the boy, so he rush to him and helped him stand up.

He said the look you have injuries in your hand. Sit behind and I will take you to the hospital. Later, that evening, the boy's parents visited Raju and thanked him, you are a very kind boy. God always bless you. After they had left Raju's father said, "son see the blessing you have received by being kind and sharing". Raju understood the importance of kind and he decides to share always.

Moral: *Sharing is the best Caring.*



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Vaishali. S.M

Class : VI

Topic : CLAY ART





OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Pranava.P
Class : VIII
Topic : LONAR LAKE IN MAHARASHTRA



A meteor crashed in Maharashtra some 50,000 years ago, resulting in the formation of crater lake. It is located in the Buldana district of Maharashtra which is 150 m deep with an average diameter of 1830 m.

The lake water appeared to be emerald green for the longest time, recently it turned pink. Probe carried by a Pune based Institute attributed the colour change is due to the salinity and the presence of microorganism Halobacteriaceae in the lake.

A study conducted by IIT-B found similarities between the lake soil and minerals found in the moon brought back during the Apollo program.

This lake is mentioned in some Hindu scriptures and it is surrounded by temples.

The water in the lake is saline as well as alkaline. It is seven times saltier than sea water. It is unfit for drinking, despite that, there is sweet water well in the southern end of the lake.

The lake is a unique ecosystem which is harsh with hypersaline and hyperalkaline conditions. Many types of birds, animals, insects can be found there.

Currently the lake is facing many anthropological and environmental threats and there is a significant reduction of water. The measures to conserve the lake is in progress.

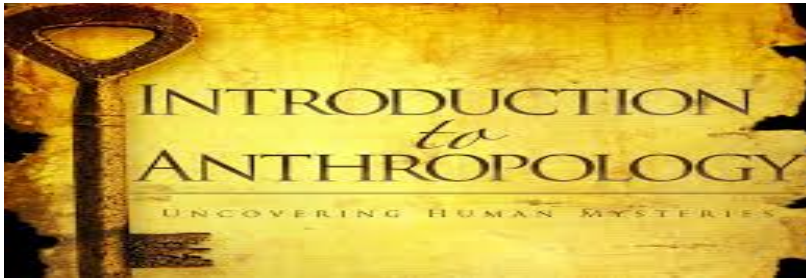


OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Krishnakumar
Class : X
Topic : ANTHROPOLOGY



NEW RESEARCH HAS REVEALED THE GENETIC MAKEUP OF THE EARLIEST GOAT HERDS. THE FINDINGS, ASSIMILATED FROM DNA TAKEN FROM THE REMAINS OF 32 GOATS THAT DIED SOME 10,000 YEARS AGO IN THE ZAGROS MOUNTAINS, PROVIDE CLUES TO HOW EARLY AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES SHAPED THE EVOLUTION OF THESE ANIMALS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE HAS PREVIOUSLY POINTED TO THE ZAGROS MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN IRAN AS PROVIDING THE EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF GOAT MANAGEMENT BY HUMANS. HERE AT THE SITE OF GANJ DAREH, THE BONE REMAINS INDICATE DELIBERATE SLAUGHTERING OF MALE GOATS ONCE THEY WERE FULLY GROWN.

IN CONTRAST, FEMALE GOATS WERE ALLOWED TO REACH OLDER AGES, MEANING EARLY GOAT-KEEPERS MAXIMISED THE NUMBER OF BREEDING FEMALE ANIMALS, SIMILAR TO HERDERS IN THE AREA TODAY.

THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE EARLY HERDERS AND GOATS CAN BE SEEN IN THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT, WITH SEVERAL BRICKS BEARING THE IMPRINT OF CLOVEN GOAT HOOVES. HOWEVER, THEIR GOATS RESEMBLED THE WILD BEZOAR, WITH A LARGER BODY SIZE AND SCIMITAR HORN SHAPE.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION OF RESEARCHERS BEHIND THE STUDY INCLUDED INDIVIDUALS FROM TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, THE CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (CNRS) AND MUSÉUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE (MNHN) OF FRANCE, AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRAN.

