



**OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)**

**Chidambaram**

**2023 JULY MONTH NEWS LETTER**



**“DREAM TO ACHIEVE DARE TO CONQUER”**

***- Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam***



# **OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)**

**Chidambaram**

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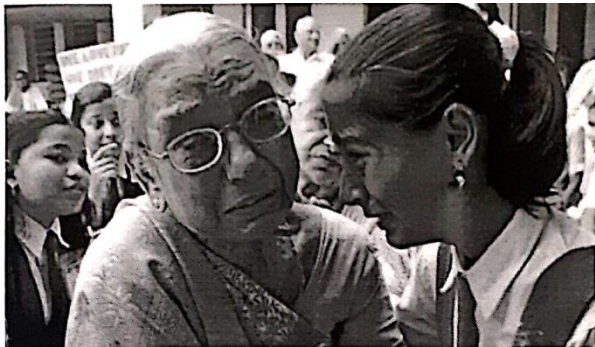
*Name of the Staff:* Dr.Venkatachalapathy.N, M.Sc.,M.Phil.,B.Ed.,D.Litt

*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.

According to the **National Pharmacist Workforce Survey**, in 2014, 60 percent of pharmacists provided medication therapy management and 53 percent performed immunizations. Ten years earlier, only 13 percent of pharmacists provided medication management and just 15 percent administered vaccinations. Recent evidence also suggests that the addition of a pharmacist in a collaborative, team-based setting can improve performance against quality indicators and national health goals. This pharmacists play an important role in managing and improving population health, particularly in areas such as tobacco cessation and diabetes management, through counselling, monitoring, and support. From giving basic health tips, to answering illness-specific questions, Pharmacists are excellent in advising patients to make healthy life choices. They also **counsel patients** on mental health, stress management, and suggest consulting the right health professional if needed. Pharmacists **empower patients** by helping them tackle illness and boosting their confidence. They impart knowledge, they motivate, they help patients to help themselves.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Pharmacists should be recognized all over the World as they are one among the real warriors in health field especially during this pandemic. As a future pharmacist it is our duty to make people understand the role of pharmacists.

**“ A doctor gives life to the patient through medicine,  
A pharmacist gives life to medicine through their skills”.**



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*Name of the Staff* : D.Revathi, M.C.A., B.Ed.,  
*Designation* : PGT - Computer Science  
*Topic* : CAREER GUIDANCE



Each and every one of us has faced a certain junction or a cross-road at some point in our lives that has had a major impact on our lives. This can be both a professional crossroads or personal crossroads. But in this essay on career, I would like to talk about the cross-road that we see in our professional career. It's not just the students who would have faced a dilemma in deciding a career, even employees past 30 years of age face this crisis.

When a student's face its called a beginner's crisis, but when an employee 6 years down the lane faces dilemmas in his or her career choices, then its usually called a mid-life crisis or mid-career crisis. Midlife crisis is a term that refers to people who are having second thoughts about their career a few years down after working in the same. There might be plenty of reasons for these some of which may be an everyday monologue, fatigue, salary issues, professional growth issues, internal office dilemmas, etc. In this essay on career, I am going to talk about both the type of career choices.

A student's life is the first crossroad that we face in our lives. By keeping certain factors in mind, there is plenty of career choice a student can choose from. Some of the popular career choices are engineering, medicine, arts, and commerce. Which career to choose and on what terms is something that every student will have to worry about.

## What is Career Guidance?

Career guidance is the process of helping individuals (school/college students or professionals) in making adequate educational and occupational choices and in taking career decisions based on the demand and requirements of the future of work.

Career guidance helps individuals make a shift from the general understanding of life and work to a more specific understanding of the realistic and practical career options that are available to them.

According to Collins Dictionary

“Career Guidance refers to the advice and information about careers that helps individuals, esp. young people, decide on a career and also teaches them how to pursue their chosen career.”

The process of career guidance for students involves helping them to achieve their identified career options or acquiring their professional goals. The role of a career guidance expert ranges from acting as a guide to leading the entire course of action.

Take for an example, a student is pretty sure about what he wants to do, say he wants to become an Architect. So, proper career guidance would help him choose the right stream in 10<sup>th</sup> class, what entrance exams he should prepare for, which colleges to seek admission in and what scholarships are available for him.

## **Why is Career Guidance important for students?**

- Career is a much larger and significant part of our lives today and any decision in terms of career planning now has to be taken with the utmost attention. With numerous courses, certifications, colleges, job opportunities available, choosing the right career path could become intimidating for students.
- An adequate choice of career will not only offer an effective job opportunity but allows a student to embrace a satisfactory and respectful lifestyle. Also, the desired career path engages an individual making them more informed, confident, and dedicated. Hence the importance of career guidance and counselling cannot be ruled out.
- Lifestyle and personality are the reflection of one's values and mostly, the professional life they lead. When we grow up, our personal choices, goals, and future plans start revolving around the kind of job we have and the flexibility it can offer.
- India is a developing country and its power lies in the young minds. They must understand the importance of career guidance to make an informed decision regarding their career progressions. To help students reach their maximum potential, that's where the need of career counsellors comes up.
- Career counsellors act as the backbone of the education sector and empower students in making the right career choices early on in their lives.
- Career counselling or career guidance process involves individuals (school or college students or professionals) exploring various career options, understanding more about the opportunities, analysing the career prospects and earning potential. The process also includes an all-inclusive career assessment test which evaluates individuals' interests, strengths and weaknesses, ability/aptitude, personality traits and capabilities.
- Career counselling in India is still not the most preferred choice for students and parents alike. Sheer lack of awareness and understanding of the importance and benefits of career counselling is one of the many reasons why career counseling is not the first choice for both the students and parents. The road toward a right career path originates from the right approach and knowledge of the future trends and prospects of different career clusters.
- There are certain criteria to choose a career, which are:

### **Criteria to Choose a Career**

- **Passion:** The word passion sounds cliché, but it is an important criterion to consider before choosing a career path. If everyone follows their passion and chose a career accordingly, then the concept of a mid-career crisis wouldn't have occurred in the first place. Every one of us would have dreamt of something during our childhood. We all wanted to become a police, a cricketer, an actor, a doctor or an engineer. But not everyone follows and listens to the child in them. We ultimately give up on our passions and choose a safe career which will give us a good salary. Risk-taking is a part and parcel of life and no one should regret not doing something 80 years down the lane when they are on their death bed.
- **Stability:** Financial stability, as well as job stability, is something that should be considered as an important criterion. Because the world is increasingly changing and many industries are being taken out by emerging technologies. So before choosing a particular career path, the stability as well as the salary factors should be taken into account
- **Future prospects:** Future prospects, both in terms of your interest in the field as well as the survival of the field itself, in the next 20 years should be taken into consideration. A Mid-career crisis can be avoided if future prospects are evaluated properly. Certain industries might fall and certain might become the next biggest phenomenon. People who are serious about their careers choose a path which has a long-lasting prospect
- **Satisfaction:** This is another important factor while choosing a career path. A good salary, a nice work environment and a good location might give some people the job satisfaction they need, but there are some people who are not affected by any of that. The only thing that matters to them is the job itself. Usually, a job that is socially helpful is the ones that provide true satisfaction.

In short, always remember to stay determined. You can easily achieve your career goal if you set your mind to it. In other words, people usually distract themselves easily. You must not do so and focus on your career path to achieve your goals efficiently.

The involvement of private players in India's space research industry has been one of the important factors that have contributed to its growth. Given the resource constraints that India faces, they have played an active and transformative role for the space industry in India. Commercialisation also seems to be a path for the future. With the emergence of private players like Elon Musk's SpaceX, it has been predicted that over 10,000 space-related start-ups would emerge in the coming decade globally. This does indicate that it is in fact the right time for India to embrace the growth of the private sector. The present budget which gave huge support for the development of the private sector stands as evidence of the government's approach towards this as well. However, we are yet to deal with more specific concerns related to the space technology sector.

### **Looking into the pros and the cons**

There are major benefits associated with commercialisation, the most important of them being innovation. Engagement of private players encourages innovation in space technology. Many students and think tanks in India have been able to reach unprecedented heights in space technology with their limited resources. Several lightweight satellites using basic materials have been developed. By allowing for commercialisation, they are provided access to technology and resources as well as an opportunity to expand their operations. This will result in a major boost for the space technology sector as a whole, while at the same time encouraging education and research in this area. Given the increased opportunity in this field, many students would be willing to engage in educational courses related to this sphere. This would also create employment opportunities in space technology, eventually increasing the national income of the economy. This is the perspective with which the idea has been proposed in the budget. However, it is also equally important to consider the problems associated with this proposal. There are indeed some genuine concerns and ambiguities associated with this programme.

Space entrepreneurship is a very challenging experience for many young minds that are attempting to place themselves in upstream or downstream activities of the space business. There are various laws and regulations associated with the setting up and operation of the companies. The law in India has not given adequate scope for the opening of private enterprises. Now with this announcement, there needs to be some clarification with regard to the kinds of changes that will be implemented in the coming years. Another ambiguity is with respect to how the functions of NSIL and Antrix would be different. National security is yet another big challenge ahead of commercialisation. The biggest question is, to what extent can national security be compromised for economic gains?

### **Future of space technology**

The nature of the market for space-based technology and space products is yet to be explored. A large section of the population even today is unaware of how most of these products can be incorporated in their everyday life. Legislation yet again remains ambiguous and is a hindrance to the development of space entrepreneurship. National security is also a concern when it comes to space technology, as in many nations it was developed during the Cold War era for the enhancement of their military power. It hence becomes a very important concern while moving forward.

Given these constraints facing space entrepreneurship, the move towards commercialisation needs to address them in constructive ways. Laws need to be amended in ways that address the challenges for commercialisation and encourage entrepreneurship. However, while doing so, national security also needs to be considered as it comes before any economic gain that we could make through commercialisation. India, being one of the advanced nations with regard to space technology, needs to develop a comprehensive policy when it comes to commercialisation, such that government retains its control and also provides room for private players.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

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*Name of the Staff* : K.Kannadasan, M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed.,

*Designation* : PGT - Economics

*Topic* : A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SCHOOL EDUCATION  
( with special reference to Tamilnadu)

*Due to covid-19, many changes came to our nation and it took some time for everyone to adopt the new situation. The pandemic impact was everywhere, which resulted in the closure of schools and other educational institution. Government has decided to temporarily close the schools to reduce the impact of covid-19. Later it was re-opened for a few grades, which increased the number of infection rates and then closed again.*

*In this situation, students are attending their classes through various education initiatives like online classes, radio programs guided by the state government followed by the Union Government. It is a good thing that happening on the other side, there are lots of students who didn't own the resources to attend the online classes suffer a lot.*

*The teachers who are all experts in blackboard, chalk, books and class room teaching are really new to this digital teaching are adopting the new methods and handling it. But on the negative side, many teachers are looking for an alternative job to support their families. In an educative parents are supporting their children through the pandemic, but we require to understand that there are some illiterate parents and their feeling of helplessness to help their children in their education.*

*Students in Tamilnadu, who came to school just because they can get food and some other things. The mid-day meal scheme has helped many children (rural child) who could not bring their food from the home to get their nutrition.*

*So schools were closed, many students were suffering from not having enough food for their survival. So there was no problem of pandemic. There is delay and postponement of exams, it leads to confusion for many students. Most of the school going children are involved in child labour to support their families. The education of female children will affect, as their parents may see the financial and opportunity cost of doing so. This pandemic has not only affected the students but also the low- budget institutions and schools, resulting in close down the same.*

*By the way of technology in education helps to the students and teachers to connect virtually through online class rooms. But it is not available to many students all over the state.*

*For the well-being of the students so that they can stay safe at home without getting affected by the life threatening virus. We have to update the infrastructure and should think of ways to undertake the situation and providing education to every child amid the pandemic. Like this in the future to aid the forthcoming generation, STAY HOME, STAY SAFE.*





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Honesty is the best policy

The Management staff parent and students congratulates:

Mr.Muthuvel, School Bus Driver

Mr.Rajasekar, School Bus Driver

For their honesty, loyalty, fraternity and noble virtues deeds and actions.

Mr.Muthuvel, Oxford School Bus Driver along with Mr.Rajasekar found on the road.

1. 10 Savaran Gold
2. 10,000 rupees cash
3. One cell phone
4. Two ATM card

While they were on official duty. They collected and handed over to the person concern with the help of Mr.Mani, Admin support and Mr.Raja, AdministrativeOfficer. The person who lost called to the mobile he has missed. Mr.Muthuvel introduced himself along with Mr.Rajasekar that they are Oxford English School Bus Drivers. The person who lost his valuable belongings came to the school and received. He sincerely thanked both of them for their honesty loyalty and integrity. Both are men of Principle, simple living and high thinking.

Respected Chairman sir awarded cash prize rupees 5000 for each fadicted both of them. Oxford Management will be organizing a get together on behalf of them.

We must be loyal and speak truth at every walk of life and dealings. Honesty, loyalty and truthfulness provide the peace of mind. It is observed that an honest and truthful person always leads happy life. Honesty is a weapon which always help us conquer in every sphere of life. One must not fear to tell the truth rather fear to tell lies. Honesty emboldens and encourages to stand upright. Honesty is the vital element of life.

“Integrity is telling myself the truth.

And honesty is telling the truth to other people”

“Be honest in your life, it creates positive energy”

Speak with honesty, think with sincerity, and act with integrity.

“No Legacy is so rich as honesty” – William Shakespeare

Oxford Management congratulates both Heroes of Honesty.

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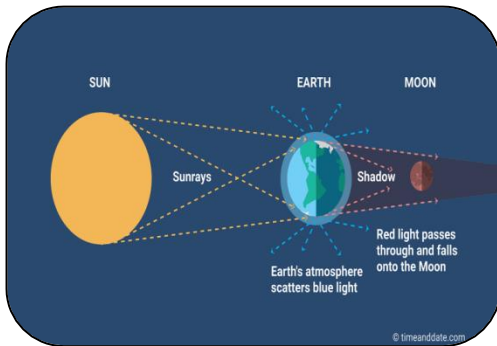


Student Name : Chandru @ Chandrasekar

Class : VIII

Topic : MOON

## SUPER BLOOD MOON



- A lunar eclipse occurs when the Earth is between the full moon and the sun. The Earth's shadow covers the moon, which often has a red color, hence the "blood" moon nickname.

- What causes a blood moon?

This blood moon occurs during a total lunar eclipse.



During a total lunar eclipse, Earth lines up between the Moon and the Sun. ... The air molecules from Earth's atmosphere scatter out most of the blue light. The remaining light reflects onto the Moon's surface with a red glow, making the Moon appear red in the night sky.

- What is the Super Blood Moon?

The first total lunar eclipse in more than two years coincided with a supermoon. The reddish-orange colour of the super 'blood' moon was the result of all the sunrises and sunsets in Earth's atmosphere projected on to the surface of the eclipsed moon. ... A shadow moves across the moon in Canberra, Australia.



- How often does a super blood moon occur?

three to four times per year

Super moons occur more frequently – usually three to four times per year.

- Why is moon red on 26 MAY 2021?

A super blood moon is when a full lunar eclipse coincides with a supermoon, which is when the moon is particularly close to Earth and appears brighter than normal. For about 15 minutes, as the moon moves fully into Earth's shadow, the moon will appear to turn red.

Because of the way light passes through the Earth's atmosphere during an eclipse, red light from the Sun is reflected onto it and gives it a reddish colour and the nickname blood moon.



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Student Name : Abinaya.K

Class : VIII

Topic : CLOTHS





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

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Student Name : Sadhana

Class : VIII

Topic : POEM

## **NATURE'S WAY** -Lenore Hetrick

*The little tree by the old road fence*

*Grew in the summer Sun.*

*"I want to grow tall", said the little tree,*

*"And growing is so much fun".*

*The little brook running Beneath the bridge*

*Babbled and sang all day.*

*"I want to become a river", it said,*

*"So I am hastening on my way".*

*The little bird fluttered from out the nest,*

*And flew across the yard. "I will be a big bird", said she and Twittered,*

*"If each day I try real hard".*

*The little boy stood on his tiptoes and stretched. "I am just like the rest", said he,*

*"I want to grow up and see the big world-*

*And the sooner the better for me!"*

*Mother nature smiled at all her fledglings,*

*But she did not bid them stay.*

*She knew that to live and grow and age*

*Is forever Nature's way.*



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*Student Name* : Rohine  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : STRINGED INSTRUMENT

Stringed instruments produce sound by the vibration of stretched strings. This may be done by drawing a bow across the strings, as in the violin; or by plucking the strings, as in the harp and guitar. The four modern members of the bowed string family are violin, viola, cello (violin cello), and double bass. Each consists of a hollow, wooden body, a long neck and four strings. The bow is a wooden stick with horsehair stretched across its length. The vibrations made by drawing the bow across the strings are transmitted to the hollow

body, and this itself vibrates, amplifying and enriching the sound produced. The harp consists of a set of strings of different lengths stretched across a wooden frame. The strings are plucked by the players' thumbs and fingers – except the little finger of each hand – which produces vibrations that are amplified by the harp's sound board. The pitch of the note produced by any stringed instrument depends on the length, weight and tension of the string. A shorter, lighter or tighter string gives a higher note.





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Student Name : Ilanilavan.R

Class : VII

Topic : DRAWING







# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

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Student Name : Nabhanya. V  
Class : VIII  
Topic : EVERY CLOUD HAS SILVER LINING

*“Every cloud has a silver lining” is one of the most positive proverbs in the English language. Furthermore, it is a proverb that instantly fills one up with immense hope and [self confidence](#).*

*“Every cloud has a silver lining” is a proverb that suggests that a person should never lose hope and must not give up no matter how hard the situation is. This also describes that a black cloud in the sky usually blocks the sunlight and makes the environment dark and hazy. But when we see it from a closer viewpoint, we can see how the sun rays are trying to reach the earth from the sides of the cloud ultimately creating a silver lining around the boundaries of the clouds. This silver lining depicts a hope in life which means there’s always something good that comes out of a bad situation and the dark clouds are the bad times in life.*

*We must have seen when dark clouds cover the sky for a moment the sun is not visible and the area darkens. But it is only temporary, and eventually, the clouds move away or disappear, allowing sunlight to brighten your view. If we look closely at a dark cloud, we can see the sunrays brightening up its edges like shining silver. Something very similar happens in our life as well.*

*In the proverb ‘Every dark cloud has a silver lining’, the clouds are being compared to troubles, misery, tragedy, and all the bad times of an individual’s life. And the ‘silver lining’ in the proverb all in all refers to good times, happy moments or solution of a problem.*

*The entire proverb is based on ‘hope’. If people have hope on things will eventually get better and keep working towards their goal, then things will indeed turn in their favor. People can either choose to live life in misery and hopelessness, while all along whining about their conditions or they can choose to be optimistic and lead a fruitful life.*

*The ones who expect to make the best out of their life know how to widen their horizons. And these are the same ones who look beyond those momentary troubles that cloud their skies at that instant. The desire of moving forward in life, growth, and the shine of personality is represented through the phrase ‘silver lining’. It is a common habit in humans to compare them with others and become demoralized. A teacher told us to think for a moment about an embarrassing memory of any person. Then our teacher asked who the person we thought about it, and it turned out everyone remembered a memory of their embarrassment. Our teacher explained that we barely get time to think about others and that too unwell thoughts and therefore the same occurs with them. With this exercise, he proved his point on why everyone should stop stressing on past incidents and focus on moving forward in life.*

*The ones who have mastered the art of boldly facing their misfortune and through determination reach time golden time that lies behind those dark hovering clouds are bound to be an inspiration. Many poets have addressed to the same idea that the proverb conveys which is if time is anyone life comes full of misery and misfortune then good times are not that far to arrive either.*

### **Hope in Troubled Times**

*A common sight which everyone must have witnessed is that of dark clouds covering the sky and the sun not being visible. However, such an occurrence is only temporary. After some time, the clouds would disappear or move away and the sunlight would again brighten up the sky. The troubles in our lives are very much like those dark clouds. Our lives are characterized by*

troubles, pain, misery, [disaster](#), calamities, and tragedies. However, just like the dark clouds, one must understand that these problems are only temporary and that better times would soon come. The silver lining as mentioned in the proverb refers to the good, happy, or pleasant times. As one would notice, the entire proverb is about hope.