THE LANDMARK STUDY HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL PNAS.

DR KEVIN G DALY, RESEARCH FELLOW IN TRINITY'S SCHOOL OF GENETICS AND MICROBIOLOGY AND FIRST AUTHOR OF THE PAPER, SAID:

"OUR STUDY SHOWS HOW ARCHAEOLOGY AND GENETICS CAN ADDRESS HIGHLY IMPORTANT QUESTIONS BY BUILDING OFF IDEAS AND RESULTS FROM BOTH FIELDS. OUR GENETIC RESULTS POINT TO THE ZAGROS REGION AS BEING A MAJOR SOURCE OF

ANCESTRY OF DOMESTIC GOATS AND THAT HERDED, MORPHOLOGICALLY WILD GOATS WERE GENETICALLY ON THE PATH TO DOMESTICATION BY ABOUT 10,200 YEARS AGO."

LINKS TO MODERN GOATS

GENETIC ANALYSES ENABLED THE RESEARCHERS TO DETERMINE THAT THE ANCIENT GOATS FELL AT THE VERY BASE OF THE DOMESTIC GOAT LINEAGE, SUGGESTING THAT THEY WERE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE ANIMALS FIRST RECRUITED DURING DOMESTICATION.

A SURPRISING FIND, HOWEVER, WAS THE DISCOVERY OF A SMALL NUMBER OF GOATS OF THE 32 WHOSE GENOMES APPEARED MORE LIKE THEIR WILD RELATIVES -- THE BEZOAR IBEX. THIS STRONGLY SUGGESTS THESE EARLY GOAT HERDERS CONTINUED TO HUNT GOATS FROM WILD HERDS.

DR DALY ADDED:

"THIS FIRST LIVESTOCK KEEPING SHAPED THE GOATS' GENOMES. THERE WERE SIGNS OF REDUCED Y CHROMOSOME DIVERSITY -- FEWER MALES WERE ALLOWED TO BREED, LEADING TO AN INCREASED TENDENCY OF RELATIVES MATING. SURPRISINGLY, THE ZAGROS GOAT APPEARED TO NOT HAVE UNDERGONE A POPULATION BOTTLENECK OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTICATION AND LACKED STRONG SIGNALS OF SELECTION FOUND IN LATER DOMESTIC GOATS."

DAN BRADLEY, PROFESSOR OF POPULATION GENETICS AT TRINITY, SAID:

"ANCIENT DNA CONTINUES TO ALLOW US TO PLUMB THE DEPTHS OF ANCIENT PREHISTORY AND EXAMINE THE ORIGINS OF THE WORLD'S FIRST LIVESTOCK HERDS. OVER 10,000 YEARS AGO, EARLY ANIMAL FARMERS WERE PRACTISING HUSBANDRY WITH A GENETIC LEGACY THAT CONTINUES TODAY."



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Sharvesh.B
Class : X
Topic : STORY OF ANAND MAHINDR

Anand Gopal Mahindra is an Indian billionaire businessman, and the chairman of Mahindra Group, a Mumbai-based business conglomerate

Anand Mahindra was born on 1 May 1955 in Bombay, India to the late industrialist Harish Mahindra and Indira Mahindra. Anand has two sisters; Anuja Sharma and Radhika Nath. He completed his early schooling from Lawrence School, Lovedale and then went on to study film making and architecture from Harvard University where he graduated magna cum laude in 1977. In 1981, he completed his MBA from the Harvard Business School.



In April 2014, Anand became a member of the board of U.S.–India Business Council (USIBC). He helps promote the policy advocacy priorities of USIBC and advises members and senior USIBC staff.

In 2011, Anand was invited to join the International Advisory Council of Singapore's Economic Development Board.

He is the Chairman of the India Advisory Council at the Lincoln Center, New York. In January 2015, he was appointed on a four-year term as a Trustee of the Natural History Museum of London.

An avid advocate of using 'design for human happiness' Anand is the chairman, Governing Council National Institute of Design and President, India Design Council.