If an individual has hope even in the darkest of times, then indeed things will ultimately be in that individual's favor. However, if the individual has a negative approach towards life, then no amount of blessings in his life will ever make him satisfied and he will end up in problems. As one can see, people in this world have a choice. Furthermore, people can either choose to live in darkness or they can lead a confident, positive, and fruitful life. In the end, it all comes down to the path one chooses in life. There are some individuals who know how to make the best of their lives. In contrast, there are some who would instantly be demoralized and lose all hope in the presence of the slightest trouble. Moreover, the attitude of people towards the troubles they face is a determinant of their success in life. One of the most optimistic proverbs that give everyone hope tells us to be patient for the good things that await us after we the bad phase passes. The dark **cloud** is used to represent misfortune or difficult times in our life.

### **An Important Lesson**

There are some individuals who very well know the art of boldly facing their misfortune. Furthermore, such individuals, through determination, are able to reach for that glory that lies behind those dark hovering clouds. Most noteworthy, the lives of such individuals turn to be an inspiration for others.

Take the case of [Nelson Mandela](#), the famous South African political leader. This man served a prison sentence of twenty-seven years, a duration that is enough to break even strong-spirited people. Despite that, Mandela bravely faced his misfortune and became a worldwide inspiration.

Many great poets and writers have addressed the same idea that the proverb conveys. The idea is that when misery or misfortune strikes, always remember that good times are not that far to arrive.

The wheel of luck always turns for people, and then it improves their social status, economic conditions and political beliefs. Sometimes, we might find ourselves in a phase when every door is locked, or we feel like we are doomed, but we must remember that we should keep working to overcome those struggles. When we keep moving forward, we will be able to see the 'silver lining' in our life.

People who master the art of facing their hardships boldly through determination and patience reach success that lies behind those dark clouds. Many poets have conveyed that the proverb 'every cloud has a silver lining' shows that if life has to offer us misery and misfortune, then it will also offer us good times and success.

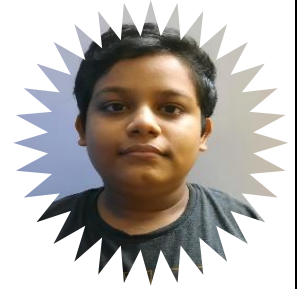
### **Conclusion**

"Every cloud has a silver lining" is a proverb that can bring a smile to anyone's face. Furthermore, this proverb represents humanity's reliance and longing for hope. Most noteworthy, for a person to stop having hope is similar to stop living.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Aadil  
*Class* : IX  
*Topic* : ELECTRICITY



In these modern world there is nothing without electricity Can you imagine a day without electricity? It is impossible for this generation to live without electricity. But do remember that there were times in the past centuries when people lived without electricity. Electricity is a form of energy. Michael Faraday, a British scientist and Benjamin Franklin, an American scientist, were two notable persons who have a major role to play in understanding the nature of electricity. There are also Nikola Tesla and Thomas Alva Edison who contributed to the invention of electrical products like light bulbs, Generators, and power stations. Electricity is cheaply generated using water power, sunlight, or other mechanical processes. So, it is called in different ways as hydro-electricity, biogas, solar, wind power, and more. Today, electricity is used in every household as lights, fans, electrical equipment, and more. We get heat and power from electricity and is used for many purposes. Electricity is used widely in industries to drive the pieces of machinery and other purposes. Transportation and entertainment are yet other uses of electricity today. We can see trains, cable cars, and trolleybuses using electricity daily to run to places. Also, television, radio, and mobile phones are designed to work using electric power. This Computer Age is nothing without electric power. We cannot imagine a moment without electricity as it brings

great difficulty and inconvenience. Indeed, that is what has made electric energy very important in the modern world. Though electricity is useful, there are times when it has to be handled with care. Any misuse or overuse can lead to fire, shock, or even fatal consequences. So, electricity is both a useful servant and a dangerous enemy. And we need to make the best use of it with precautions and responsibility.



## OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

**Chidambaram**



*Student Name* : Vaishali.S.M  
*Class* : VI  
*Topic* : STORY



There was a beautiful school between the village and the town

The  
Teacher  
was  
teaching



in the First std class. Then a new admission students stood in front of the class room door with her mother. The teacher came out of the class room and talked to students mother. The teacher invited them inside. She is Rosie is a new students teacher said you should “ALL BE FRIENDS” her. The Teacher called Rosie come dear come darling Rosiy hugs mother and cries as she refuses to go into the her class room. The Negha got up and took her hand and said “DON’T BE AFRAID” I am. She put Negha to the said of her seat.



Rosie, Negha and a new student Riya became accustomed to Friendship. Everyone was amazed at their love and habit of giving up. They excelled in their studies and in many competitions as inseparable Friends. A student named Lally was jealous when she saw the teacher and fellow students praising her at

school. Lally thought of separating the three and wait for the right time. The day Lally expected came.

It was Rosie's birthday. Her parents gave her a purse containing a keychain as a gift. Rosie enjoyed showing it to her friends. She gave chocolates and cakes to her friends and teachers. Riya and Negha drew a beautiful female portrait.



Lally gave Rosiy a beautiful pen as a birthday present. Everyone complimented them on being like Rosie to see the beautiful female painting. This made Lally even more angry.



The Teacher went on to ask all students to come to the park to play during the third period. As soon as the students went to park Lally unknowingly took Rosie's keychain and put it in the Negha's bag. Lally took the pen she had given as a gift and put it in Riya's bag. After that she went to the park and played with the Friends. Rosie came in to the class room and cried over

disappearance keychain.



The Teacher asked Rosie why you were crying. Rosie said her keychain was missing mam. The Teacher begin to check everyone's bag. Later in the end keychain was found in Negha's bag and pen in Riya's bag. The teacher and other students were shocked to see this. Negha and Riya cried and said we knew nothing man. The teacher advised every one that they did not knew where the mistake had taken place and that it should not happen again. Lally could not separate them but was happy to cry. The days

moved on one day. The principal of the school arranged to go on a tour. All students took part in the

tour and happily. Road on the bus playing and singing. Morning break fast, Temple, Musiam, after lunch. The students should very happy. Finally they went to sea. Teacher said the students should not go deep in the beach. Rosie, Negha and Riya was standing on the edge of the ocean wave, but Laly only stepped into the sea a little bit lally was swept away by the wave that suddenly came fat. All students shouted oh Lally Lally Teacher and those around people are running. But Rosie, Negha and Riya tried to save Lally as thiswam in the end Lally survived. All three friends were praised Lally nodded with shy, the tells the truty. I changed things intending to separate your bags, please forgive me. Lally said accept me as your friend please every one was in UNITY.

**Moral :** A Friend in need is a Friend indeed Unity is Strength.



## OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

**Chidambaram**

*Student Name* : Sivasurya.S  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : DOCUMENTARIES



### Jack ma

**Jack Ma Yun**, born 10 September 1964) is a Chinese business magnate, investor and philanthropist. He is the co-founder and former executive chairman of Alibaba Group, a multinational, technology conglomerate.



#### Early life and education

Jack Ma was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China. He began studying English at a young age by conversing with English-speakers at Hangzhou International Hotel. For nine years, Ma would ride 27 km (17 miles) on his bicycle to give tourists tours of the area to practice his English. He became pen pals with one of those foreigners, who nicknamed him "Jack" because he found it hard to pronounce his Chinese name.

Later in his youth, Ma struggled attending college. Ma failed the entrance exam for the Hangzhou Teachers College twice as his weak point was mathematics. The Chinese entrance exams, held annually, took Ma three years to pass. Ma attended Hangzhou Teacher's Institute (currently known as Hangzhou Normal University) and graduated in 1988 with a Bachelor of Arts in English. While at school, Ma was head of the student council. After graduation, he became a lecturer in English and international trade at Hangzhou Dianzi University. He also claims to have applied ten times to Harvard Business School and got rejected each time.

#### Successful carrier

According to Ma's autobiographical speech,<sup>[17]</sup> after graduating from Hangzhou Normal University in 1988, Ma applied for 30 different odd jobs and was rejected by every one. "I went for a job with the police; they said, 'you're no good'", Ma told interviewer Charlie Rose. "I even went to **KFC** when it came to my city. Twenty-four people went for the job. Twenty-three

were accepted. I was the only guy [rejected]...".During this period, China was in its first decade of Deng Xiaoping's Chinese economic reform.

In 1994, Ma heard about the Internet and also started his first company, Hangzhou Haibo Translation Agency . In early 1995, he went to the US on behalf of the municipal government with colleagues who had helped introduce him to the Internet. Although he found information related to beer from many countries, he was surprised to find none from China. He also tried to search for general information about China and again was surprised to find none. So he and his friend created an "ugly" website related to China. He launched the website at 9:40 AM, and by 12:30 PM he had received emails from some Chinese investors wishing to know about him. This was when Ma realized that the Internet had something great to offer. In April 1995, Ma and He Yibing (a computer teacher) opened the first office for China Pages, and Ma started their second company. On 10 May 1995, they registered the domain chinapages.com in the United States. Within three years, the company had made 5,000,000 Renminbi which at the time was equivalent to US\$800,000.

Ma began building websites for Chinese companies with the help of friends in the US. He said that "The day we got connected to the Web, I invited friends and TV people over to my house", and on a very slow dial-up connection, "we waited three and a half hours and got half a page", he recalled. "We drank, watched TV and played cards, waiting. But I was so proud. I proved the Internet existed". At a conference in 2010, Ma revealed that he has never actually written a line of code nor made one sale to a customer. He acquired a computer for the first time at the age of 33. In October 1999 and January 2000, Alibaba won a total of a \$25 million, and became a successful company till now. And then Jack Ma became one of the richest persons in the world.



## OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

### Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Selvanila.S  
*Class* : X  
*Topic* : SECRET BEHIND THE PAINTINGS



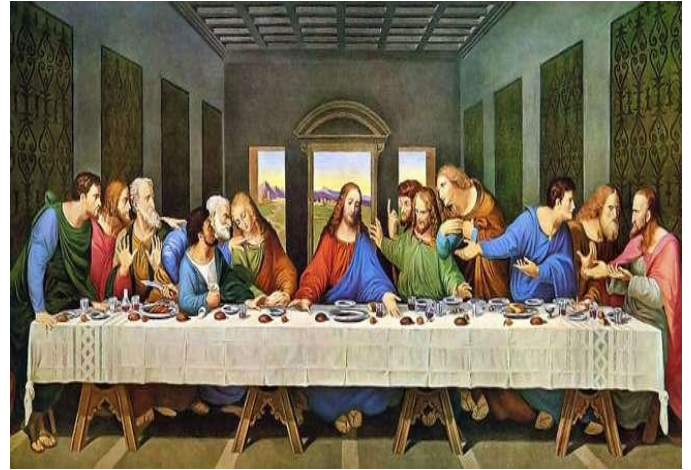
### **Mona Lisa** by **Leonardo da Vinci**



- French scientist Pascal Cotte announced earlier this year that he'd found a hidden image of a different woman beneath the world's most famous portrait, Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa.
- Cotte was able to examine the Mona Lisa at the Louvre Museum in Paris in 2004 under intense lights of different frequencies. He then spent more than 10 years analyzing the data from these experiments. Cotte said his research has revealed the original portrait on the Mona Lisa canvas, but it portrays a different woman who is looking off to the side instead of directly at the artist.
- Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa in around 1506. It's generally thought to portray Lisa Gherardini of Florence, the wife of a silk merchant.
- But, Cotte thinks the original Mona Lisa shows a different Florentine woman of the time named Pacifica Brandano.
- So ,the real painting is behind the second coat which is Mona Lisa.

## The Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrayal of Jesus and his disciples at the Last Supper has been at the heart of some popular theories in recent years, as portrayed in the 2003 novel "The Leonardo da Vinci Code" by Dan Brown and the 2006 movie adaptation of the book starring Tom Hanks.
- But to art historians, Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper is important for its expressive composition and use of perspective, which was something of an innovation at the time. Leonardo da Vinci aligned the figures and the walls of the painted room to strings radiating from a nail in the wall where the original is painted, above a dining hall in a monastery in Milan.
- Leonardo da Vinci also created special tempura paints so that he could take his time over the wall-sized painting, instead of working quickly on wet plaster before it dried. When the abbot of the monastery complained that the painting was taking too long, the infuriated artist was said to have threatened to use the abbot's face as his model for the traitor Judas.
- In the end, Leonardo da Vinci visited the prisons of Milan to find the perfect villainous face for Judas, who is seated fifth from the left. Professional art historians say there is no evidence for the conspiracy theories about the Last Supper set out in "The Da Vinci Code," and other books that broach the topic.
- they reject the identification of the figure to the left of Jesus as his female follower Mary Magdalene, instead of the apostle John. still there are a lots of theories about the last supper that we don't know.



## Self Portraits by Rembrandt van Rijn



- In 2001, British artist David Hockney and American physicist Charles Falco announced that they had found indications that Rembrandt and other Old Masters relied heavily on the use of lenses and curved mirrors to create their life-like scenes and portraits.
- And in August 2016, two researchers in the United Kingdom, artist Francis O'Neil and physicist Sofia Palazzo Corner, published a study in the Journal of Optics that explained how Rembrandt could have used combinations of curved mirrors and lenses to create his celebrated self portraits.
- The researchers see many details in Rembrandt's self-portraits that support their theory, including the strong light in the center of the portraits and the relative darkness at the edges, which is also seen in reflections projected by curved mirrors.



- There are still a lot of painters trying to say something which will help to gain your knowledge and secret from the past.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Akhash. J  
*Class* : IX  
*Topic* : THE COBRA AND THE CROW



### **THE COBRA AND THE CROW**

One day a crow has laid many eggs in a nest on top of a tree. She was assured that her nest was safe from wild animals. But, her belief was in vain. A big cobra sensed the nest. He slithered there and ate the eggs one by one. Every time the crow laid her eggs, the cobra did the same. The crow had to think for a way to get rid of the cobra. She was not strong enough to attack the cobra. She was worried about her eggs. She had to do something to safeguard her eggs at least in future.

She sat with her pair and they both came up with a plan. The next day, the crow flew to the palace. She picked the princess' necklace and with a big cawing sound fluttered away.

The guards heard the crow's sound and saw her carry necklace. They started to follow the crow wherever she flew.



The crow flew to the termite hill in the forest and threw away the necklace into the mouth hole. The guards knew that that hole would be the living place of some cobra. With utmost care they left their spears inside the hole and searched for the necklace. The first thing to come out was the big cobra that had looted the crow's nest. The guards immediately killed the cobra. Then, they further searched and got the necklace back and left to the palace.

The crow heaved with a sense of relief. She laid some eggs and they hatched. The crow now lived happily with her family.

**MORAL: WIT WINS MIGHT.**



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Subasuriyasri. Y  
*Class* : X  
*Topic* : SHORT STORY THE CRACKED POT

There once lived a water carrier. Every morning, as soon as the sun rose, she wakes from her home to collect water in two earthen pots that hung from a long pole that she carried across her shoulders. One pot was perfectly formed, the other, although the same and size as its counterpart, had a crack in its side. So, when ever they returned to the water Carrier's house it was only ever half full.

For years, the water carrier repeated her journey to and from her house collecting water from the river. As a year passed by, the cracked pot created a story in its head about its level of worthiness and inability to properly perform the job for which it had been created. Eventually, the pain and shame that it felt about its own perceived imperfection, became too much for it to bear. So, one day as the water Carrier knelt beside the river and began her usual task of filling the pots with the water, the cracked pot found its voice and said; "I am so sorry. For years and years, I have watched you fill me with water and I can only imagine what a fruitless task it must be for you. As whenever we return to home, I am only ever half full. While in comparison the other pot is perfect, rarely does it loss a drop of water on our long walk back to our home, but me I am far from perfect. This crack in my side, not only does it cause me so much hurt and shame, but it must also cause you to want to get a rid of me.

Surely, I am only making this long, arduous job that you do each day, that much more difficult? I can understand if you are thinking of getting rid of me and replacing me with another perfectly formed pot." The water carrier listen to this words depth both care and compassion. The cracked pot's story of unworthiness and shame was not one that she recognised. For this was not what she thought of the pot. She knew about the crack, but did not see it as an imperfection, or as something that made it less worthy than the other pot that hung from her shoulder.

Gently she turned to the pot and said, " on our return walk home, I want you to look up and to the side of you. For too long, it would seem you have been looking down, comparing yourself to others and not noticing how you and the crack that you have in your side has brought untold beauty in my life". Puzzled, the cracked pot wondered what on earth her words meant. She seemed to be suggesting that it's story of lack, unworthiness and shame, was in some way faulty. As to how this could be, it would not comprehended. However, the cracked pot trusted the water Carrier. It occurred to it that in all the time that it had journeyed with her, she had never said a harsh word, never scorned or radical it, but had always shown a sence of gratefulness and care when filling it with water.

So, on the return journey it heeded the water carriers word. It looked up and it looked out. In its former depressed state, it had not noticed that along the path that they travelled there was a dazzling array of beauty, colour and life. The water carrier in her wisdom, knowing of the track's in the pot's side, had sprinkled seeds along the path. The seeds where duly watered every day as a result of the crack in the pot's side and the path that had once been barren and devoid of life was now resplendent with an array of beautiful wild flowers. Now, the cracked pot understood. Now the cracked pot began to see itself in a new light. Now it understood that indeed it had been telling itself a faulty story. If it's experience of being a 'cracked pot' was going to change then it would have to change the story that it was telling itself.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Kunguma Sri. M  
*Class* : IX  
*Topic* : JAMUN TREE

*Once upon a time there lived an old man. He sow a seed of jamun tree it growed in to a big tree in 5 years. Their family waited for the tree to bloom and give fruits .It grow and grow now it reached the first floor and then it stops growing they waited for the tree to bloom but it doesn't .Now the tree is 7 years old .His children said we can cut the tree we waited so long But the old man said no don't cut it .I believe it will bloom one day .The children think he gets mad. It only suck out the fertility of the soil. The old didn't allow even to put fertilizer on it. His children said you are just going to wait for more years but it will not bloom the old man watered the plant daily he add some natural fertilizer like compost, cow dung etc. but nit doesn't bloom but he never lose his hope and stops hardworking . Now the tree is 10 year old. One day he crossed that way something dropped on his shirt pocket .He saw upwards there were lots of Jamun ready to harvest. He became so happy and he shared the Jamun with his neighbours, friends and family.*

*Moral of the story never lose your hope and never stop hard work because the result will be huge. Two secrets to success 1) start 2) don't quit.*



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Sarveen. S.L  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : MODEL MADE BY WHEAT FLOUR





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Priyadharshini. S

*Class* : VIII

*Topic* : PROVERBS

- Action speak louder than words .
- Push harder than yesterday if you want a different tomorrow .
- Money is a good servant but a bad master .
- You don't have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great .
- You future is created by what you do today , not tomorrow .
- The two most powerful warriors are patience and time.
- Honesty is the best policy .
- Learn a new language and get a new soul .
- Hope for the best but prepare for the worst .
- Teachers open the door but you must enter by yourself .
- Falling down is an accident .
- Staying down is a choice .
- Success is a journey, not a destination .
- Nothing succeeds like success.
- Don't wait for opportunity, create it .
- Success is not final ;failure is not fatal ;it is the courage to continue ,that counts .
- Push yourself because no one else is going to do it for you.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Elizabeth. V

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : INCEPTION

Inception is one of the best scientific action and fiction films released in 2010, it stars Leonardo Wilhelm DiCaprio and ken Watanabe.

The plot involves a thief named Cobb who steals information from his targets by entering their dreams. Saito offers to wipe clean Cobb's criminal history as payment for performing an inception on his sick competitor's son. Cobb uses "Inception" by which he can enter into people's dream and plants an idea that can help him to complete his mission. Can he succeed in inception?

The film is set in a variety of locations including Los Angeles and Morocco which gives it a very good and unique atmosphere. The soundtrack is impressive and includes the theme song "Je Ne Regrette Rien" used to signal a "kick" to another reality in the movie performed by German composer Hans Zimmer. The acting is of a very high standard and Leonardo DiCaprio shown off his excellent acting.

I would highly recommend Inception if you are more interested in scientific action and fiction films. I am sure that you will enjoy watching it.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

Student Name : Keerthana.J.V  
Class : VII  
Topic : HUMAN SKELETON



The human skeleton is the internal framework of the human body. It is composed of around 270 bones at birth — this total decreases to around 206 bones by adulthood after some bones get fused together. The bone mass in the skeleton reaches maximum density around age 21. The human skeleton can be divided into the axial skeleton and the appendicular skeleton. The axial skeleton is formed by the vertebral column, the rib cage, the skull and other associated bones. The appendicular skeleton, which is attached to the axial skeleton, is formed by the shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle and the bones of the upper and lower limbs. The human skeleton performs six major functions: support, movement, protection, production of blood cells, storage of minerals, and

endocrine regulation. The largest bone in the human body is the thighbone or femur, and the smallest is the stapes in the middle ear, which are just 3 millimeters (mm) long

Bones are mostly made of the protein collagen, which forms a soft framework. The mineral calcium phosphate hardens this framework, giving it strength.







# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Akshaya.A  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : MATHS

### Lesson 1 : RATIONAL NUMBERS

#### Question & Answer

1. Pick up the rational number from the following numbers:

$6/7, -1/2, 0, 1/0, 100/0$

Ans : Only  $6/7, -1/2,$  and  $0$  are the rational numbers.

2. What properties, the following expressions show?

$1/3 \times 2/3 = 2/3 \times 1/3$

Ans : the commutative property of multiplication of rational numbers.

3. Identify the rational number which is different from the other three :  $23, -45, 12, 13$ .

Ans :  $-45$  is the rational number which is different from the other three, as it lies on the left side of zero while others lie on the right side of zero on the number line.

4. Write two such rational numbers whose multiplicative inverse is same as they are.

Ans : Reciprocal of  $1 = 1 \times 1 = 1$

Reciprocal of  $-1 = 1 \div -1 = -1$

Hence, the required rational numbers are  $-1$  and  $1$

5. Write the additive inverse of the following

a)  $101/213$

Ans : additive inverse of  $101/213 = -101/213$

b)  $-6/7$

Ans : additive inverse of  $-(-6/7) = 6/7$

## Lesson 2 : LINEAR EQUATIONS IN ONE VARIABLES

1. Identify the algebraic linear equations from the given expressions.  
(a)  $x^2 + x = 2$                       (b)  $3x + 5 = 11$                       (c)  $5 + 7 = 12$   
Ans : : (a)  $x^2 + x = 2$  is not a linear equation.  
(b)  $3x + 5 = 11$  is a linear equation.  
(c)  $5 + 7 = 12$  is not a linear equation as it does not contain variable.
2. Form a linear equation from the given statement: 'When 5 is added to twice a number, it gives 11.  
Ans :  $2x + 5 = 11$  which is the required linear equation
3. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. Find the angles of the triangle.  
Ans: Let the angles of a given triangle be :  
 $2x^\circ$ ,  $3x^\circ$  and  $4x^\circ$ .  
 $2x + 3x + 4x = 180$   
 $9x = 180$   
 $x = 20$   
Angles of the given triangles are  
 $2 \times 20 = 40^\circ$   
 $3 \times 20 = 60^\circ$   
 $4 \times 20 = 80^\circ$
4. The difference between two positive numbers is 40 and the ratio of these integers is 1 : 3. Find the integers.  
Ans: Let one integer be x.  
Other integer =  $x - 40$   
 $(x-40)/(x) = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $3(x - 40) = x$   
 $3x - 120 = x$   
 $3x - x = 120$   
 $2x = 120$   
 $x = 60$   
Hence the integers are 60 and  $60 - 40 = 20$
5. The sum of a two-digit number and the number obtained by reversing its digits is 121. Find the number if it's unit place digit is 5.  
Ans : Unit place digit is given as 5  
Let x be the tens place digit  
Number formed =  $5 + 10x = 5 \times 10 + x = 50 + x$   
 $50 + x + 10x + 5 = 121$   
 $11x + 55 = 121$   
 $11x = 121 - 55$   
 $11x = 66$   
 $x = 6$   
the tens place digit = 6  
Hence the required number =  $5 + 6 \times 10 = 5 + 60 = 65$



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

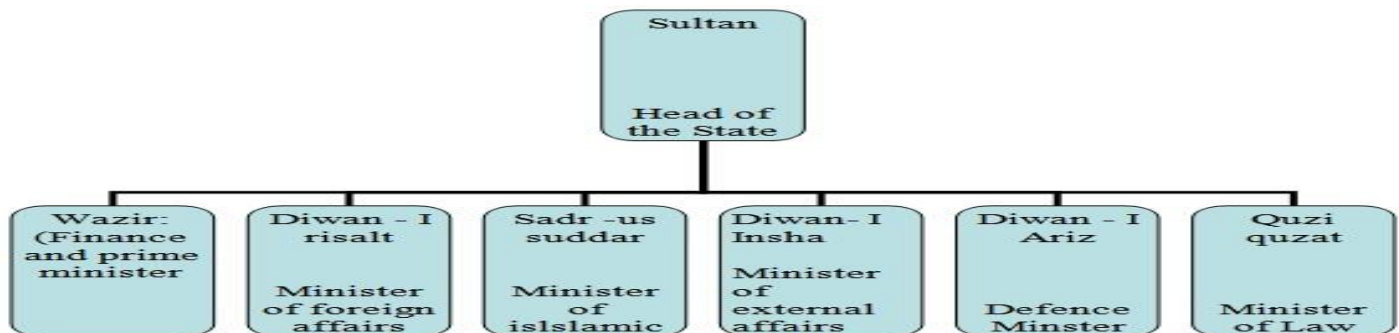


*Student Name* : Dhanupriya.K  
*Class* : VII  
*Topic* : DELHI SULTANS & MUGHAL RULERS

### DELHI SULTANS

- ❖ Delhi Sultanate is 10th century, North India was politically fragmented with various kingdoms constantly at wars with each other.
- ❖ This created a political vacuum which was exploited by the Turks who established their rule in Delhi by the 12th century.
- ❖ In the next hundred years, they expanded their kingdom by conquering other Indian states.
- ❖ The empire which ruled North India from AD 1206 to AD 1526 was known as the Delhi Sultanate because Delhi was their capital (the seat of their empire) and the kings were known as Sultans.

### ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI SULTANS



### ARCHITECTURE

#### Monuments and coins are an important source of information of the Delhi Sultanate.

- Inscriptions related to the Delhi Sultanate are found on coins, monuments, milestones and tombstones. While some inscriptions are in Sanskrit, some are in Arabic. For example, the first set of coins issued by Bakhtiya Khilji bears both Arabic and Sanskrit inscriptions.
- The monuments made by the Sultans provide details of the living conditions, faiths, beliefs and level of science and technology which existed during the period. Domes, minarets, arches and popped roofs were four main architectural features of Turkish art.
- The famous monuments built during the period were the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque and Qutub Minar built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in Delhi. He also built Adhai din ka Jhompara at Ajmer. The tomb of The Qutub Minar Iltutmish was built by Iltutmish himself. Alai Darwaza, Siri Fort, Hauz Khas and Zamat Khana Masjid in Delhi were built by Alauddin Khilji.

## MUHAMMAD GHORI

- ❑ Muhammad Ghori ascended the throne at Ghazni in 1173. He was an ambitious ruler who wanted to establish an empire in India. Before his rule, the Arabs had invaded Sind. Mahmud of Ghazni had raided large parts of northern and western India, but he was not interested in controlling northern India.
- ❑ Prithviraj Chauhan of the Chauhan dynasty was ruling Delhi and Ajmer during the second half of the twelfth century. Because of the expansionist designs of Muhammad Ghori, the conflict between both rulers became inevitable.
- ❑ The First Battle of Tarain was fought in 1191 in which the forces of Ghori were completely routed by Prithviraj Chauhan.
- ❑ Muhammad Ghori decided to avenge his defeat. The Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan. This time, Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Ghori and the latter established his rule over Delhi and Ajmer. It seems that Prithviraj Chauhan was allowed to rule Ajmer for some time as coins bearing the name 'Prithvirajadeva' on one side and 'Sri Muhammad Sam' on the other side have been found.
- ❑ In 1194, a battle was fought at Chandwar between Ghori and Jaichandra of Kannauj. The latter was killed in the battle and the Turks were successful in establishing their control over the territories extending up to the boundaries of Bihar.



List of various dynasties and important rulers of the Delhi Sultanate who ruled over Delhi and the surrounding areas:

<b>Qutb-ud-din Aibak</b>	<b>Slave</b>	1206–1210
<b>Shamsuddin Iltutmish</b>		1210–1236
<b>Razia</b>		1236–1240
<b>Ghiyasuddin Balban</b>		1266–1287
<b>Jalaluddin</b>	<b>Khilji Khilji</b>	1290–1296
<b>Alauddin Khilji</b>		1296–1316
<b>Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq</b>	<b>Tughlaq</b>	1320–1324
<b>Muhammad bin Tughlaq</b>		1325–1351
<b>Firoz Shah Tughlaq</b>		1351–1388
<b>Khizr Khan</b>	<b>Sayyid</b>	1414–1421
<b>Bahlul Lodi</b>	<b>Lodi</b>	1451-1489
<b>Sikandar Lodi</b>		1489-1517
<b>Ibrahim Lodi</b>		1517-1526

### **Qutb-ud-din Aibak**

- Aibak as the Governor of the Indian provinces. Qutb-ud-din Aibak founded the slave dynasty. Because the Sultans of the Slave dynasty were either the slaves of the Turks or th After annexing various parts of northern India, Muhammad Ghori appointed his able slave Qutb-ud-din sons of the slaves, they were also known as Mamluk Sultans.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured the forts of Kalinjar in Bundelkhand and Anhilwara in Gujarat.
- He died because of a sudden fall from a horse while playing polo.



### **Razia Sultan**

- ✓ After the death of Iltutmish, Razia became the first woman Sultan of Delhi in 1236.
- ✓ Razia had to face many challenges from powerful nobles who were not willing to accept a woman as a ruler. The Turkish nobles wanted a puppet ruler who could govern according to their wishes. Razia however was not willing to rule according to their desires.
- ✓ Razia Sultan dressed like a man and led armies into battlefield. She did not practice 'purdah', held open court, listened to the problems of her subjects and supervised the work of every department.
- ✓ When the provincial governors of some territories revolted against her, she failed to crush their power. Later, Razia married Altunia, the leader of a rebel group, to pacify them. However, both Razia and Altunia were killed in 1240.
- ✓ After the death of Razia Sultan, a line of weak rulers ruled Delhi. They were not able to consolidate the empire.
- ✓ Balban became the ruler of Delhi in 1266. He was a powerful noble who later became the Sultan of Delhi. He suppressed the powerful nobles and strengthened the powers of monarchy in the state.



### **Alauddin Khilji**

- ❖ Alauddin Khilji is known for his economic measures which were adopted by him for controlling the prices of commodities. He is also known for his expeditions into the south.
- ❖ To save the country from Mongol attacks, Alauddin ordered the massacre of many Mongols who had accepted Islam and had settled in Delhi and nearby areas.
- ❖ Alauddin greatly expanded the empire after conquering Ujjain, Dhar, Chanderi and Mandu. By 1305, most of northern India was annexed by him. Alauddin built a strong army and began to pay the army in cash.



### **Muhammad bin Tughlaq**

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was one of the most remarkable rulers of his age.

He was a great scholar and a lover of Persian literature, music, fine arts and calligraphy. He is known for some of his schemes and policies which failed disastrously over a period of time.

### **Transfer of Capital**

Muhammad bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. He did this primarily because of two reasons:



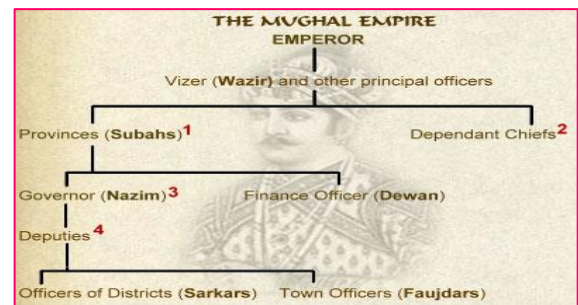
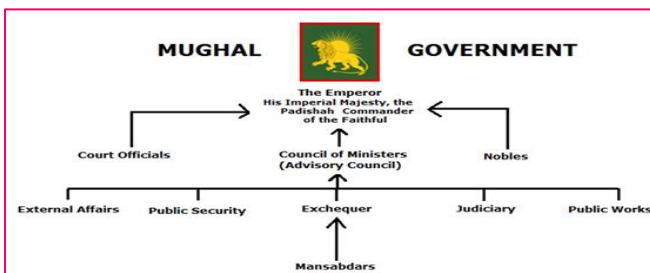
- Daulatabad was centrally located and was equidistant from Delhi and other important places.
- Because Delhi was within the reach of the Mongols, Daulatabad appeared to be at a safe distance from the possible Mongol attacks in the future.

### Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Firoz Shah Tughlaq succeeded the throne after Muhammad bin Tughlaq's death.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq garnered the support of nobles and Ulemas by giving them land grants.
- He started manufacturing Centre's known as 'karkhanas' and constructed roads and canals.
- He established a department of charity and gave financial help to the poor and needy. He also set up a separate department to look after the condition of slaves.



### MUGHAL RULERS (KINGS)



### INTRODUCTION

Under the Mughals, **India was the heart of a great Islamic empire and a prolific center of Islamic culture and learning.**

Dynasty was the **greatest, richest and longest lasting Muslim dynasty to rule India.** Mongol Descendants  
*The Great Mughal Emperors were:*

1. Babur (1526-1530) ---*The First of the Mughals*
2. Humayun (1530-1556) ---*The Luckless Leader*
3. Akbar (1556-1605) ---*The Great*
4. Jehangir (1605-1627) ---*The Paragon of Stability*
5. Shah Jehan (1627-1658) ---*The Master Builder*
6. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) ---*The Intolerant*

**BABUR (1526-1530) (FORST, IGJI; LOMG)** Babur was a direct descendant of the Turkish Ghengis Khan and Timur from Tamerlane. (Rumor has it – Adele)

- ❖ Defeated the Delhi Sultanate & established the Mughal Empire.
  - Gunpowder, a skilled commander, trained soldiers on horses contributed to the victory
- ❖ Gained control of the whole northern India

### **Made Agra capital**

- ❖ He reigned for 4 short years and died at age 47 in 1530.
- ❖ Did not enact new laws or organization in the empire due to early his death

## HUMAYUN (1530-1556)

- ❖ After Babur died, he was succeeded by his son Humayun in 1530. Humayun was 23 years old.
- ❖ He was not a soldier and unlike his father, neither skilled nor a wise leader.
- ❖ Inherited a disunited and disorganized empire.
- ❖ In 1540, Sher Shah of Bengal defeated Humayun and took over the Mughal Empire. The Empire was lost from 1540-1545. He was exiled but later regained power in 1555.
- ❖ Humayun died in 1556 after falling down the steps of his library; he is known as “the luckless one”.



## AKBAR (1556-1605) (THE GREAT)

- Akbar became the new Mughal ruler at the age of 14.
- Regent and his mother ruled in his name for 4 years
- Akbar was an ambitious and noble commander
- **Built the largest army ever in the empire.**
- **Helped to conquer** nearly all of modern-day northern India and Pakistan.
- **Great administrator**
- developed a centralized government
- It delegated 15 provinces each under a governor and each province into districts further sub-divided into smaller sections.
- Best known for **tolerance** of his subjects (especially Hindus)
- Removed poll taxes on Hindus
- Invited religious scholars to debate him in his private chambers.
- Developed his own faith call **Din Ilahi.**
- Din Ilahi was a mixture of the other religions Akbar had studied from those debates.
- Religion never caught on.



## JEHANGIR (1605 – 1627)

Jehangir succeeded his father Akbar in 1605.

Opposite of his father

Poor monarch and warrior but good at maintaining the status quo.

He continued many of Akbar's policies.

Freedom of worship.

Fair treatment of Hindus.

Continued friendship and alliance with Rajputs.

Allowed foreigners like the Portuguese and English into India for trade.

Jehangir married Nur Jahan. She became the real ruler of the empire until the death of her husband.



## SHAH JEHAN (1627 – 1658)

- Shah Jehan succeeded his father in 1627.
- Better ruler than Jehangir.



**Restored the efficiency** of government.

**Recovered territories.**

**Maintained peace**

Foreign traders were allowed into India and **trade increased considerably.**

- The empire was expanded.
- Shah Jehan was a **patron of the arts**

Built many great architecture buildings including the **Taj Mahal** and the Peacock Throne, a brilliant gold throne encased in hundreds of precious gems.

### **SHAHJEHAN (1627 – 1658)**

- **Taj Mahal**  
Built in honor of his wife who died during childbirth. Took over a decade to build and it nearly bankrupted the empire.
- 1657 - Shah Jehan became seriously ill and a **dispute over the succession** of the throne ensued between his three sons.
- **Aurangzeb deposed Shah Jehan** in a coup d'etat in 1658. Shah Jehan was imprisoned in the Octagonal Tower of the Agra Fort from which he could see the Taj Mahal. He died in 1666 and was buried next to his wife in the Taj Mahal.



### **AURANGZEB (1658 – 1707)**

- Aurangzeb ascended the throne after disposing his father and beating out his two brothers.
- Despot** : severely **persecuted Hindus** of Northern India.
- Empire declines under his reign
  - He removed the tax-free status for Hindus
  - Destroyed their temples
  - Crushed semi-autonomous Hindu states
- Primary Interest - Promote Islam vs tolerance**



### **AURANGZEB (1658 – 1707)**

- Aurangzeb over expanded the empire and strained his resources.
  - Large sums of money and manpower were lost.
  - He lost the support of the Hindu people.
  - The over expansion of his empire weakened his administration.
- Aurangzeb died in 1707 son Bahadur Shah succeeded him. Bahadur was so old by the time he ascended the throne, he only managed to live a few more years. But at this point in time, the government was so unstable and so weak, the empire become an easy target of invasion and exploitation, first by the Persians, and then by the British.
- The death of Aurangzeb and the short reign of his son led to the end of the Mughal empire and the beginning of British Rule.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

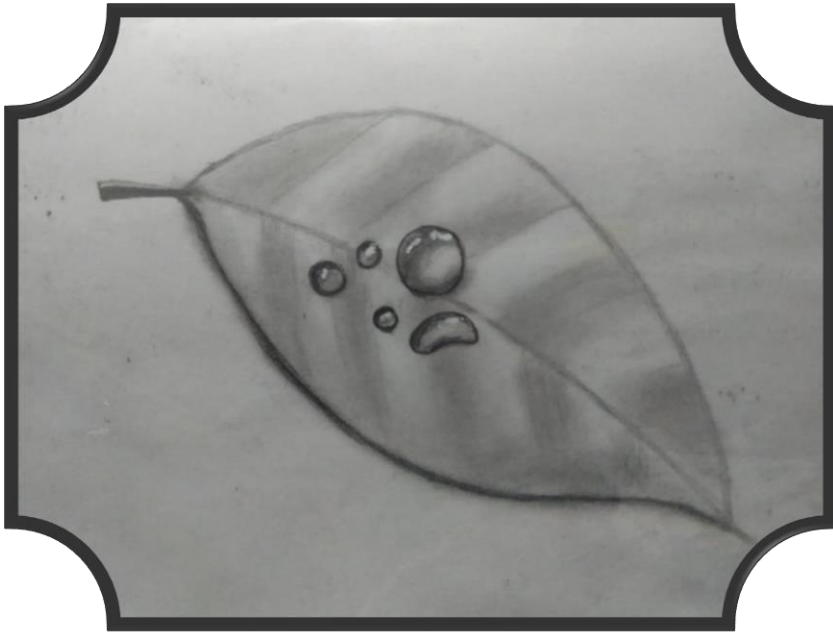
**Chidambaram**



*Student Name* : Akshaya. N

*Class* : VII

*Topic* : DRAWING





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Aathira.K  
*Class* : VI  
*Topic* : SHORT STORY



### **Fools**

It was a cold and silent night. The weather was freezing cold. A group of monkeys were on a tree. They were clinging to its branches. One of the monkeys said, "I wish we could find some fire. It will help us keep warm".

Suddenly they noticed a flock of fireflies. One of the young monkeys thought it was fire. He caught a firefly. He put it under a dry leaf and started blowing at it. Some other monkeys also joined in his efforts.

In the meanwhile, a sparrow came flying to its nest which was on the same tree the monkeys were sitting on. She noticed what they were doing. The sparrow laughed. She said, "Hey silly monkeys, that is a firefly, not real fire. I think all of you should take shelter in a cave."

The monkeys did not listen to the sparrow. They continued to blow at the poor firefly.

After sometime, the monkeys became very tired. Now they realised that what the sparrow had said was correct. They set free the firefly and moved to nearby cave.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Velan. R  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women empowerment and participation has seen a radical improvement in the recent few decades. Women are no longer confined to their homes and have come forward to excel in almost all fields, at par with men. But it has been observed that the number of women in the police force seems insufficient especially when we compare their increasing number in terrorist activities. Women are sure to prove their worth in the police force as they are more committed to the cause they work for and less , two qualities that are lacking in policemen. The government needs to



increase the reserved quota for recruitment of women in the police force. Women need to be given incentives to join the police force and this is sure to prove favourable as they bring with them a distinctly different and valuable set of skills that is bound to change the way the police is perceived in our community. As the job description of the police expands beyond crime-fighting into community service the presence of more women in

the police force is sure to help to burnish the tarnished image of the police officers, improve community relations and foster a more flexible and less violent approach to maintaining law and order.