In 2014, Anand Mahindra with his brother-in-law and sports commentator, Charu Sharma, launched Pro Kabaddi League, a professional-level kabaddi league in India.

Anand, along with Mukesh Ambani and Mahesh Samat, was the co-founder EPIC, an Indian television channel in 2014 that showcases Hindi content. In 2016, he became the sole owner after both the co-founders sold their stakes to Mahindra.

Anand was featured in Fortune Magazine's list of The World's 50 Greatest Leaders and list of the top 25 most powerful business people in Asia in 2011. He was the World Economic Forum co-chairman in 2009. He was one of the contributors for the book 'Reimagining India' published by McKinsey & Company. In 2003, he was elected as the president of the Confederation of Indian Industry.

Anand married Anuradha, who was a journalist and later launched the magazine, Verve. She is currently the editor of magazines Verve and Man's World. They have two daughters, Divya and Aalika.

Anand has a keen interest in film making, a subject he pursued as an undergraduate at Harvard. He is a keen photographer with a strong interest in films. He also enjoys listening to the blues and has set up Mahindra Blues Festival held annually in Mumbai since 2011.

Anand promotes arts & culture and has set up an awards platform named Mahindra Excellence in Theater Awards and the Mahindra Sanatkada Lucknow Festival, a crafts exhibition and performing arts event held annually in Lucknow.

Over the years, Anand has received several recognitions including:

Rajiv Gandhi Award for outstanding contribution in the business field – 2004

Knight of the Order of Merit' by the President of the French Republic – 2004

Leadership Award – American India Foundation – 2005

Business Leader Award for the year award – CNBC Asia – 2006

Harvard Business School Alumni Achievement Award – 2008

Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year India award – 2009

Business India Businessman of the Year award – 2007

Business Leader of the Year – The Asian Awards – 2011

Global Leadership Award – US-India Business Council – 2012

Anand is an advocate of the study of humanities as he believes it can help address various problems in the world that arise due to interdependency. He donated \$10 million to support the Harvard Humanities Center. In recognition of this donation, the center was renamed to Mahindra Humanities Center at Harvard.

He is the founder of project Nanhi Kali which aims to provide primary education to underprivileged girls in India. As of September 2017, the project has supported 130,000 underprivileged girls.

Anand is also the chairman-for-life and one of the board of directors of Naandi Foundation, an Indian charitable trust that works towards the socio-economic development of India.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Kavidhan
Class : X
Topic : PROVERBS

Proverbs are the traditional sayings of a country. They are short, clever sentences that usually offer life advice.

- Dreamers only dream, but creators bring their dreams into reality.
- Education is a progressive discovery of our own ignorance.
- Its better to be safe than sorry.
- Action speaks louder than words.
- Don't Judge a book by its cover.
- Many hands make light work.
- Honesty is the best policy.
- Practice makes perfect.
- Where there's a will, there's a way.
- Look before you leap.
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- Better late than never.
- Two wrongs don't make a right.
- Learn to walk before you run.
- No news is good news.
- The forbidden fruit is always the sweetest.
- Creativity is allowing yourself to make mistakes, art is knowing which once to keep.
- Education is the movement from darkness to light.
- Good fence makes good neighbours.
- For every obstacles there is a solution under , around or through.
- A man without a smiling face must not open a shop.
- A problem is a chance for you to do your best.
- A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.
- All that glisters is not gold.
- It is impossible to walk rapidly and be unhappy.
- Life must be measured by thought and action, not by time.
- Luck is a mirror of hardwork.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Kavipriyan.K
Class : X
Topic : LIFE OF NIKOLA TESLA



Nikola Tesla, (born July 9/10, 1856, Smiljan, Austrian Empire [now in Croatia]—died January 7, 1943, New York, New York, U.S.), Serbian American inventor and engineer who discovered and patented the rotating magnetic field, the basis of most alternating-current machinery. He also developed the threephase system of electric power transmission. He immigrated to the United States in 1884 and sold the patent rights to his system of alternating-current dynamos, transformers, and motors to George Westinghouse. In 1891 he invented the Tesla coil, an induction coil widely used in radio technology

Tesla was from a family of Serbian origin. His father was an Orthodox priest; his mother was unschooled but highly intelligent. As he matured, he displayed remarkable imagination and creativity as well as a poetic touch.