**IT TOOK ME QUITE A LONG TIME TO DEVELOP A VOICE, AND NOW THAT I HAVE IT, I AM NOT GOING TO BE SILENT."**

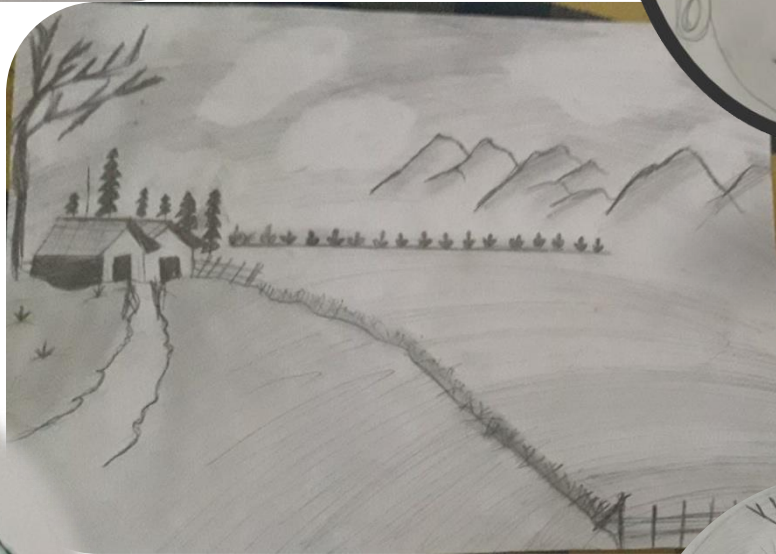
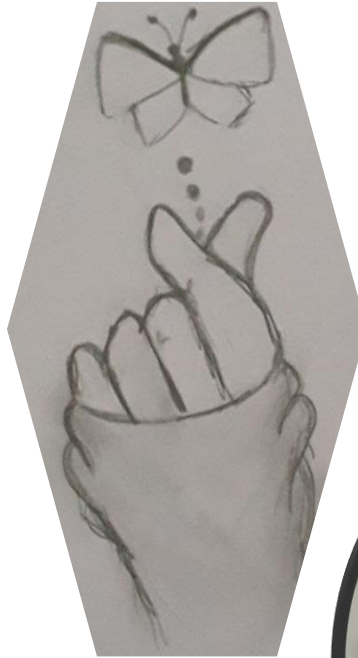
**-Madeleine Albright**



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

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





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : K.N.Tharrun  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : LANDSLIDES



Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks



can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting. In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

### A CASE STUDY

A massive landslide hit Pangi village near Reckong Peo in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and damaged a 200-meter stretch of old Hindustan-Tibet road, National Highway - 22. This landslide was triggered by intense blasting at Pangi village. Due to the blasting this weak zone of slope collapsed and caused intense damage to the road and nearby villages. The Pangi village was completely vacated to avoid any possible loss of life.



**PANGI VILLAGE**

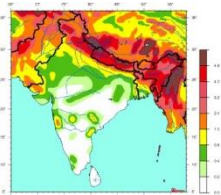


### MITIGATION MECHANISM

Advancement in scientific techniques has empowered us to understand what factors cause landslides and how to manage them. Some broad mitigation techniques of landslide are as follows:

- Hazard mapping locate areas prone to landslides. Hence, such areas can be avoided for building settlements.
- Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.

- Hazard mapping locate areas prone to landslides. Hence, such areas can be avoided for building settlements.
- Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.
- Increase in the vegetation cover is an effective way to arrest landslide.
- The surface drainage control works are implemented to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows.



**HAZARD MAP**



**RETENTION WALL**





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



Student Name : Dhanusri.S

Class : VI

Topic : MOTION OF THE EARTH

### INTRODUCTION

Why is it darker during night and brighter during day?

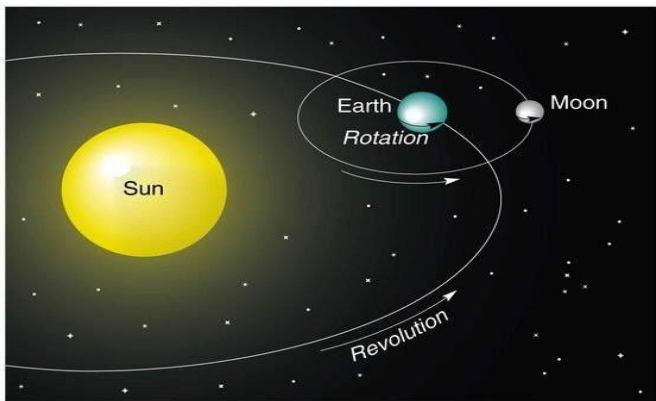
What Causes seasons?

What Causes day and night?

Does earth spin?

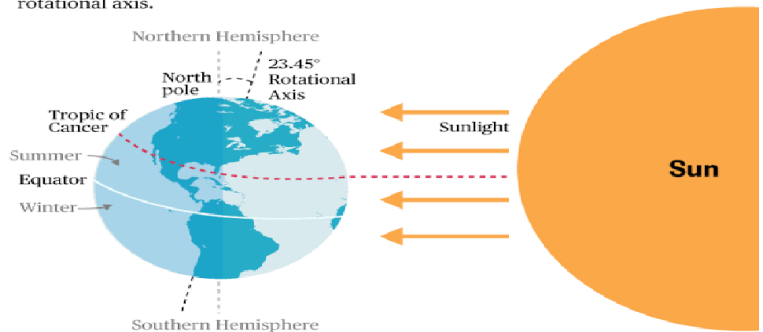
Why is earth colder during winter and hotter during summer?

### MOTION EARTH

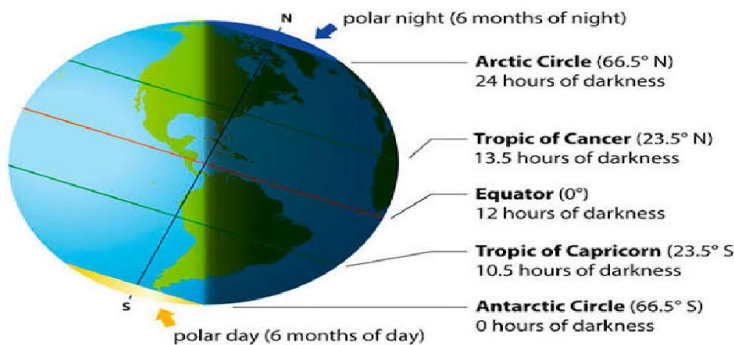


#### The summer solstice explained

The annual astronomical phenomenon results from the tilt of Earth's rotational axis.



#### winter solstice (December 21)



#### Rotation of the Earth

The spinning of the Earth around its axis is called 'rotation'. The axis has an angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  and is perpendicular to the plane of Earth's orbit. This means, Earth is tilted on its axis, and because of this tilt, the northern and southern hemispheres lean in a direction away from the Sun. The rotation of the Earth divides it into a lit-up half and a dark half, which gives rise to day and night. The direction of the earth rotation depends on the direction of viewing. When viewed looking down from the North Pole, Earth spins counterclockwise. On the contrary, when viewed looking down from the south pole, the earth spins in the clockwise direction.

#### Benefits of Earth Rotation

Some of the benefits of the rotation of Earth are listed below:

- The earth rotation creates the diurnal cycle of lightness and darkness, temperature and humidity changes.
- The earth rotation causes the tides in the oceans and seas.

#### Revolution of the Earth

The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path is called a revolution. The Earth revolves from west to east i.e, in the anticlockwise direction. The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in one year or precisely in 365.242 days. The revolution speed of the earth is  $30 \text{ km/s}^{-1}$ .

## Difference Between Rotation and Revolution

The table given below provides the basic differences between rotation and revolution.

Rotation	Revolution
Rotation of the Earth is its turning on its axis.	Revolution is the movement of the Earth around the Sun.
The Earth takes 24 hours to complete a rotation with respect to the sun.	The Earth takes a full year (365 days) for one complete revolution around the Sun
The Earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees. This tilt causes the different seasons of the year.	The path of the Earth moving around the Sun is called an orbit. The Earth's orbit is elliptical.

## Rotation and Revolution of Planets

Planets	Mean distance from the Sun in millions of kilometres	Period of Revolution	Period of Rotation
Mercury	57.9	88 days	59 days
Venus	108.2	224.7 days	243 days
Earth	149.6	365.2 days	23 hr, 56 min, 4 sec

Planets	Mean distance from the Sun in millions of kilometres	Period of Revolution	Period of Rotation
Mars	227.9	687 days	24 hr, 37 min
Jupiter	778.3	11.86 years	9 hr, 55 min, 30 sec
Saturn	1,427	29.46 years	10 hr, 40 min, 24 sec
Uranus	2,870	84 years	16.8 hours
Neptune	4,497	165 years	16 hr, 11 min

- Earth's rotation or Earth's spin is the rotation of planet Earth around its own axis.
- The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path is called a revolution.
- Earth's orbit is an ellipse
- Equinox 2021 will be at 12:50 am on Thursday, 23 September.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Srilega.S.K  
*Class* : VII  
*Topic* : **BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS**

### Qutb Minar

The Qutb Minar is five storeys high. The band of inscriptions you see are under its first balcony. The first floor was constructed by Qutbuddin Aybak and the rest by Iltutmish around 1229. Over the years it was damaged by lightning and earthquakes and repaired by Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah Tughluq and Ibrahim Lodi.



### Engineering Skills And Construction

Monuments provide an insight into the technologies used for construction. Take something like a roof for example. We can make this by placing wooden beams or a slab of stone across four walls. But the task becomes difficult if we want to make a large room with an elaborate superstructure. This requires more sophisticated skills. Between the seventh and tenth centuries architects started adding more rooms, doors and windows to buildings. Roofs, doors and windows were still made by placing a horizontal beam across two vertical columns, a style of architecture called “trabeate” or “corbelled”. Between the eighth and thirteenth centuries the trabeate style was used in the construction of temples, mosques, tombs and in buildings attached to large stepped-wells (*baolis*).

### Temple construction in the early eleventh century

*The Kandariya Mahadeva temple dedicated to Shiva was constructed in 999*

*by the king Dhangadeva of the Chandela dynasty. An ornamented gateway led to an entrance, and the main hall (mahamandapa) where dances were performed. The image of the chief deity was kept in the main shrine (garbhagriha). This was the place for ritual worship where only the king, his immediate family and priests gathered. The Khajuraho complex contained royal temples where commoners were not allowed entry. The temples were decorated with elaborately carved sculptures.*



### Temple construction in the early eleventh century

*The rajrajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst temples of its time. Constructing it was not easy because there were no cranes in those days and the 90 tonne stone for the top of the shikhara was too heavy to lift manually. So the architects built an inclined path to the top of the temple, placed the boulder on rollers and*





rolled it all the way to the top. The path started more than 4 km away so that it would not be too steep. This was dismantled after the temple was constructed. But the residents of the area remembered the experience of the construction of the temple for a long time. Even now a village near the temple is called Charupallam, the “Village of the Incline”.

### Jama masjid

Jama Masjid (Hindi: जामा मस्जिद, Urdu: جامع مسجد) of Delhi, is the principal mosque of Old Delhi in India. Commissioned by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, he built this mosque in the year 1650 AD and completed in the year 1656 AD, it is the largest and best-known mosque in India. It lies at the beginning of the Chawri Bazar Road, a very busy central street of Old Delhi.



### Picture of Jama masjid



### The Golden Temple in Amritsar

The Harmandir Sahib also Darbar Sahib and informally referred to as the Golden Temple is a prominent Sikh Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It was built by the fifty Sikh guru, Guru Arjan, in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century.



### Tajmahal



❖ Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, lost his wife Mumtaz Mahal on June 17, 1631. He was inconsolable and envisaged a memorial that would befit his love.

❖ Today, the Taj Mahal is listed as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. But, this magnificent white marbled mausoleum has its own story to tell. It is the final resting place of Arjuman Banu, also known as Mumtaz Mahal.

❖ The construction of the mausoleum began in 1632 and was completed in 1648. This tomb is made of white marble and is a showpiece of Mughal

architecture.

❖ Here the white marble mausoleum was placed on a terrace by the edge of the river and the garden was to its south.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



Student Name : Mirdharshini  
 Class : IX  
 Topic : FILM REVIEW

### The avengers endgame:

"Avengers Endgame" movie is based on the story of mcu comics which is directed by Russo brothers and produced by Kevin feige. Robert Downey jr, Chris Evans, Chris Hemsworth,

Scarlett Johnson, Mark Ruffalo, Jeremy Renner and Brie Larson are the casts played as Avengers. This movie was a "blockbuster" of all blockbusters and awarded 1st place in box office 2019. It received \$278 Billion in total and it was made on a budget of \$356 million USD. It was the continuation of Infinity War and it was crowned as the "best superhero" film ever!. Avengers: Endgame is the end. Not the end of the Marvel Cinematic Universe, certainly. Disney will continue to pump out films as long as they can, moving beyond Phase 4 and into the stories of Spider-Man, Captain Marvel, Black Panther and many more heroes across the big and little screens. But this film, the fourth Avengers team-up event, is the end of an era. Our Avengers are given fitting endings,



both the icons afforded franchises all their own — RDJ's cavalier Iron Man, and Evans' idealized Captain America — and the more human, more focused specialists and franchise outsiders of Scarlet Johansson's Black Widow and Jeremy Renner's Hawkeye. This is their story, alongside the wayward trails of Bruce Banner's defeated-to-reconciled Hulk and Chris Hemsworth's hearty, despairing and ultimately worthy Thor. Altogether, their story is one of tragic origins and heroic battling against cosmic evils. As the sequel to the infinity war thanos used the infinity gauntlet and snapped thus

half of the world population vanished. our favorite superheroes failed the snap. This is where we left off, in shock and in despair. In the realization that the Avengers lost, the audience preps for an endgame where everything will be made aright. We know this, primarily because what kind of experience we are dealing in {comic book escapist fantasy + planned sequels for the dusted new guys!}. The fun comes in the journey. Back to the avengers endgame, After the 5 years of snap they travelled through quantum to the past and they collected the stones before thanos did.



### Final fantasies:

The time heist serves its purpose quite wonderfully. It gets us to restoration, and to the finale. And Endgame's final fight alone is worth the price of admission. Once more, it comes down to the Avengers vs. Thanos. But this time, the players are different, and so is their positioning. The big three {Iron Man + Captain America + Thor} are firmly united in their opposition to the Mad Titan



Cap's relieved exultation at the sight of Black Panther, Doctor Strange, Spider-Man, the Asgardians, and all the rest is genuine; in the chaos of Thanos' attack, Cap doesn't yet know Hulk's un-snap has worked. His fierce delivery of the iconic "Avengers assemble" nearly rouses the audience into charging right into the fray against Thanos.

Stark's final maneuver to steal all six of the Infinity Stones from Thanos right before he can snap away all of existence and recreate it from the ground up, grateful and unknowing of his tyranny ... This moment is special for a number of reasons. "I am Iron Man" being Stark's final words. The visual of the stones appearing upon the armored knuckles of his right hand





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



Student Name : Thamizhini. S  
 Class : XII  
 Topic : MOBILE ADDICTION



### Do you.....

- > Reach for your smartphone first thing in the morning?
- > Check your smartphone last thing at night?
- > Take your smartphone to the bathroom with you?
- > Play with your smartphone while people are talking to you?
- ...
- > Look at your smartphone even although it isn't doing anything?
- > Have to charge your smartphone more than once a day?

### What is addiction?

- An addiction is the state of being enslaved to a habit or practice which we do regularly.
- Addiction is when a person becomes dependent on something and feels like they can't go without it.

### Mobile phone addiction

- The usage of cell phones has become very addicting for the people in the world today.
- Those people who can't be without using mobile phones are addicted to phones that is called mobile phone addiction.



impact on people

**Mental disorders,  
 Sight problems,  
 Head aches,  
 Hearing problems  
 Psychological disorders, etc**



**These are the three main things that had become horrible in our life now-a-days.**

### 3 Worst Things in Life!



### How does MOBILE ADDICTION happen?



Use only your **LEFT EAR** when using Mobile Phones, and avoid using the **RIGHT EAR**, as that makes our brain more prone to mobile radiation. Please share this info with your loved ones !!!!!!! **SHARE**

## Finally,



### The height of mobile addiction



**LIFE WAS MUCH EASIER WHEN Apple AND BLACKBERRY WERE JUST FRUITS**





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Dharshini. N  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



### WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment can be defined to promoting women's sense of self-worth, their abilities to determine their own choice, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others... In western countries female empowerment is often associated with specific phases of the women's rights movement. It may be defined in several ways, including accepting women's viewpoint and making an effort to seek them, rising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy and training.

#### **Women Empowerment**



Women's empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. Economics empowerment allows women to control and benefit from resource assets, and income.

#### **FEMINIST APPROACH TO WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT**

Feminism is defined by the movement's goal of creating women's empowerment. Two methods feminists use to facilitate a sense of women empowerment are consciousness-raising and building relationships with the women's participants and their external oppressors.

#### **ROLE OF EDUCATION**

People engage in public debate and make demand on government for health care, social security and other entitlement. Education can increase women's awareness of their rights, boost their self-esteem, and provide them the opportunity to assert their rights.

**CONCLUSION** Women's empowerment is empowering female to take decisions for their personal dependence. It refers to the creation of an environment. Women also should be given equal rights.

**WOMEN'S  
EMPOWERMENT IS  
INTERTWINED WITH  
RESPECT FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

MAHNAZ AFKHAM  
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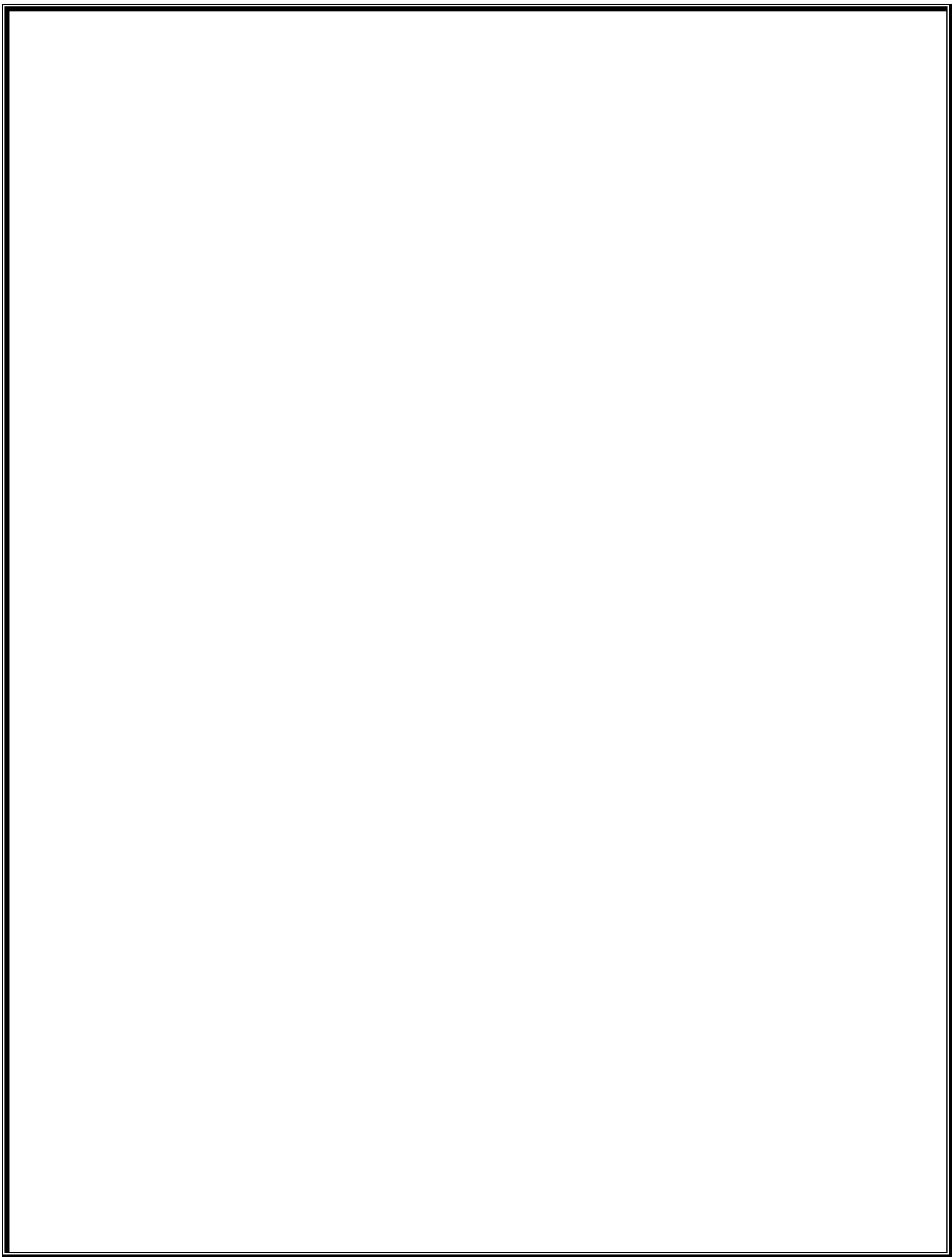
# **OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)**

## **Chidambaram**

*Student Name* : Padmapriya. J

*Class* : X

*Topic* : ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



Student Name : Akshaya. S.S  
 Class : VIII  
 Topic : COAL AND PETROLEUM

### Let us see what are fossil fuels?

- A natural fuel such as coal or oil, that was formed millions of years ago from dead animals or plants from the underground is known as fossil fuels.