Training for an engineering career, he attended the Technical University at Graz, Austria, and the University of Prague. At Graz he first saw the Gramme dynamo, which operated as a generator and, when reversed, became an electric motor, and he conceived a way to use alternating current to advantage. Later, at Budapest, he visualized the principle of the rotating magnetic field and developed plans for an induction motor that would become his first step toward the successful utilization of alternating current. In 1882 Tesla went to work in Paris for the Continental Edison Company, and, while on assignment to Strassburg in 1883, he constructed, after work hours, his first induction motor. Tesla sailed for America in 1884, arriving in New York with four cents in his pocket, a few of his own poems, and calculations for a flying machine. He first found employment with Thomas Edison, but the two inventors were far apart in background and methods, and their separation was inevitable.

In May 1888 George Westinghouse, head of the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh, bought the patent rights to Tesla's polyphase system of alternating-current dynamos, transformers, and motors. The transaction precipitated a titanic power struggle between Edison's direct-current systems and the Tesla-Westinghouse alternating-current approach, which eventually won out.

Tesla soon established his own laboratory, where his inventive mind could be given free rein. He experimented with shadowgraphs similar to those that later were to be used by Wilhelm Röntgen when he discovered X-rays in 1895. Tesla's countless experiments included work on a carbon button lamp, on the power of electrical resonance, and on various types of lighting.

In order to allay fears of alternating currents, Tesla gave exhibitions in his laboratory in which he lit lamps by allowing electricity to flow through his body. He was often invited to lecture at home and abroad. The Tesla

coil, which he invented in 1891, is widely used today in radio and television sets and other electronic equipment. That year also marked the date of Tesla's U.S. citizenship.

Westinghouse used Tesla's alternating current system to light the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. This success was a factor in their winning the contract to install the first power machinery at Niagara Falls, which bore Tesla's name and patent numbers. The project carried power to Buffalo by 1896.

In 1898 Tesla announced his invention of a teleautomatic boat guided by remote control. When skepticism was voiced, Tesla proved his claims for it before a crowd in Madison Square Garden.

In Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he stayed from May 1899 until early 1900, Tesla made what he regarded as his most important discovery—terrestrial stationary waves. By this discovery he proved that Earth could be used as a conductor and made to resonate at a certain electrical frequency. He also lit 200 lamps without wires from a distance of 40 km (25 miles) and created man-made lightning, producing flashes measuring 41 metres (135 feet). At one time he was certain he had received signals from another planet in his Colorado laboratory, a claim that was met with derision in some scientific journals.

Returning to New York in 1900, Tesla began construction on Long Island of a wireless world broadcasting tower, with \$150,000 capital from the American financier J. Pierpont Morgan. Tesla claimed he secured the loan by assigning 51 percent of his patent rights of telephony and telegraphy to Morgan. He expected to provide worldwide communication and to furnish facilities for sending pictures, messages, weather warnings, and stock reports. The project was abandoned because of a financial panic, labour troubles, and Morgan's withdrawal of support. It was Tesla's greatest defeat.

Tesla's work then shifted to turbines and other projects. Because of a lack of funds, his ideas remained in his notebooks, which are still examined by enthusiasts for unexploited clues. In 1915 he was severely disappointed when a report that he and Edison were to share the Nobel Prize proved erroneous. Tesla was the recipient of the Edison Medal in 1917, the highest honour that the American Institute of Electrical Engineers could bestow.