### Lets us see what is Carbonisation .

- The process conversion of dead plants and animals converted into coal is known as carbonisation .
- It is happened that coal mainly contain carbon and on burning coal carbon dioxide gas is produced.

### Now we can see the history of coal .

The history of coal-mining goes back thousands of years before 300 million years ago there was existing of forests .As the result some natural disaster like floods , these forests got buried into the soil. From this the soil got deposited over them and due to high pressure and temperature the buried forests got converted into coal.

SOME PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM COAL ARE ..  
 ..COKE  
 ..COAL TAR  
 ..COAL GAS.

Second we can see about coal tar.  
 It is in liquid form and very thick .it is the mixture of about 200 substances. it is used in making perfumes , dyes etc...

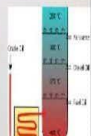
First we can see about coke.  
 It is a hard and thick black substance .it is having many amount of carbon. It is used in manufacturing steel , metal etc...

Third we can see about coal gas.  
 It is obtained when coal is used to obtain coke.  
 It was used for street lighting etc...

Next shall we see petroleum??  
 ..mineral oil which is found under the ground from the dead and decaying animals from underground or sea . and this mineral oil is used to make petrol, plastic and other type of chemical substances.

The process of refining petroleum is separating the various constituents of petroleum and is carried out in a petroleum refinery.

Lets see about natural gas.  
 Natural gas is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon gas mixture consisting primarily hydrocarbon gas mixture consisting primarily or methane, but commonly including varying amounts of other higher alkanes, and sometimes a small percentage of carbondioxide, etc..







# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Nivashini  
*Class* : VIII  
*Topic* : SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL FIBRE



### INTRODUCTION

- ❖ SYNTHETIC FIBRE
- ❖ TYPES OF SYNTHETIC FIBRE
- ❖ NATURAL FIBRE
- ❖ TYPES OF NATURAL FIBRE



### SYNTHETIC FIBRE

A fibre made by human being are called synthetic fibres. A synthetic fiber is a type of chain of small units joined together

,each small unit is actually a chemical substance many such small units combine to form a large unit this is called polymer

### Types of Synthetic Fibre

- ❖ Polyester
- ❖ Acrylic
- ❖ Rayon
- ❖ Nylon



### POLYESTER

Polyester is a synthetic fiber derived from coal, air, water, and petroleum. Developed in a 20th- century laboratory, polyester fibers are formed from a chemical reaction between an acid and alcohol. In this reaction, two or more molecules combine to make a large molecule whose structure repeats throughout its length. Polyester fibers can form very long molecules that are very stable and strong.

### ACRYLIC

Acrylic fiber fabrics are made from a synthetic polymer called acrylonitrile. This type of fiber is produced by reacting certain petroleum or coal-based chemicals with a variety of monomers, which means that acrylic fabric is a fossil fuel-based fiber.



### RAYON

Rayon was the first man made fibre from a natural base material rayon is prepared from cellulose. Rayon has silk like appearance hence, it know as artificial silk. Rayon is mixed with cotton to make bed sheets or mixed with wool to make carpets.



## NYLON

Nylon was first developed in by american scientist, Wallace. H . carthers for m/s dupoint de nemours and company america in material which can be moulded to any shape. People believed that nylon has been named since its products were simultaneously lunched in new york and london.



## NATURE FIBRE

Natural fibres are good for you and good for the environment. Cotton, wool, silk and other plant and animal fibres are comfortable to wear. They are a sustainable resource, as they are renewable, biodegradable and carbon neutral and they can be used without depleting or damaging the environment.

### TYPES OF NATURAL FIBRE

- ❖ Cotton
- ❖ Wool
- ❖ Jute
- ❖ Silk



### COTTON

Cotton is made from the natural fibers of cotton plants, which are from the genus *Gossypium*. Cotton is primarily composed of cellulose, an insoluble organic compound crucial to plant structure, and is a soft and fluffy material.

### WOOL

Wool, animal fibre forming the protective covering, or fleece, of sheep or of other hairy mammals, such as goats and camels. Prehistoric man, clothing himself with sheepskins, eventually learned to make yarn and fabric from their fibre covering. Selective sheep breeding eliminated most of the long, coarse hairs forming a protective outer coat, leaving the insulating fleecy undercoat of soft, fine fibre.



### JUTE

Jute fabric is a type of textile fiber made from the jute plant. While there are a few different botanical varieties of jute, one of the main species used to make jute fabric is *corchorus olitorius* (white jute). However, another species of jute, called *corchorus capsularis* (tossa jute) is considered to be superior even though it is harder to cultivate.



### SILK

Silk fabric is actually protein fabric and its high lustrous quality and softness is because of protein. Silk fabric is such a fabric which is made from threads and it is spun by the silk caterpillars. To produce silk fibers, silk worms are cultivated in large numbers.







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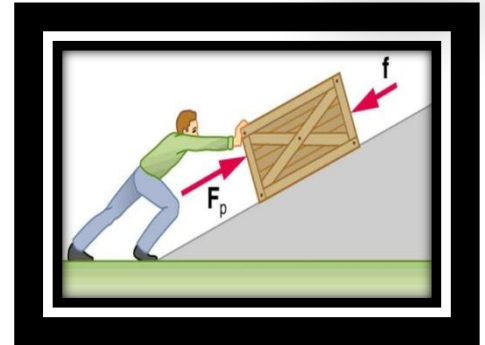
Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Prattheeba. M  
*Class* : IX  
*Topic* : EFFECTS OF FORCE

## FORCE

- ❖ A push or pull of an object is called force.
- ❖ It is a vector quantity
- ❖ Its SI unit is newton
- ❖ It is represented as  $F$
- ❖ Force cannot be seen.



## EFFECTS OF FORCE

- Moving stationary object
- Can stop a moving object
- Can stop a moving object
- Force can change the speed
- Force can change the shape and

### Moving stationary object

- ❖ Force can make a stationary object in motion
- ❖ Example : if a man pushes a trolley it will move from its position.



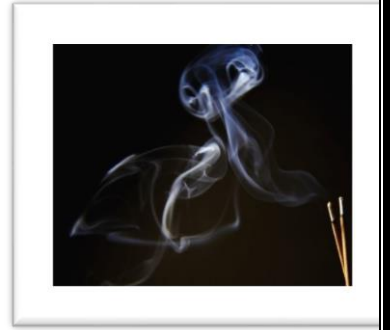
### Can stop a moving object



- ❖ Force can stop a moving body.
- ❖ Example : a cricket ball moving on the ground stops automatically after sometime. The force of friction of ground stops the moving cricket ball.

## Force can change the direction

- ❖ Force can change the direction of moving object.
- ❖ If we blow air from our mouth on the smoke rising up from burning agarbatti then the direction of motion of smoke changes. The force exerted by the blowing air changes the direction of moving smoke.

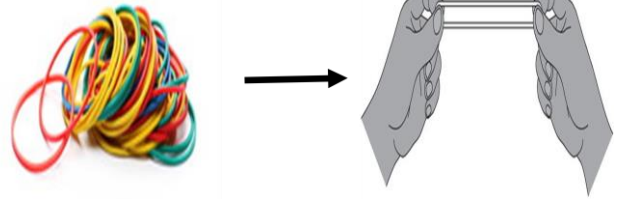


## Force can change the speed

- ❖ Force can change the speed of a moving object.
- ❖ Example: when a hockey player hits a moving ball the speed of ball increase.

## Force can change the shape and size

- ❖ Force can change the shape and size of an object .
- ❖ Example : on stretching a rubber band the shape and size changes.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram



Student Name : Dhanashka. S.S  
Class : VIII  
Topic : HUMAN HEART

## About Human Heart

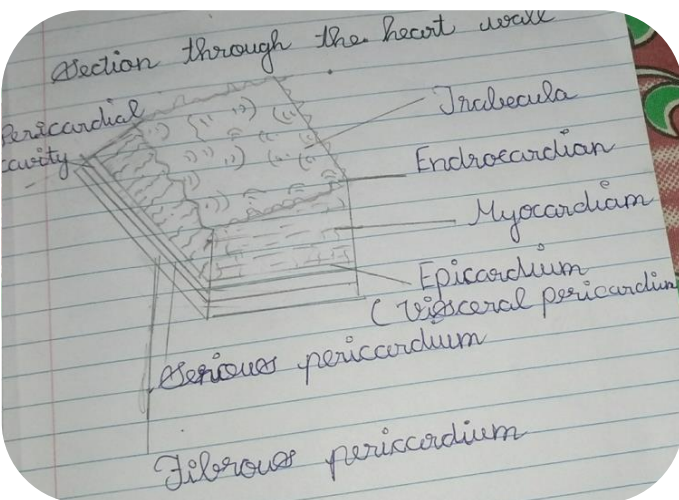
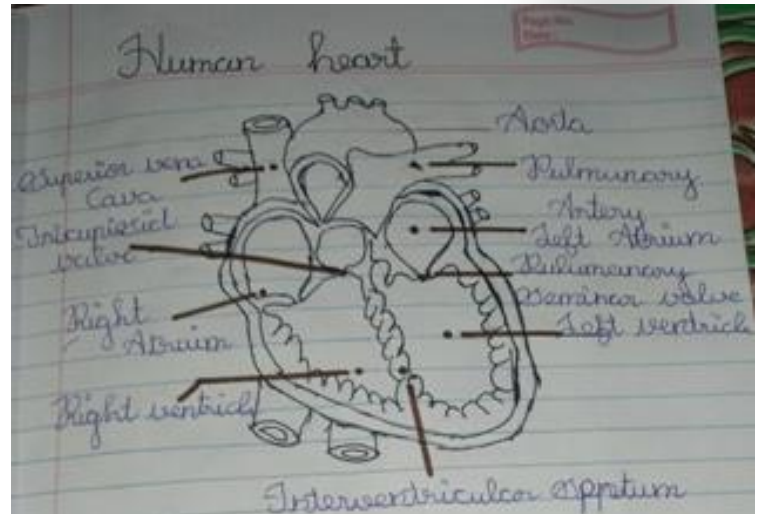
The heart is a hollow muscle in the middle of the chest that pumps blood around the body, supplying cells with oxygen and nutrients.

A muscular wall called the septum, divides the heart length ways into left and right sides.

A valve divides each side into two chambers an upper atrium and a lower ventricle.

When the heart muscle contracts, it squeezes blood through artia and then through the ventricles.

Oxygenised blood from the lungs flows from the pulmonary beines into the left atrium, through the left ventricle and then out via the aorta to all the partes of the body.



Deoxygenated blood returning from the body flows from vena caver into the right atrium through the right ventricle and then out via the pulmonary artery to the lunges for reoxygenation.

At rest the heart beater between 60 and 80 times a minutes; during exercise or at times of stresses/ entertainment the rate may increase to 200 beats a minutes.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

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Student Name : Dhananya.V

Class : V

Topic : DRAWING





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

**Chidambaram**

*Student Name* : Aswini. K  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : POEM FOR DOCTORS



*You work for your profession*

*Saving lives is your passion*

*You might have lot of tension*

*Though you treat us as your children*

*You might offended by our behavior*

*Even you serve as the foremost*

*Your small mistakes are noticed as crime*

*Forgive us*

*Thank you for sharing your generous time*

*You never felt nostalgic for holidays*

*You work for all of us to have happy days*

*You treat us with nervous*

*Everyday working for us long hours*

*We consider you as God's worker*

*Get the greatness as doctor*

*With love to all the doctors all over the world and inspired by your profession*

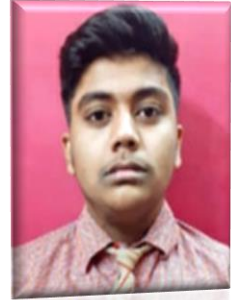




# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Rohith Vikram. R  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : THE HISTORY OF DELHI



Delhi, the capital of India has a strong historical background. It was ruled by some of the most powerful emperors in Indian history. From Hindu Kings to Muslim Sultans, the reins of the city kept shifting from one ruler to another.

The soils of the city smell of blood, sacrifices and love for the nation. The old 'Havelis' and edifices from the past stand silent but their silence also speaks volumes about it.

*In the year 1803 AD, the city came under the British rule. In 1911, British shifted their capital from Calcutta to Delhi. It again became the center of all the governing activities. But, the city has the reputation of over throwing the occupants of its throne. It included the British and the current political parties that have had the honour of leading free India. After independence in 1947, New Delhi was officially declared as the Capital of India.*

The town was known as Indraprastha, where Pandavas used to live. In due course eight more cities came alive adjacent to Indraprastha: LalKot, Siri, Dinpanah, Quila Rai Pithora, Ferozabad, Jahanpanah, Tughlakabad and Shahjahanabad.

Delhi has been a witness to the political turmoil for over five centuries. It was ruled by the Mughals in succession to Khiljis and Tughlaqs. In 1192 the legions of the Afghan warrior Muhammad of Ghori captured the Rajput town, and the Delhi Sultanate was established (1206). The invasion of Delhi by Timur in 1398 put an end to the sultanate; the Lodis, last of the Delhi sultans, gave way to Babur, who, after the battle of Panipat in 1526, founded the Mughal Empire. The early Mughal emperors favoured Agra as their capital, and Delhi became their permanent seat only after Shah Jahan built (1638) the walls of Old Delhi.

Delhi's twin city, Agra, was founded by Akbar so demands were made to rename it as Akbarabad, the old name for it. But other records say that the city was founded by NizamKhan SikandarLodhi. The story goes that while looking for the site of a new city in preference to Delhi, the Sultan went by boat over the Jamuna with his Vazir, who pointed out a spot to him as the likely site, but the ruler remarked, "No that which is Agar or ahead". So the city was named Agra.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Swapna.K.S

*Class* : X

*Topic* : INDICATORS

- AN INDICATOR IS A SUBSTANCE THAT CHANGES ITS COLOUR IN ACIDIC AND BASIC MEDIUM
- AN INDICATOR SHOWS ONE COLOUR IN AN ACIDIC MEDIUM AND DIFFERENT COLORS IN A BASIC MEDIUM.
- THEY ARE CALLED INDICATORS.

### WHAT ARE INDICATORS ?

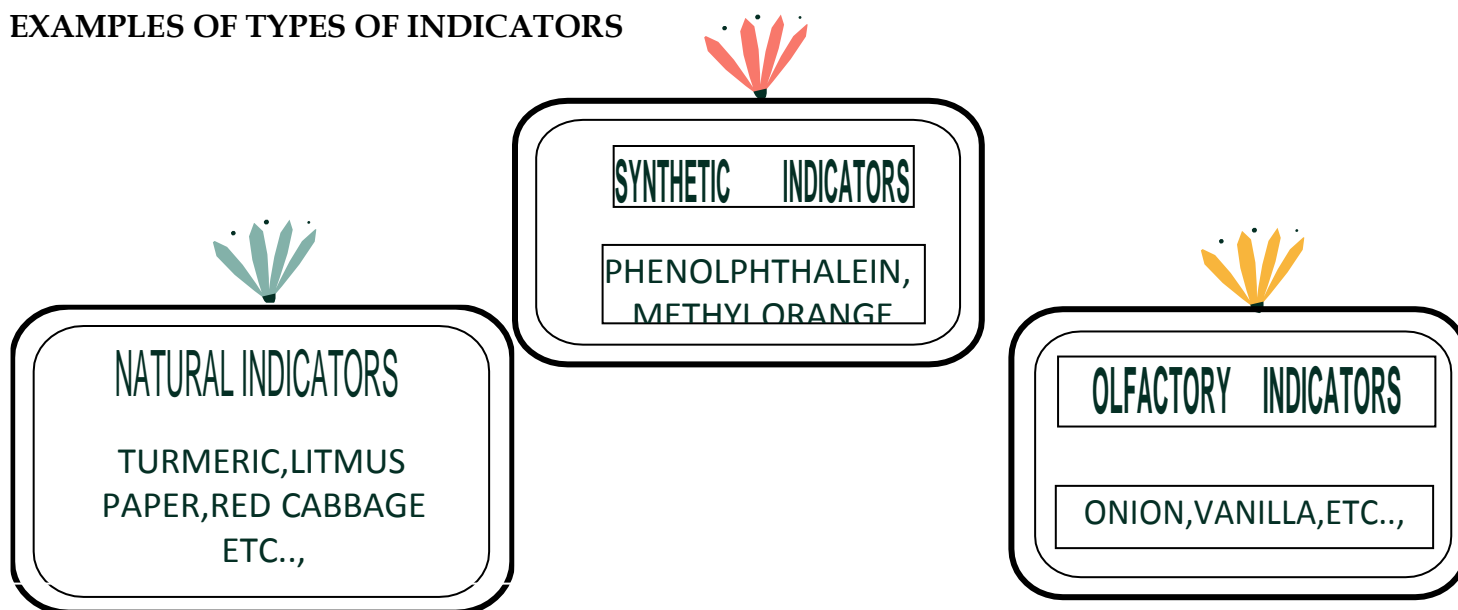
- THE COMMON APPLICATION OF INDICATORS IS THE DETECTION OF END POINTS OF TITRATIONS .
- THE COLOUR OF AN INDICATOR ALTERS WHEN THE ACIDITY OR OXIDISING STRENGTH OF THE SOLUTION OR THE CONCENTRATION OF A CERTAIN CHEMICAL SPECIES, REACHES A CRITICAL RANGE OF VALUES

### TYPES OF INDICATORS

THERE ARE TOTALLY 3 TYPES OF INDICATORS :

- NATURAL INDICATORS
- SYNTHETIC INDICATORS
- OLFACTORY INDICATORS

### EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF INDICATORS



## NATURAL INDICATORS

### DEFINITION AND ITS EXAMPLES

NATURAL INDICATORS ARE SUBSTANCE WHICH IS FOUND NATURALLY THEY CAN NATURALLY DETERMINE WHETHER THE SUBSTANCE IS ACIDIC OR BASIC .



### EXAMPLES OF NATURAL INDICATORS

- LITMUS PAPER
- TURMERIC
- RED CABBAGE
- CHERRIES
- GRAPE JUICE
- BEETROOT

### LITMUS PAPER

- **Litmus** indicator solution turns red in **acidic** solutions and blue in alkaline solutions.
- It turns purple in neutral solutions
- **Litmus paper** is usually more reliable, and comes as red **litmus** **Litmus paper** is **paper** that has been treated with a specific indicator—a mixture of 10 to 15 natural dyes obtained from lichens (mainly Rocella tinctoria) that turns red in response to acidic conditions (pH < 7).
- When the pH is neutral (pH = 7), then the dye is purple and blue **litmus paper**.

### TURMERIC

- **Turmeric** is also used as a **natural indicator** because **turmeric** changes its colour in the presence or absence of an acid or base.
- The active ingredient present in **turmeric** is **curcumin** as an acid- base **indicator** that is yellow in acidic and neutral solutions and orange or reddish-brown in basic solutions.

### RED CABBAGE

- **Red cabbage juice** is considered to be an **indicator** because it shows us something about the chemical composition of other substances.
- What is it about **cabbage** that causes this to happen? **Red cabbage** contains a water-soluble pigment called anthocyanin that changes colour when it is mixed with an acid or a base.