Tesla allowed himself only a few close friends. Among them were the writers Robert Underwood Johnson, Mark Twain, and Francis Marion Crawford. He was quite impractical in financial matters and an eccentric, driven by compulsions and a progressive germ phobia. But he had a way of intuitively sensing hidden scientific secrets and employing his inventive talent to prove his hypotheses. Tesla was a godsend to reporters who sought sensational copy but a problem to editors who were uncertain how seriously his futuristic prophecies should be regarded. Caustic criticism greeted his speculations concerning communication with other planets, his assertions that he could split the Earth like an apple, and his claim of having invented a death ray capable of destroying 10,000 airplanes at a distance of 400 km (250 miles).

After Tesla's death the custodian of alien property impounded his trunks, which held his papers, his diplomas and other honours, his letters, and his laboratory notes. These were eventually inherited by Tesla's nephew, Sava Kosanovich, and later housed in the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade. Hundreds filed into New York City's Cathedral of St. John the Divine for his funeral services, and a flood of messages acknowledged the loss of a great genius. Three Nobel Prize recipients addressed their tribute to "one of the outstanding intellects of the world who paved the way for many of the technological developments of modern times."



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Sanjana Bai.Y
Class : VIII
Topic : MICROORGANISMS



INTRODUCTION

Microorganisms are present all around us but they are too small to be seen with naked eye. They are present everywhere in the atmosphere (air, water and soil)



MICROORGANISMS (MICROBES) :-

Microorganisms are very small organisms which cannot be seen with the unaided eye. They can be seen only with a microscope.

Microorganisms may be unicellular or multicellular.

Microorganisms may exist alone or in colonies.

for example, you might observe that during the rainy seasons moist bread gets spoilt and its surface gets covered with greenish-white patches.



TYPES OF MICROORGANISMS :-

There are four main types of microorganisms. They are :- bacteria, fungi, algae and protozoans.

for example:-

Bacteria - Lactobacillus, E.Coli etc.

Algae - Chlamydomonas, Spirogyra etc.

Fungi - Bread mould, Penicillium, Aspergillus etc.

Protozoans - Amoeba, Paramecium etc.

• Viruses are also considered as microorganisms. They are different from other microorganisms because they reproduce only in the body of host organisms like bacteria, plants or animals.

• Common ailments like cold, influenza (flu) and most coughs are caused by viruses. Serious diseases like polio and chicken pox are also caused by viruses.

Bacteria



Spiral bacteria



Rod-shaped bacteria



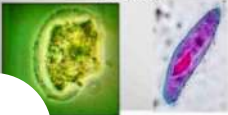
Chlamydomonas



Spirogyra

Algae

Protozoa



Fungi



Bread Mould

Penicillium

Harmful Microorganisms

• Microorganisms are harmful in many ways. Some of the microorganisms cause diseases in human beings, plants and animals. Such disease-causing microorganisms are called **pathogens**.

• Pathogens enter our body through the air we breathe, the water we drink or the food we eat. They can also get transmitted by direct contact with an infected person or carried through an animal.

• Microbial diseases that can spread from an infected person to a healthy person through air, water, food or physical contact are called **communicable diseases**.
Examples of such diseases include cholera, common cold, chicken pox and tuberculosis.

• When a person suffering from common cold sneezes, fine droplets of moisture carrying thousands of viruses are spread in the air. The virus may enter the body of a healthy person while breathing.

Harmful Microorganisms

- There are some insects and animals which act as **carriers** of disease-causing microbes.
- **Housefly is one such carrier.**
- The flies sit on the garbage and animal excreta. Pathogens stick to their bodies. When these flies sit on uncovered food they may transfer the pathogens. Whoever eats the contaminated food is likely to get sick.
- **Mosquito is another carrier.**
- Examples of carriers are: the female *Anopheles mosquito* which carries the parasite of malaria;
- Female *Aedes mosquito* acts as carrier of dengue virus.



All mosquitoes breed in water. Hence, one should not let water collect anywhere, in coolers, tyres, flower pots etc. By keeping the surroundings clean and dry we can prevent mosquitoes from breeding.



Disease-causing Microorganisms in Animals

- Several microorganisms not only cause diseases in humans and plants, but also in other animals. For example, anthrax is a dangerous human and cattle disease caused by a bacterium. Foot and mouth disease of cattle is caused by a virus.
- Robert Köch (1876) discovered the bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*) which causes anthrax disease.