### SYNTHETIC INDICATORS

- **Synthetic indicators** are **indicators** which are synthesized in the laboratory.
- Examples of **synthetic indicators** include phenolphthalein, methyl orange etc.
- litmus paper is also an example of **synthetic indicator** Acids turn blue litmus paper to red and bases turn blue litmus paper to red.



## EXAMPLES OF SYNTHETIC INDICATORS

### PHENOLPHTHELEIN

PHENOLPHTHELEIN  
REMAINS COLOURLESS IN  
ACIDS AND PINK WITH A  
BASE



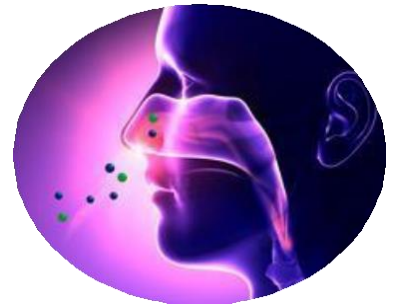
### METHYL ORANGE

METHYL ORANGE  
CHANGES RED WITH  
ACIDS AND YELLOW  
WITH BASES



## OLFACTORY INDICATORS

- An **Olfactory indicator** is a substance whose smell varies depending on whether it is mixed with an acidic or basic solution.
- **Olfactory indicators** can be used in the laboratory to test whether a solution is a base or an acid, a process called **olfactory titration**



MOST COMMON EXAMPLES OF OLFACTORY INDICATORS ARE ONION AND VANILLA



**Onion** has a characteristic smell. The **smell** of **onion** is not detected when a basic solution like sodium hydroxide solution is added to a cloth strip treated with **onions** (or **onion extract**).

**Vanilla** is known as an **olfactory indicator** as its smell doesn't get suppressed when we add acid but its smell gets suppressed when we add base in it. So it is known as an **olfactory indicator**.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Dhiraj.S.S  
*Class* : IX  
*Topic* : HITLER'S SENIGMA MACHINE



### What is enigma ?

Enigma, device used by the German military command to encode strategic messages before and during World War II and invented by Arthur Scherbius .

### Breaking enigma

It is very difficult to break down the enigma machine till year 1932 but after that, Marian Rejewski, a Polish mathematician and cryptanalyst at the Polish Cipher Bureau, used the theory of permutations, and flaws in the German military message encipherment procedures, to break message keys of the plugboard Enigma machine. He achieved this without knowledge of the machine's wiring, so this result did not allow the Poles to decrypt actual messages. France's spy Hans-Thilo Schmidt obtained access to German cipher materials that included the daily keys used in September and October 1932. Those keys included the plugboard settings. The French passed the material to the Poles, and Rejewski used some of that material and the message traffic in September and October to solve for the unknown rotor wiring. Consequently the Polish mathematicians were able to build their own Enigma machines, called "Enigma doubles". Rejewski was aided by cryptanalysts Jerzy Różycki and Henryk Zygalski, both of whom had been recruited with Rejewski from Poznań University. The Polish Cipher Bureau developed techniques to defeat the plugboard and find all components of the daily key, which enabled the Cipher Bureau to read German Enigma messages starting from January 1933.

Arthur Scherbius



Marian Rejewski





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Ahamed Afriedh. N

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : BUSINESS

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

WHAT IS BUSINESS? BUSINESS MEANS AN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY WHICH IS PERFORMED BY AN INDIVIDUAL TO GET PROFIT BY PURCHASING AND SELLING OF GOODS A PERSON STARTS BUSINESS TO EARN MONEY FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD. BUSINESS ALSO PLAYS A VERY MAJOR ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY. BUSINESS IS THE ACTIVITY WHICH IS PERFORMED IN ALL OVER THE WORLD . IT IS ONE AND ONLY ACTIVITY THROUGH WHICH WE EARN A VERY BIG PROFIT JUST IN A MINUTE WE DIDN'T BECOME A BIG AND RICH PERSON BY DOING A WHOLE LIFE JOB BUT THROUGH BUSINESS WE WILL GET EITHER PROFIT OR LOSS. BUSINESS IS ALL ABOUT RISK IF YOU TAKE A BIG RISK YOU HAVE TWO POSSIBILITIES EITHER BIG PROFIT OR BIG LOSS. THE PERSON WHO TAKES RISKS IN BUSINESS HE/SHE IS A GOOD BUSINESS PERSON. BUSINESS IS LIKE THREAD WHICH JOINS THE PRODUCER TO CONSUMER. IN THIS PRODUCER ARE FACTORY AND CONSUMERS ARE HUMAN BEINGS.

### **DIVISION OF BUSINESS:-**

#### **SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP:-**

THE SIMPLEST AND MOST COMMON FORM OF BUSINESS OWNERSHIP SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP IS A BUSINESS OWNED AND RUN BY SOMEONE FOR THIS OWN BENEFIT.THE BUSINESS EXISTENCE IS ENTIRELY DEPENDENT ON THE OWNER'S DECISION.

#### **PARTNERSHIP:-**

THESE COME IN TWO CATEGORY- GENERAL AND LIMITED

#### **GENERAL(PARTNERSHIP):-**

BOTH INVEST THEIR MONEY,PROPERTY,LABOR ETC. TO THE BUSINESS AND ARE BOTH 100% LIABLE FOR BUSINESS DEBTS IN OTHER WORDS EVEN IF YOU INVEST A LITTLE INTO A GENERAL PARTNERSHIP YOU ARE STILL POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ITS DEBT.GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS DO NOT REQUIRE A FORM AGREEMENT PARTNERSHIP CAN BE VERBAL OR EVEN IMPLIED BETWEEN THE TWO BUSINESS OWNERS.

#### **LIMITED(PARTNERSHIP):-**

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP REQUIRE A FORMAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTNERS THEY MUST ALSO FILE A CERTIFICATE OF PARTNERSHIP WITH THE STATE. LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ALLOW PARTNERS TO LIMIT THEIR OWN LIABILITY FOR BUSINESS DEBTS ACCORDING TO THEIR PORTION OF OWNERSHIP OR INVESTMENT.

#### **CORPORATION:-**

CORPORATION ARE FOR TAX PURPOSES SEPARATE ENTITIES AND ARE CONSIDERED A LEGAL PERSON. THIS MEANS, AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT THE PROFITS GENERATED BY A CORPORATION ARE TAXED AS THE "PERSONAL INCOME" OF THE COMPANY. THEN ANY INCOME DISTRIBUTED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AS DIVIDENDS OR PROFITS ARE TAXED AGAIN AS THE PERSONAL INCOME OF THE OWNERS.

#### **LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY:-**

SIMILAR TO A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AN LLC PROVIDES OWNERS WITH LIMITED LIABILITY WHILE PROVIDING SOME OF THE INCOME ADVANTAGES OF A PARTNERSHIP. ESSENTIALLY THE ADVANTAGES ARE COMBINED IN AN LLC MITIGATING SOME OF THE DISADVANTAGE OF EACH.

**WHY BUSINESS MATTERS:-**

BUSINESS IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE ECONOMIC HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE CITIZENS IN WHICH THOSE BUSINESSES ARE ACTIVE PROFITABLE BUSINESSES DRIVE ECONOMIC HEALTH WHICH TRANSLATES TO A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE CITIZENS THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF A REGION AND ITS ABILITY TO SUSTAIN BUSINESSES PARTICULARLY SMALL BUSINESSES CAN OFFER TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR DIVERSITY IN BUSINESS OWNERSHIP THAT MIGHT NOT OTHERWISE EXIST COMMUNITIES AND STATES THAT FOSTER NEW BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ASSIST WITH BUSINESS CREATION DERIVE BENEFITS FOR THEIR CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS THROUGH THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES. WHAT IS ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION? ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION MEANS LESS RELIANCE UPON ONE PARTICULAR BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY AND ALLOWS THE REGION TO BETTER WITHSTAND THE NORMAL UPS AND DOWNS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CYCLE OF DOING BUSINESS.

**ROLE OF BUSINESS IN DEVELOPMENT:-**

BUSINESS IS VITAL TO A COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. SUCCESS OF BUSINESSES CAN DRIVE THE SUCCESS OF AN ENTIRE COUNTRY INCLUDING THROUGH CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, OR GDB OF A NATION WHICH AFFECTS THEIR WORLD STANDING. IF A COUNTRY SUPPORTS BUSINESS WITH GOODS AND SERVICES THAT ARE IN DEMAND, EVERYONE IN THE COUNTRY BENEFITS. FROM JOB CREATION THAT RESULTS IN MONEY BEING PUT BACK INTO THE COMMUNITY TO TAXES THAT HELP THE GOVERNMENT SMOOTHLY RUN AND PROVIDE MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT TO THE COUNTRY'S INFRASTRUCTURE, OR IN OTHER WAYS THAT ARE HELPFUL FOR ITS CITIZENS, THERE ARE DOZENS OF WAYS BUSINESS SUCCESS TRANSLATES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING PRODUCTS AND SERVICES THAT CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS WANT, ECONOMIC HEALTH CAN ALLOW FOR EXPORTING GOODS AND SERVICES TO OTHER WHO WANT THOSE ITEMS, CONTRIBUTE TO OFFERING AVENUES FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CITIZENS, CREATE HEALTHY BUSINESS COMPETITION AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL METHODS OF STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE. THE ROLE OF BUSINESS IN RELATION TO THE ECONOMY IS A PIVOTAL ONE. SMALL BUSINESSES BOOST ECONOMIC REVENUE ON A SMALLER SCALE, BUT ONE THAT'S OF VITAL IMPORTANCE DIRECTLY AND POSITIVELY AFFECTING THE HEALTH, QUALITY OF LIFE AND PURCHASING POWER OF RESIDENTS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. BUT SMALL BUSINESS DON'T ALWAYS STAY SMALL. MANY NATIONALLY KNOWN BRANDS TODAY GOT THEIR START AS VERY SMALL BUSINESS RUN OUT OF SOMEONE'S HOME OR GARAGE. STARTUPS CAN BECOME MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES THAT CAN HAVE A HUGE AND POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, BENEFITING ALL OF THE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES AND THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THOSE BUSINESSES THRIVE. APPLE, WHOLE FOODS, AMAZON AND STARBUCKS WERE ALL IDEAS STARTED ON A SMALL SCALE THAT HAVE HAD INCREDIBLE, EXPLOSIVE POSITIVE IMPACTS NOT JUST ON THE U.S. ECONOMY, BUT ON A GLOBAL SCALE.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Mithra Shriee. S  
*Class* : VII  
*Topic* : LIFE IN THE VILLAGE



Village life is the happiest compromise between the natural and the artificial. It is a merry game between man and nature. Hence, village life is the most natural life for the human beings. The village is panorama of the charming scenes of nature. The scenery of the changing seasons has a profound effect on the village life. It brings a divine touch into human mind. Hence, the village life is full of divine beauty.

Village life is plain and simple. Villagers are content with the necessities of life. They have no liking for luxury. They manage with a few pieces of clothes. They prefer the plain food. They discharge their social duties in the simplest manner possible. Villagers are mostly field-workers. They take to farming. Some of them are artisans. All of them follow the trade of their respective castes. They take to different callings of life. Some are priests, some are milkmen, some are oilmen, some are fishermen, some are washermen, some are barbers, some are drummers and soon. They are not rich and wealthy. But they have enough for their minimum requirements of life.



The village people take part in fairs and festivals. The celebrations are quite plain and simple. They attend the folk dance and the open air dramas. But the aged of them do not attend the functions. They are happy with their house and harvest. The village people lead the life of plain living and high thinking. They think high, because they think in the terms of God and religion. The village temple maintains their social and moral upkeep. The village deity is looked upon with a we and faith. Caste-customs are rigidly followed. We know that village people have few wants in life. They are content with what is endowed by nature around them. So, they donot like to make any progress.

Consequently, the village life has gone rusty. Evils of ignorance and blind faiths have crept in. Un-education and epidemics are rampant. Now, it is our duty to find out a remedy to this state of affairs. Mass education and public health are the primary conditions for the improvement of the village life. It is said that country life is sweet. It is true no doubt. The greatest of the poets have sung the praise of it. Prophets, too have the greatest admiration for the village life. Great thinkers and philosophers have spent their invaluable lives in the country side. Hence, village life is highly cherished, in all ages by every soul fulman.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Jumail  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanotechnology is a field of research and innovation concerned with building 'things' generally, materials and devices on the scale of atoms and molecules. A nanometer is one-billionth of a metre: ten times the diameter of a hydrogen atom. Example the diameter of a human hair is, on average 80,000 nanometers.

### INVENTION DATE

December 29, 1959 : The ideas and concepts being nanoscience and nanotechnology started with a talk entitled "There's plenty of Room at the Bottom" by physicist Richard Feynman at an American Physical Society meeting at the California Institute of Technology (Cal Tech) on December 29, 1959, long before the term nanotechnology was used (06/07, 10:28pm) Faze") Hornet : Types of Nanotechnology.

\* The different types of nanotechnology are classified according to how they proceed (top-down or bottom-up) and the medium in which they work (dry or wet).

#### 1. Descending (top-down)

Mechanisms and structures are miniaturized at the nanometers scale - from one to 100 nanometers in size. It is the most frequent to date, especially in electronics.

#### 2. Ascending (bottom-up)

You start with a nanometric structure a molecule for example - and through a mounting or self - assembly process you can create larger mechanism than the one you started with. (06/07, 10:29 pm) Faze") Hornet : Types

##### \* Dry Nanotechnology

It is used to manufacture structures in coal, silicon, inorganic materials, metals and semiconductors that do not work with humidity.

##### \* Wet Nanotechnology

It is based on biological systems present in an aqueous environment - including genetical materials, membranes, enzymes and other cellular components.

### Electronics

Carbon nanotubes are close to replacing silicon as a material for making similar for making smaller, faster and more efficient microchips and devices, as well as lighter, more conductive and stronger quantum nanotubes.

## **Energy**

A new semiconductor developed by Kyoto University makes it possible to manufacture solar panels that double the amount of sunlight converted into electricity. Nanotechnology also lower costs, produces stronger and lighter wind turbines, improves fuel efficiency.

## **Application**

### **Biomedicine**

The properties of some nanomaterials make them ideal for improviding early diagnosis and treatment of neurodegenerative disease or cancer. They are able to attack cancer cells selectively without harming other healthy cells.

### **Environment**

Air purification with ions, wastewater purification with nanobubbles or nanofiltration systems for heavy metals are some of its environmentally friendly applications. Nanocatalysts are also available to make chemical reactions more efficient and less polluting (06/0mm).

### **Effects ad disadvantages**

The effects of inhaled nanoparticles in the body may include lung inflammation and heart problems. Studies in humans show that breathing in diesel soot causes a general inflammatory response and alters the system that regulates the involuntary functions in the cardiovascular system, such as control of heart rate.

- \* Disadvantages include : Potential dangers to humans and the environment. Loss of manufacturing and agricultural jobs.
- \* Economic market crashes related to a potential lower value of oil due to more efficient energy sources and gold or diamond, material that can be reproduced with molecular manipulation.

## **Conclusion**

As with all technologies, nanotechnology carries a significant potential for misuse and abuse on scale and scope never seen before. However they also have potential to bring out significant benefits, such as improved health, better use of natural resources and reduced environmental pollution.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Muhsina Parveen. A

*Class* : XII

*Topic* : HARRY POTTER

One of my favourite books is Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by J.K. Rowling. It is a story about Harry Potter, an orphan brought up by his aunt and uncle because his parents were killed when he was a baby. Harry is unloved by his uncle and aunt but everything changes when he is invited to join Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry and he finds out he's a wizard. At Hogwarts Harry realises he's special and his adventures begin when he and his new friends Ron and Hermione attempt to unravel the mystery of the Philosopher's Stone.

I can read this book over and over again. From the very beginning until the end J.K. Rowling has me gripped! There is never a dull moment, whether it's battling with trolls, a three-headed dog, or Harry facing Lord Voldemort. I would definitely recommend this book because it keeps you reading without ever wanting to put the book down. By the end of the book you come to love the characters and you want to read more. You won't be disappointed because the second book in the series, Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets is just as great! If you haven't read any of the Harry Potter books you are missing out on the best series ever!



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Sharin.S.M  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : **ESSAY ON MOBILE PHONE FOR STUDENTS AND CHILDREN**

Mobile Phone is often also called “cellular phone”. It is a device mainly used for a voice call. Presently technological advancements have made our life easy. Today, with the help of a mobile phone we can easily talk or video chat with anyone across the globe by just moving our fingers. Today mobile phones are available in various shapes and sizes, having different technical specifications and are used for a number of purposes like – voice calling, video chatting, text messaging or SMS, multimedia messaging, internet browsing, email, video games, and photography. Hence it is called a ‘Smart Phone’. Like every device, the mobile phone also has its pros and cons which we shall discuss now.

### **Advantages of Mobile Phone**

#### **1) Keeps us connected**

Now we can be connected to our friends, relatives at any time we want through many apps. Now we can talk video chat with whoever we want, by just operating your mobile phone or smartphone. Apart from this mobile also keeps us updated about the whole world.

#### **2) Day to Day Communicating**

Today mobiles phone has made our life so easy for daily life activities. Today, one can assess the live traffic situation on mobile phone and take appropriate decisions to reach on time. Along with it the weather updates, booking a cab and many more.

#### **3) Entertainment for All**

With the improvement of mobile technology, the whole entertainment world is now under one roof. Whenever we get bored with routine work or during the breaks, we can listen to music, watch movies, our favorite shows or just watch the video of one’s favorite song.

#### **4) Managing Office Work**

These days mobiles are used for many types of official work From meeting schedules, sending and receiving documents, giving presentations, alarms, job applications, etc. Mobile phones have become an essential device for every working people.

## **5) Mobile Banking**

Nowadays mobiles are even used as a wallet for making payments. Money could be transferred almost instantly to friends, relatives or others by using mobile banking in the smartphone. Also, one can easily access his/her account details and know past transactions. So it saves a lot of time and also hassle-free.

## **Disadvantages of Mobile Phones**

### **1) Wasting Time**

Now day's people have become addicted to mobiles. Even when we don't need to mobile we surf the net, play games making a real addict. As mobile phones became smarter, people became dumber.

### **2) Making Us Non- communicable**

Wide usage of mobiles has resulted in less meet and talk more. Now people don't meet physically rather chat or comment on social media.

### **3) Loss of Privacy**

It is a major concern now of losing one's privacy because of much mobile usage. Today anyone could easily access the information like where you live, your friends and family, what is your occupation, where is your house, etc; by just easily browsing through your social media account.

### **4) Money Wastage**

As the usefulness of mobiles has increased so their costing. Today people are spending a lot amount of money on buying smartphones, which could rather be spent on more useful things like education, or other useful things in our life.

## **Conclusion**

A mobile phone could both be positive and negative; depending on how a user uses it. As mobiles have become a part of our life so we should use it in a proper way, carefully for our better hassle-free life rather using it improperly and making it a virus in life.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Jagathish. J  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : IMPORTANT ABOUT EDUCATION  
FOR STUDENTS

To say Education is important is an under statement. Education is a weapon to improve one's life. It is probably the most important tool to change one's life. Education for a child begins at home. It is a lifelong process that ends with death. Education certainly determines the quality of an individual's life. Education improves one's knowledge, skills and develops the personality and attitude. Most noteworthy, Education affects the chances of employment for people. A highly educated individual is probably very likely to get a good job. In this essay on importance of education, we will tell you about the value of education in life and society.

Better Communication is yet another role in Education. Education improves and refines the speech of a person. Furthermore, individuals also improve other means of communication with Education.

Education makes an individual a better user of technology. Education certainly provides the technical skills necessary for using technology. Hence, without Education, it would probably be difficult to handle modern machines.

People become more mature with the help of Education. Sophistication enters the life of educated people. Above all, Education teaches the value of discipline to individuals. Educated people also realize the value of time much more. To educated people, time is equal to money.

Finally, Educations enables individuals to express their views efficiently. Educated individuals can explain their opinions in a clear manner. Hence, educated people are quite likely to convince people to their point of view.

### **Importance of Education in Society**

First of all, Education helps in spreading knowledge in society. This is perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of Education. There is a quick propagation of knowledge in an educated society. Furthermore, there is a transfer of knowledge from generation to another by Education.

Education helps in the development and innovation of technology. Most noteworthy, the more the education, the more technology will spread. Important developments in war equipment, medicine, computers, take place due to Education.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Adithiyan  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : IS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REALLY  
SUITABLE FOR INDIA?

Recently the construction of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> reactors of the kudankulam nuclear plant started. It started this whole fuss about nuclear energy being dangerous and how India should move towards sustainable energy sources. But is nuclear really that dangerous or sustainable sources like solar really suitable for a country like India?

Nuclear plants provide 3.2% of India's energy despite there being only 22 reactors in all of India. What many people don't know is that nuclear plants are a low carbon energy source, in fact they don't produce carbon dioxide at all while providing energy unlike other sources. The only carbon emissions involved are the one from refining the uranium needed.

Now for safety, there has been no major accidents regarding nuclear plants in India, only small accidents involving leakage of heavy water and fuel. These new generation reactors currently used in India are so safe that they can be close to some of our large cities. For example, kalpakkam atomic power station is barely 50 kilometres from Chennai and Trombay atomic research station is only 14 kilometres from downtown Mumbai. So it is safe to say that chances of a nuclear disasters in India are pretty slim

Now that we have seen that nuclear energy is safe and efficient, why is the world trying to push sources like solar which are neither cheap nor efficient?

First of all the nuclear disasters from the past were disastrous, they were small in number but the casualties were high and forever changed the views on nuclear energy. The notion that nuclear energy was first invented to create WMDs didn't help. So the world started moving towards other non polluting sources. But that hasn't really changed the energy industry, in fact it has gotten worse in some places.

For example after the meltdown of the Fukushima-Daichi nuclear power plant, Germany decided to shut down most of its nuclear plants fearing the same fate. At that time nuclear plants contributed almost 30% of Germany's energy needs. After this electricity prices soared in Germany and the government couldn't do anything.

Now imagine the same situation in a third world country like India, where the average income is much lower. Is it really worth it to move into sustainable sources in exchange for higher prices?

The fact remains that all the western countries pushing for this have used these very same resources in the past to grow their economies, but now they can afford to transition into sustainable sources. India is in a position where many European countries were in the 80s, we simply cannot afford to move to sustainable sources and waste the resources we currently have.

Sources like solar have their own disadvantages, they are expensive, completely dependent on the weather and at the end of the day, doesn't produce a large amount of electricity.

So it is much better option for India to currently focus on the growing energy needs rather than how the energy is produced. India can slowly transition into other sources when the general populace can afford it and when other sources become not feasible.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Suhaina.K  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Women Empowerment is made up of two words women and empowerment. Empowerment means to give power or authority to someone. So, Women Empowerment means power in the hands of women. It signifies that women should be given equal opportunity in every field, irrespective of any discrimination. In this essay on Women Empowerment, we will discuss the need for women empowerment and the ways through which it can be achieved.

### Women Empowerment Essay

Our society comprises men and women. In earlier times, men were considered to be the leading members of a family. They were responsible for earning the livelihood and were the decision takers of the family. On the other hand, women were responsible for doing household work and upbringing of the children. So, the roles were mainly based on gender. There was no involvement of women in decision making. If we assess our entire sector, then research says that women's issues are either focused on her reproductive role and her body or on her economic role as a worker. But none of them is focused on empowering the women.

### What Does Women Empowerment Mean?

Women Empowerment is the process that creates power in women to live a happy and respectable life in a society. Women are empowered when they are able to access opportunities in a variety of fields such as in education, profession, lifestyle, etc., without any limitations and restrictions. It includes raising their status through education, awareness, literacy and training. It also includes the authority to take decisions. When a woman makes a crucial decision, she feels empowered.

Women's empowerment is the most crucial point for the overall development of a country. Suppose, in a family, there is one earning person, while in another family, both men and women are earning, then who will have a better lifestyle. The answer is simple, the family where both men and women are earning money. Thus, the country where men and women work together develops at a faster rate.





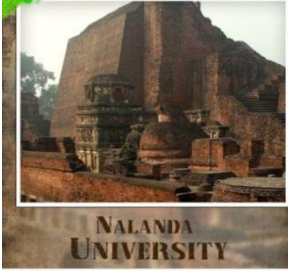
# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Swedha. R  
*Class* : VII  
*Topic* : NALANDA UNIVERSITY



### Old



### New



Nalanda University (also known as Nalanda International University) is an international and research-intensive university located in the historical city of Rajgir in Bihar, India. It was established by an Act of Parliament to emulate the famous ancient university of Nalanda, which functioned between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>

centuries University. It was built in the period of buddist. Kumaravarmar 1 built this university. To run this university they used the revenues of two hundred villages. They also used the donated revenues of two hundred villages. A important thing is education is free in this university. In this university there is a big library which has lots of books. Hostel facility is also in this university. We want to attend three entrance exam to join in this university. Many students came to this university from China, Tibet, Nepal and Central Asia. In this university they taught art, medicine, maths, astronomy, politics, strategy, mahayana bowtha thathuvam , vedas , logic, etc. There are three thousand students and five hundred and forty one teachers in that time. Later it becomes ten thousand students and two thousand teachers. Due to some of the war some educational books were destroyed. After this two wars the king Harshavardhana renovated this university. On the third war which happened on BC 1193 the king of turkey Bakhtiyar Khilji has completely destroyed this university . It was destroyed by firing the library first which has been burnt for 3 months followed by the 14 Hectares red sandstone.

On 28 March 2006 the 11<sup>th</sup> President of India A. P. J. Abdul Kalam proposed the idea while addressing the Joint Session of the Bihar Vidhan Mandal for revival of Nalanda university. The Nalanda University Bill, was passed on 21 August 2010 in Rajya Sabha and 26 August 2010 in Lok Sabha. The bill received Presidential assent on 21 September 2010 .Thereby becoming an Act. The University came into existence on 25 November 2010, when the Act was implemented.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Josha Prince.M  
*Class* : VI  
*Topic* : RANI OF JHANSI



Born in 1828 into a Marathi Karhade Brahmin family in Varanasi, Maharani Lakshmi Bai was initially named Manikarnika Tambe. Maharani Lakshmi Bai is regarded as one of the leading figures of India's rebellion in 1857 against the British, which is also referred to as the first war of independence. She was also known to have fiercely guarded Jhansi against the British till her death in 1858.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Felix Stalin. A  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : SECOND CHANCE

**Have you ever wished you could turn back the clock and change a particular event or relationship issue when given a second chance?** Well, I believe that everyone does deserve a second chance in life. Although often times these second chances are not given. A second chance is like a gift for people who make mistakes. It allows them to learn from their first mistake and do a better job the second time around. Life is all about second chances. Not in every single aspect, of course, but we're often granted a "re-do" without even realizing it. The truth is, some of us are given a lot more but instead of being grateful, we feel entitled. We take people for granted and become hateful when they finally refuse to forgive our mistakes over and over again.

Everyone makes mistakes at some point of their life. But when someone decides to forgive your mistakes and gives you another chance, you should grab it with both hands — because you might not get a third one. A Second chance doesn't mean you're in the clear. In many ways, it is the more difficult thing. Because a second chance means that you have to try harder. You must rise to the challenge without the blind optimism of ignorance.

Second chances are a wonderful thing everyone should have. I know that this starts with our own life. **"Though no one can go back and make a brand new start, anyone can start from now and make a brand new ending."** Carl Bard's quote is exactly how I feel on the subject. I know that people make mistakes; it's not what they did but how they fix it and what happens after. Second chances are always great for those who deserve them. People should be able to live their life without wondering: **"Am I doing something wrong? I hope nobody gets mad at me."** If you really show remorse about what you have done, you will usually get a second chance.

### Conclusion:

**A second chance doesn't mean anything if you didn't learn from your first.** "be true to your own self and try not to make any mistakes. Even if you do make mistake, learn from the mistake and try not to repeat the same mistake again if life gives you a second chance because you might not get third.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Sowmya  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women empowerment is one of the most critical and essential things that everyone should support. It is when women are given the most power and right to make decisions for themselves. Women have been subjected to injustice through decades. They have been treated as non-existent for decades.

Women were else was always making decisions for them. This is one of the biggest reasons for women's empowerment. It was one of the essential things which were the need of the hour. Women were made aware of their rights. Along with their rights, women were taught how to be self-independent in all aspects of their lives. They were taught how to create a space for them where they can grow and become the people they want to be.

The men always had all the rights. However, the women didn't have any of these rights, even a small right like voting. Things changed when women realized that they, too, need equal rights. This brought along the revolution by the women demanding their rights. It spread the awareness that gender shouldn't be the reason for that things go in their favor.

Countries all over the world called themselves, "progressive countries" but every one of them has a history of ill-treating the women. Women in these countries had to fight against the systems to get the freedom and status that they have achieved today. However, in India, women's empowerment is

still lagging. There is more awareness that needs to be created for the awareness to spread.

India is one of the countries which is not safe for women, and there are several reasons for the same. One of the reasons for their lack of safety is the danger of honor killing. Families think that it's the right to kill the female if they have brought shame to the family and reputation of the family.

Another big problem that women face is that there's a lack of education. Women are discouraged from pursuing higher education in the country. Along with that, they are married early. The men dominating the women think that the role of women is limited to work for them. They don't let these women go, and these women have no freedom.

The need for women empowerment is one of the most significant needs of the hour. There are many ways in which women can be empowered. People should be united together to make the reality of the women empowerment. One of the significant steps towards women empowerment would be towards educating women. Education should be provided and encouraged so that more women can be literate. The education that they receive is going to help them pursue what they want to pursue. Women can have the life that they want to have and be happy in it

Another way of women empowerment is to be given the same and equal opportunities in every field. Women should be given the same chances that their counterparts get. Pay is another area that should be equal for women and men. Women should be paid equally for the work that they do.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



Student Name : Shreenidhi. S

Class : X

Topic : CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS AND NON METALS

### Metals

Metals are the elements that conduct heat and electricity and are malleable and ductile.

Examples are Iron (Fe), Aluminium (Al), Silver (Ag), Copper (Cu),  
Gold (Au), Platinum (Pt), Lead (Pb), Potassium (K),  
Sodium (Na), Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) etc.

### Chemical properties of metals

1. Reaction with oxygen
2. Reaction with water
3. Reaction with dilute acids
4. Reaction with solution of other than metals salt



#### 1. Reaction with oxygen:

- Most of the metals form respective metal oxides when reacting with oxygen.
- Metal + Oxygen → Metal Oxide

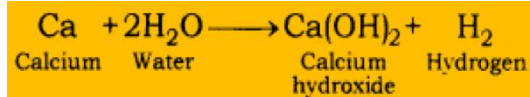
Examples: Reaction of Potassium with Oxygen: Potassium metal forms potassium oxide when reacts with oxygen.



#### 2. Reaction with water:

- Metals form respective hydroxide and hydrogen gas when reacting with water.
- Metal + Water → Metal hydroxide + Hydrogen
- Most of the metals do not react with water. However, alkali metals react vigorously with water.

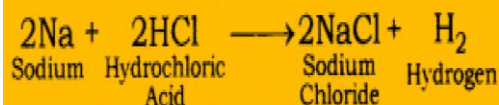
Example: Reaction of Calcium metal with Water: Calcium forms calcium hydroxide along with hydrogen gas and heat when react with water.



#### 3. Reaction with dilute acids

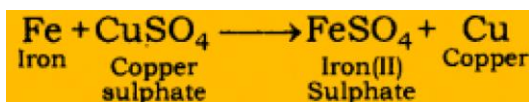
- Metals form respective salts when reacting with dilute acid.
- Metal + dil. acid → Metal salt + Hydrogen

Examples: Sodium metal gives sodium chloride and hydrogen gas when react with dilute hydrochloric acid.



#### 4. Reaction with solution of other than metals salts

→ Reaction of metals with the solution of other metal salt is displacement reaction. In this reaction, more reactive metal displaces the less reactive metal from its salt.



→ Metal A + Salt of metal B → Salt of metal A + Metal B

Examples : Iron displaces copper from copper sulphate solution.

#### Non metals

Non-metals are the elements that do not conduct electricity and are neither malleable nor ductile.

Examples: Carbon (C), Sulphur (S), Phosphorous (P), Silicon (Si),  
Hydrogen (H), Oxygen (O), Nitrogen (N), Chlorine (Cl),  
Bromine (Br), Neon (Ne) and Argon (Ar) etc.

#### Chemical properties of non metals

1. Reaction with oxygen
2. Reaction with chlorine
3. Reaction with hydrogen



##### 1. Reaction with oxygen

→ Non-metals form respective oxide when reacting with oxygen.

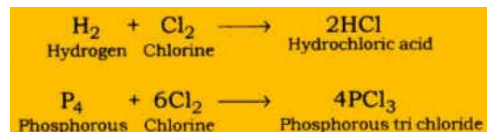


→ Non-metal + Oxygen → Non-metallic oxide

Example: When carbon reacts with oxygen, carbon dioxide is formed along with the production of heat.

##### 2. Reaction with chlorine

→ Non-metal gives respective chloride when they react with chlorine gas.



→ Non-metal + Chlorine → Non-metal chloride

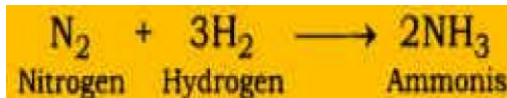
Example: Hydrogen gives hydrogen chloride and phosphorous gives phosphorous trichloride when reacting with chlorine.

##### 3. Reaction with hydrogen

→ Non-metals reactive with hydrogen to form covalent hydrides.

→ Non-metal + Hydrogen → Covalent Hydride

Example: Nitrogen combines with hydrogen in presence of an iron catalyst to form covalent hydride ammonia.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Devaharsni.A.S.E

*Class* : XII

*Topic* : SILENCE

Silence is a very profound and very mysterious subject. The very element of silence and the loss of silence, otherwise known as noise, or the effect of silence on things are outside of the known realities. Man can write a lifetime about silence and still only uncover the slightest truth about silence. Perhaps the most mysterious pathway of silence is that of the effects of nature.

Nature is the state of the world before and during the absence of man with all of his machines and buildings which shatter the natural silence of the world. The struggle between man and nature can be followed back to man's fear of silence. Man was created in silence and he hasn't been able or willing to return to the quiet stillness of his beginning. It seems as if he is frightened of the peace and stillness created by silence. Man can't live in a silent place, he needs noise to exist. Even at his best attempt to live in harmony with silence in nature he is still threatened by it.

There are several ways in which silence might affect the world of nature. Firstly, the all things are at their beginnings silent. The way this is perceived is through the images of silence. Images of the silence are like signs pointing the way to their source, as in a tree planted in the forest. The expectant stillness is part of nature's increasing presence in things. It can be said that, things are on the outer end of silence waiting for silence to find the tranquility of the moment.

**CONCLUSION:** At times it seems as if, nature is fighting against silence. Nature's struggle is not quite as desperate as man's fight with silence. Nature must only disturb silence in order to accomplish certain things, like the change of seasons from the stillness of winter to the onset of spring. Only slightly more dramatic is the commencement of autumn from summer's seemingly endless tenure. The hibernation and period of dormancy preceding winter is in part the work of silence. Therefore, silence are more louder than we expect....





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Sowndharya. J  
*Class* : X  
*Topic* : BOOK REVIEW OF “BECOMING”



### About the Author

MICHELLE ROBINSON OBAMA served as First Lady of the United States from 2009 to 2017. A graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School, Mrs. Obama started her career as an attorney at the Chicago law firm Sidley & Austin, where she met her future husband, Barack Obama. She later worked in the Chicago mayor's office, at the University of Chicago, and at the University of Chicago Medical Center. Mrs. Obama also founded the Chicago chapter of Public Allies, an organization that prepares young people for careers in public service.

The Obamas currently live in Washington, D.C., and have two daughters, Malia and Sasha.

Recently, I finished reading MICHELLE Obama 's Memoir, BECOMING, and it taught me a lot about hardworking and the journey to success . This book was eye-opening and inspiring, giving me a glimpse into how much work it takes to become successful and all the struggles along the way .it amazed me how she went from living in a little Chicago apartment to studying at princeton and Harvard ,ultimately becoming the first lady.

- The book is divided into three categories each portraying different stages of her life : becoming me, becoming us, becoming more. Becoming me insight into michelle Obama's past and her back story. I enjoyed reading about michelle's childhood And seeing her development from a child to an adult .I saw a lot of determination and perfectionism even in her early days.I found myself often wanting to be her friend due to her great attitude, personality and charming
- Becoming us explores the next chapter of her life in university and her meeting Barrack obama.in this section MICHELLE describes how she felt like an outsider Since she was the one of the few black students in school.luckily she was able to find good friendship and relations including Barack obam.
- Finally, becoming more is about her life in politics and becoming the flotus .in this bittersweet section ,Michelle describes all of the struggles of being in spotlight and having your voice heard .She gives advice about dealing with criticism and how to be confident .my favourite quote from the book is “If you don't get out there and define yourself you will be quickly and inaccurately defined by others” .





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Shamitha. S.U  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : POEM (Say NO to Plastics)

Nature is given to man by God as a gift,  
Isn't it his duty to preserve it with thrift?  
Plastics and Paper bags are given as a choice,  
One who chooses the latter is the wise.

Today's world demand fresh air in all the cases,  
But plastics when burnt, release harmful gases;  
Plastics give birth to cancer and skin diseases,  
Ban them or else we'll have to face the crisis.

Plastics are thrown on the land by its users,  
But do they know that it never decomposes;  
It makes land unsuitable for further cultivation,  
In future, we'll land-up in a desperate situation.

Garbage is thrown on road in plastics,  
Animals around apply a lot of tactics;  
They eat it for the nutritious wealth,  
And finally die with poor health.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Gokul. M  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the presence of different species of plants and animals on the earth. Moreover, it is also called biological diversity as it is related to the variety of species of flora and fauna. Biodiversity plays a major role in maintaining the balance of the earth. Furthermore, everything depends upon the biological diversity of different plants and animals. But due to some reasons, biodiversity is decreasing day by day. If it does not stop then our earth could no longer be a place to live in. Therefore different measures help in increasing the biodiversity of the earth.

### **Methods to Increase Biodiversity:**

#### **Building wildlife corridors:**

This means to build connections between wildlife spaces. In other words, many animals are incapable to cross huge barriers. Therefore they are no able to migrate the barrier and breed. So different engineering techniques can make wildlife corridors. Also, help animals to move from one place to the other.

#### **Set up gardens:**

Setting up gardens in the houses is the easiest way to increase biodiversity. You can grow different types of plants and animals in the yard or even in the balcony. Further, this would help in increasing the amount of fresh air in the house.

#### **Protected areas:**

Protected areas like wildlife sanctuaries and zoo conserve biodiversity. For instance, they maintain the natural habitat of plants and animals. Furthermore, these places are away from any human civilization. Therefore the ecosystem is well maintained which makes it a perfect breeding ground for flora and fauna. In our country, their various wildlife sanctuaries are build that is today spread over a vast area. Moreover, these areas are the only reason some of the animal species are not getting extinct. Therefore the protected areas should increase all over the globe.

**Re-wilding:**

Re-wilding is necessary to avert the damage that has been taking place over centuries. Furthermore, the meaning of re-wilding is introducing the endangered species in the areas where it is extinct. Over the past years, by various human activities like hunting and cutting down of trees the biodiversity is in danger. So we must take the necessary steps to conserve our wildlife and different species of plants.

**Importance of Biodiversity:**

Biodiversity is extremely important to maintain the ecological system. Most Noteworthy many species of plants and animals are dependent on each other.

Therefore if one of them gets extinct, the others will start getting endangered too. Moreover, it is important for humans too because our survival depends on plants and animals. For instance, the human needs food to survive which we get from plants. If the earth does not give us a favourable environment then we cannot grow any crops. As a result, it will no longer be possible for us to sustain on this planet.

Biodiversity in flora and fauna is the need of the hour. Therefore we should take various countermeasures to stop the reduction of endangering of species. Furthermore, pollution from vehicles should decrease. So that animals can get fresh air to breathe. Moreover, it will also decrease global warming which is the major cause of the extinction of the species.

**Genetic and Chemical Biodiversity:**

Genetic diversity is one alternate concept of biodiversity. Genetic diversity (or variation) is the raw material for adaptation in a species. A species' future potential for adaptation depends on the genetic diversity held in the genomes of the individuals in populations that make up the species. The same is true for higher taxonomic categories. A genus with very different types of species will have more genetic diversity than a genus with species that look alike and have similar ecologies. The genus with the greatest potential for subsequent evolution is the most genetically diverse one.