Disease-causing Microorganism in Plants

- Several microorganisms cause diseases in plants like wheat, rice, potato, sugarcane, orange, apple and others. The diseases reduce the yield of crops. They can be controlled by the use of certain chemicals which kill the microbes.



Food preservation

Food is spoilt by microorganisms. Spoilt food has bad smell and bad taste and causes food poisoning. Food can be preserved by protecting it from microorganisms.

Food can be preserved by different methods. They are :-

i) **Chemical method** :- Food like pickles can be preserved by using chemicals like salts and edible oils. Jams and squashes can be preserved by using sodium benzoate, sodium metabisulphite. These chemicals are called **preservatives**.

ii) **By using common salt** :- Food items like fish, meat, amla, raw mangoes, tamarind etc can be preserved by using common salt. It prevents the growth of microbes.

iii) **By using sugar** :- Food items like jams, jellies, squashes etc. can be preserved by using sugar solution. It prevents the growth of microbes.

iv) **By using oil and vinegar** :- Food items like pickles, vegetables, fish, meat etc. are preserved by using oil and vinegar. It prevents the growth of microbes.

v) **By heat and cold treatments** :- Heating food items kills microbes. Similarly storing food items at low temperatures prevents growth of microbes.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Dharani.R
Class : XII
Topic : LONELINESS

Loneliness, distressing experience that occurs when a person's social relationship is perceived by that person to be less in quantity, and especially in quality, than desired. The experience of loneliness is highly subjective: an individual can be alone without feeling lonely and can feel lonely even when with other people. Psychologists generally consider loneliness to be a stable trait, meaning that individuals have different set-points for feeling loneliness, and they fluctuate around these set-points depending on the circumstances in their lives. Individuals' levels of loneliness typically remain more or less constant during adulthood until 75 to 80 years of age, when they increase somewhat. Prolonged loneliness is associated with depression, poor social support, neuroticism, and introversion. Studies have shown that loneliness puts people at risk for physical disease and that it may contribute to a shortened life span.

THEORIES OF LONELINESS:-

Although loneliness has always been part of "human existence, it has a relatively short history as a subject of psychological investigation. As developed by the psychiatrist John Bowlby during the second half of the 20th century, attachment theory emphasizes the importance of a strong emotional bond between the infant and the caregiver; it stands as a forerunner to contemporary theories of loneliness. From that perspective, loneliness occurs when children with insecure attachment patterns behave in ways that result in their being rejected by their peers. Those rejections hinder their development of social skills and increase their distrust of other people, thereby fostering loneliness.

Attachment theory was the foundation for an influential psychological theory of loneliness developed by the sociologist Robert S. Weiss. Weiss identified six social needs that, if unmet, contribute to feelings of loneliness. Those needs are attachment, social integration, nurturance, reassurance of worth, sense of reliable alliance, and guidance in stressful situations. As would be predicted by attachment theory, Weiss maintained that friendships complement but do not substitute for a close, intimate relationship with a partner in staving off loneliness.

Another theoretical perspective, the behavioral approach, holds that loneliness is characterized by personality traits that are associated with, and possibly contribute to, harmful patterns of interpersonal interaction. For instance, loneliness is correlated with social anxiety, social inhibition (shyness), sadness, hostility, distrust, and low self-esteem, characteristics that hamper one's ability to interact in skillful and rewarding ways. Indeed, lonely individuals have been shown to have difficulty forming and maintaining meaningful relationships. They are also less likely to share information about themselves with their peers, and that helps to explain why they report a lack of intimacy with close friends.

CORRELATES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LONELINESS:-

For both practical and ethical reasons, loneliness is difficult to manipulate in an experimental setting. That has posed a challenge to researchers attempting to distinguish between the causes and consequences of loneliness. One experiment used hypnotic suggestion to overcome that obstacle. Highly hypnotizable individuals were asked to recall a time when they felt lonely and then, after they returned from that hypnotic state, to recall a time when they felt highly socially connected.