**Summary:**

Biodiversity exists at multiple levels of organization, and is measured in different ways depending on the goals of those taking the measurements. These include numbers of species, genetic diversity, chemical diversity, and ecosystem diversity. The number of described species is estimated to be 1.5 million with about 17,000 new species being described each year. Estimates for the total number of eukaryotic species on Earth vary but are on the order of 10 million. Biodiversity is negatively correlated with latitude for most taxa, meaning that biodiversity is higher in the tropics. The mechanism for this pattern is not known with certainty, but several plausible hypotheses have been advanced.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Rakshana.K.R  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : IMPORTANT OF GIRLS EDUCATION



### Article on Importance of Girl Education

There are approximately 34 million adolescent girls out of school. Another shocking fact is that two-thirds of the 796 million illiterates are women. According to the 2011 census, the male literacy rate is 82.14% and the female literacy rate is only 65.46% in India. All these statistics certainly reveal the kind of discrimination that women face in today's world.

Education is as important as air, food and housing for both men and women. Girls in India are considered a burden on parents by some people. People think that girls must first be raised, then married and sent to another house, while boys are considered the legal heirs of the family.

They are considered the guardians of parents in their old age. People think that investing in a boy's education would be beneficial rather than a girl's, since they will go to another house.

People think that women are sent to Earth just to cook, clean and give birth to children. Because of this thought, girls suffer and they are ignored. Things have got so much worse that some of the girls are killed before birth in the mother's womb and if they have given birth; they are despised by the family. Some are killed after birth too.

The fundamental problem with this is that in India, a lot of importance is attached to marriage. People in India think that the ultimate home of a girl is her husband's house and that her fate should remain confined to the four walls of the house.

People will not be bothered to spend so much on a wedding as on a girl's education. For this reason, all girls must give up their dreams. One person can not be blamed but the entire society is responsible for the fate of the girls. People do not realize that educating a girl is as important as educating a boy. Whenever a girl has the opportunity to prove her abilities, she has always proven herself.

Education has a global impact on girls. Education makes a person strong mentally, socially and intellectually by increasing our knowledge. Educated girls are confident. They can make decisions on their own and become self-reliant.

They can earn for themselves and take care of their families. They are independent and do not depend on men to validate their existence.

After the wedding, they can help their husband financially and add to the family income. They will take care of their children and help to educate and transmit good values.

Someone rightly said, "If you educate a man, you educate a person, but if you educate a woman, you educate the whole family and a nation."





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Abirami. A  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : THANJAI NALVAR



Bharatanatyam that existed in the ancient times merely as a folk art form was formally codified into a structured performance in the eighteenth century by the four brothers from Tanjavur, well-known as the Tanjore Quartet—Ponniah, Chinniah, Sivanandam, and Vadivelu. They hailed from the dance lineage of the Brihadisvara temple of Tanjavur and were associated with the royal courts of Tanjavur, Tiruvananthapuram and Mysore. They were the first to formalise the performance pattern of Bharatanatyam, and codify lessons called *adavus* (basic steps and the different categories of rhythm patterns) required for the same. They were the ones to plan and set the order of the different items of the repertoire in performance. The order they set is as follows. *Melaprapti*, *alarippu*, *jatiswaram*, *sabdam*, *swarajati*, *chauka varnam*, *ragamalika*, *padam*, *javali*, and *tillana*.

The four brothers formally trained in Carnatic music from the renowned Muttuswami Dikshitar of the Musical Trinity for seven years. They debuted in the royal court of Tanjavur. They composed several *tanavarnams*, *kirtanas* with their signatures: *Guruguhadasa*, *Gurguhabhakta*, and *Gurguhamurti*. After becoming well-versed in music, they trained in Bharatanatyam under their grandfather, *Gangaimuthu* and father, *Subbarayan*. They learnt the nuances of the theory and practice of the art, and thereafter formatted the performing pattern of the dance. After their debut, the brothers were praised and blessed by their guru, Muttuswami Dikshitar and were given the title of “*Bharata Sreshtar*”. The king honoured them with several gifts including a *palanquin* and appointed them as the musicians of the court.

Among the brothers, Ponniah composed several tanavarams, kirtanams, melaprapti, alarippu, jatiswaram, sabdam, swarajati, chauka varnam, ragamalika, padams, javali, tillana, daru, swarapadam, etc., some of which are dedicated to various deities and others were dedicated to Maratha rulers of Tanjavur like Serfoji Raja II Bhonsle, Pratapasimha Bhonsle and Amarasimha Bhonsle. Chinniah composed several similar pieces in praise of his patron, Krishna Raja Wodeyar, the King of Mysore. Sivanandam composed on Sivaji Raja and was well-known as a skilful teacher to many aspiring dancers.

Vadivelu, the youngest brother of the Quartet, served in the royal court of Travancore, under the patronage of Maharaja Swati Tirunal. His contribution was foremost in the field of instrumental music. Swati Tirunal honoured him with an ivory violin which still decorates the ancestral house of the Quartet in West Main Road, Tanjavur. Maharaja Swati Tirunal and Vadivelu together created pieces for dance and music, and also composed dance pieces with parallel renditions in Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.

The four brothers were master-conductors (nattuvangam) of Bharatanatya recital and had a large student following. Celebrated nattuvannars, Chennai Nelliappa Nattuvanar and Pandanainallur Meenakshisundaram Pillai were students as well as sons-in-law of Mahadeva Nattuvanar, son of Sivanandam.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Syed Roshan Ali  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

*The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and the United States, in the period from between 1760 to 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the mechanized factory system. The Industrial Revolution also led to an unprecedented rise in the rate of population growth.*

*Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested. The textile industry was also the first to use modern production methods.*

*The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, and many of the technological innovations were of British origin. By the mid-18th century Britain was the world's leading commercial nation, controlling a global trading empire with colonies in North America and the Caribbean, and with major military and political hegemony on the Indian subcontinent, particularly with the proto-industrialised Mughal Bengal, through the activities of the East India Company. The development of trade and the rise of business were among the major causes of the Industrial Revolution.*

*The Industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in history; almost every aspect of daily life was influenced in some way. In particular, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth. Some economists have said the most important effect of the Industrial Revolution was that the standard of living for the general population in the western world began to increase consistently for the first time in history, although others have said that it did not begin to meaningfully improve until the late 19th and 20th centuries.*

*GDP per capita was broadly stable before the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of the modern capitalist economy, while the Industrial Revolution began an era of per-capita economic growth in capitalist economies. Economic historians are in agreement that the onset of the Industrial Revolution is the most important event in the history of humanity since the domestication of animals and plants.*

*The precise start and end of the Industrial Revolution is still debated among historians, as is the pace of economic and social changes. Eric Hobsbawm held that the Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 1780s and was not fully felt until the 1830s or 1840s, while T. S. Ashton held that it occurred roughly between 1760 and 1830. Rapid industrialization first began in Britain, starting with mechanized spinning in the 1780s, with high rates of growth in steam power and iron production occurring after 1800. Mechanized textile production spread from Great Britain to continental Europe and the United States in the early 19th century, with important centres of textiles, iron and coal emerging in Belgium and the United States and later textiles in France.*

*An economic recession occurred from the late 1830s to the early 1840s when the adoption of the Industrial Revolution's early innovations, such as mechanized spinning and weaving, slowed and their markets matured. Innovations developed late in the period, such as the increasing adoption of locomotives, steamboats and steamships, hot blast iron smelting and new technologies, such as the electrical telegraph, widely introduced in the 1840s and 1850s, were not powerful enough to drive high rates of growth. Rapid economic growth began to occur after 1870, springing from a new group of innovations in what has been called the Second Industrial Revolution. These innovations included new steel making processes, mass-production, assembly lines, electrical grid systems, the large-scale manufacture of machine tools and the use of increasingly advanced machinery in steam-powered factories.*



*The earliest recorded use of the term "Industrial Revolution" appears to have been in a letter from 6 July 1799 written by French envoy Louis-Guillaume Otto, announcing that France had entered the race to industrialise. In his 1976 book *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society*, Raymond Williams states in the entry for "Industry": "The idea of a new social order based on major industrial change was clear in Southey and Owen, between 1811 and 1818, and was implicit as early as Blake in the early 1790s and Wordsworth at the turn of the [19th] century." The term Industrial Revolution applied to technological change was becoming more common by the late 1830s, as in Jérôme-Adolphe Blanqui's description in 1837 of la révolution industrielle.*

### **ETYMOLOGY**

*Friedrich Engels in *The Condition of the Working Class in England* in 1844 spoke of "an industrial revolution, a revolution which at the same time changed the whole of civil society". However, although Engels wrote his book in the 1840s, it was not translated into English until the late 1800s, and his expression did not enter everyday language until then. Credit for popularising the term may be given to Arnold Toynbee, whose 1881 lectures gave a detailed account of the term.*

*Economic historians and authors such as Mendels, Pomeranz and Kridte argue that the proto-industrialization in parts of Europe, Islamic world, Mughal India, and China created the social and economic conditions that led to the Industrial Revolution, thus causing the Great Divergence.*

### **Requirements**

*Six factors facilitated industrialization: high levels of agricultural productivity to provide excess manpower and food; a pool of managerial and entrepreneurial skills; available ports, rivers, canals and roads to cheaply move raw materials and outputs; natural resources such as coal, iron and waterfalls; political stability and a legal system that supported business; and financial capital available to invest. Once industrialization began in Great Britain, new factors can be added: the eagerness of British entrepreneurs to export industrial expertise and the willingness to import the process. Britain met the criteria and industrialized starting in the 18th century.*

Britain exported the process to western Europe (especially Belgium, France and the German states) in the early 19th century. The United States copied the British model in the early 19th century and Japan copied the Western European models in the late 19th century.

### **Important technological developments**

*The commencement of the Industrial Revolution is closely linked to a small number of innovations, beginning in the second half of the 18th century. By the 1830s the following gains had been made in important technologies:*

- **Textiles** - mechanised cotton spinning powered by steam or water increased the output of a worker by a factor of around 500. The power loom increased the output of a worker by a factor of over 40. The cotton gin increased productivity of removing seed from cotton by a factor of 50. Large gains in productivity also occurred in spinning and weaving of wool and linen, but they were not as great as in cotton.
- **Steam power** - the substitution of coke for charcoal greatly lowered the fuel cost of pig iron and wrought iron production. Using coke also allowed larger blast furnaces, resulting in economies of scale. The steam engine began being used to pump water and to power blast air in the mid 1750s, enabling a large increase in iron production by overcoming the limitation of water power. The cast iron blowing cylinder was first used in 1760. It was later improved by making it double acting, which allowed higher blast furnace temperatures. The puddling process produced a structural grade iron at a lower cost than the finery forge. The rolling mill was fifteen times faster than hammering wrought iron. Hot blast (1828) greatly increased fuel efficiency in iron production in the following decades.
- **Invention of machine tools** - The first machine tools were invented. These included the screw cutting lathe, cylinder boring machine and the milling machine. Machine tools made the economical manufacture of precision metal parts possible, although it took several decades to develop effective techniques.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Aadhijaganathan.V  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENTS  
ON THE YOUNGER GENERATION

The advertisement industry has a tremendous impact on the younger generation. As citizens of the modern world, advertisements have become a part of the daily lives of youngsters and they have got used to being bombarded with numerous advertisements over the course of their day.

Advertisements have become so common for them that they often do not even realize that they are hearing or viewing them. So they have a pervasive influence on the youth. In the ever-expanding world of consumerism and advertising, companies are constantly looking for new ways to sell their products to the youngsters by making their commercials and campaigns more memorable, to leave an impact on their minds. The younger generation has become their prime target because they have more spending power than ever before and increased avenues at their disposal. Therefore companies spend enormous amounts of money to rope in popular film stars, cricketers, musicians etc. to endorse their products.

This helps to ensure popularity and early brand loyalty. In the last decade many superbrands have looked towards new and outrageous ways to capture young audiences through appealing campaigns as these youngsters are cognitively and psychologically quite defenceless against advertisements. Clearly, advertisements represent 'big business' and has a significant effect on young people who need to be educated about the effects of advertising, that is, media literacy. This will prove to be helpful in mitigating the harmful effects of advertising on youngsters.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Aravinth. P.S

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : ESSAY

**Reading the newspaper is one of the most beneficial habits. It helps us to get to know the worlds current affairs. We re getting to know about the latest events from a reliable source. We also get to know about different politics, economics, entertainment industry, sports, and much more. Also, newspapers help us in finding jobs. Most companies post advertisements for job vacancies in newspapers.**

**Most importantly, newspapers help in developing a persons vocabulary. You can learn new words and correct your grammar by reading a newspaper. Also, a person reading a newspaper can speak fluently on a variety of subjects.**

**Unfortunately, while having so many benefits, the habit of reading newspapers is dying. Besides, electronic gadgets are more convenient, so people don't bother to pick up a paper. Everything has now become digital and instant. People are no longer waiting for newspapers because they believe it only reports what they have been told about.**

**Also, reading is becoming an endangered habit. Everything is convenient and visual now that nobody wants to read papers, books, letters, etc. People will prefer to watch the news on TV or their smart phones, but will not read a newspaper. To add to this, the internet has made it worse.**

**As a result, everybody is turning lazy. No one wants to read, and this is affecting the vocabulary skills of the younger generation. People do not know how to spell and depend on autocorrect to correct their mistakes. Perhaps the most dangerous is the spread of false news. People will believe whatever articles they find on their social media websites without fact-checking but will frown when asked to read a legitimate newspaper article.**

**It is not a surprise that social media is now filled with people claiming the Earth is flat, and Climate-change isn't real. This is a result of a lack of proper awareness and sheer ignorance. If people would read more newspapers, and stop reading every second article on Facebook, perhaps these incidents wouldn't be as unfortunate as they are right now.**



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Jeevamonisha  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : LITERATURE REVIEW



Impact of mobile phone addiction on adolescent's life: A literature review Vandana Goswami, Dr. Divya Rani Singh

Abstract Mobile phone usage is so strongly integrated into young people's behavior that symptoms of behavioral addiction, such as cell phone usage interrupting their day –to-day activities. Main aim of this paper is reviews investigate some aspects of the emerging literature on the impact of mobile phone on adolescent's life. There are several reviews addressing the definition, Mobile phone addiction symptoms, Assessment of Mobile phone addiction, Negative effect of Mobile phone addiction on adolescents and some reviews addressing the role of Mobile phone addiction on adolescent's mental and physical health.

- Keywords: Adolescent's, Mobile phone, Addiction, Literature review, Assessment

### Introduction

Worldwide technology and its changes play a major role in each individual's life. The current trend of the society is to adopt every change in the field of communication technology. The mobile phones are boon of this century. Mobile phone is considered as an important communication tool and became the integral part of the society, it is not only a communication device but it also a necessary social accessory. People are increasingly using mobile phones rather than the fixed telephones.

The cell phone today is a lifeline for many. It is estimated that around 4.5 billion people the cell phone worldwide. And it comes as no surprise that a huge chunk of this quantity consists of the youth. The cell phone is more of a necessity for them than a luxury. Umpteen number of surveys conducted on the youth worldwide have figured out that they consider cell phones an integral part of survival and some have even gone to the extent of saying that they would rather go without food for a day than without their cell phones. With constant texting, calling, listening to music, playing phone games or simply fiddling with the phone being such an integral part of their lifestyles, it is little wonder that not having it around strikes them with paranoia. According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, there are about 929.37 million mobile phone subscribers in India making it the world's second-largest cell phone using developing country in the month of May, 2012 (TRAI, 2012) [53]. Motorola, Nokia, Samsung, Sony

Ericsson etc. are the popular mobile phone brands in Indian market luring their customers by introducing latest mobile phones at regular intervals (Singla, 2010) [46].

There has been quite an enormous amount of popularity of cellular phones in younger generation within a short span of time (Hakoama & Hakoyama, 2011) [17]. Youth is more inclined towards using mobile phones for activities other than communication than older generation (Mackay & Weidlich, 2007) [30] because in adolescence stage, people are more susceptible to changing fashion trends and style, building them more Tech savvy which creates certain behavioral disorders.

On the contrary, administrators and teachers frequently consider the use of cell phones by students at schools, restraining them from their education disorders arises as hurdles in their education (Johnson & Kritsonis, 2007) [23]. Moreover, mobile phones have aided in smoothening the progress of social release of youngsters from parental authority (Ling, 2004). But, their parents often have more sense of security when their children travel independently outside their home along with their phones (Baron, 2010) [7].

### **Definition of Mobile Addiction**

As mobile phone use has dramatically increased in recent years, so too have the reports of mobile phone addiction. However, while there are many studies supporting the idea of media addictions to television and the Internet, research on mobile phone addiction hardly seems to exist. The criteria used to determine media addiction include a "craving or compulsion, loss of control, and persistence in the behavior despite accruing adverse consequences" (Shaffer, Hall & Bilt, 1999).

A few of these adverse effects include isolating their users from others (e.g., Kraut, et al. 1998; Bull, 2005) [24, 11], deleteriously effecting their users' finances, turning their users into criminals (e.g., Ross, 2001; "Mobile phones becoming," 2003) [40, 33], and negatively impacting academic performance (Kubey, et al. 2001) [25]. Some psychiatrists believe that mobile phone addiction is no different from any other type of addiction (e.g., drug, the Internet) and that mobile phone addiction has become one of the most prevalent non-drug addictions ("Mobile phones becoming," 2003) [33]. Several scholars (e.g., Park, 2005) [36] have reported that some users are more dependent on their mobile phones than they themselves are aware.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Saktijeevan  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : STORY



### **Tenali Rama and the Brinjal curry**

Sri Krishna Devaraya was the emperor of Vizayanagra. He had eight advisors. Tenali Rama was one among them. He was very clever and spontaneous. Sri Krishna Devaraya had some special kind of brinjal plants in his garden. The brinjal was very rare kind and curry made out of it was very tasty which was loved by the emperor. As it was a rare kind, the garden was very guarded and no one was allowed to view the plants without the emperor's permission.

Once the emperor had arranged dinner for his advisors and the brinjal curry was served. Tenali Rama had enjoyed the brinjal curry very much and went home. But he was unable to forget the taste. He told his wife about the taste of curry. Tenali Rama's wife also liked brinjal curry, she asked Tenali Rama to bring few brinjals so that she can prepare a curry. But Tenali Rama knew that the emperor was taking extreme care about the Brinjal plants and he can easily detect a missing of even one brinjal from his garden. And, the emperor will punish such thief if caught stealing a brinjal from his garden.

But Tenali's wife pleaded him to bring a brinjal from the garden without telling anybody. Tenali Rama had no choice other than stealing a brinjal from the emperor's garden. One night he went to the garden, jumped the wall and plucked few brinjals from the garden. By the god's grace, no one had seen him. His wife cooked the brinjals and the curry was very tasty. Like all the mothers, she too loved her son very much and wanted to serve a brinjal curry him. But Tenali Rama asked her not to do such thing because if their son reveals to anybody that he had a rare brinjal curry, then they may get caught and get punished for stealing a brinjal from the garden.

But his wife did not agree. She wanted to serve the curry to her son. She was unable to eat the curry alone without serving her little kid who was sleeping after doing his homework on the roof of their house. She asked Tenali Rama to find a way so that their son can also taste the brinjal curry. Tenali Rama also loved his son, so he thought of an idea and with a lot of hesitation went on to the roof to wake up his child with a bucket of water and poured the water on the child. When the child woke up he said "It is raining. Let's go inside the house and have a dinner". After going inside the room he changed the

clothes of his son and gave him the rice and brinjal curry for the dinner. Tenali Rama told his wife loudly that “it was raining outside, and let the boy sleep in the room”.

And the next day, the emperor came to know that few brinjals were missing in his garden. The Gardener who kept the count of each vegetable and flower found that the three brinjals were missing. It became a challenging issue for the emperor and took it very seriously. He declared a reward for the person who can catch the thief. Chief advisor Appaji suspected that only Tenali Rama was capable of doing such things. And they told the emperor about it. The emperor sent his courtiers and asked Tenali Rama to come immediately. Once Tenali Rama came he asked him about the missing brinjals. Then Tenali Rama told, “I was not aware of the missing brinjals”. Then the chief advisor told “Tenali Rama was lying. Let’s enquire his son”.

The king sent his courtiers to bring Tenali Rama’s son. Once his son came, He was asked what vegetable he had in the dinner last night. The child replied, “The brinjal curry and it was very tasty”. Then the advisor told Tenali Rama that He needs to accept his crime. But Tenali Rama said his son had slept very early and he might be saying something which he got in his dream.

So the emperor asked the little kid that “can you please explain clearly what had you done yesterday after coming from the school?”

Tenali Rama’s son replied that “yesterday after coming from the school, I played for some time and after that, I went on to the roof, did my homework, and slept on the roof. But when the rain started, my father came and woke me up. By that time my dress was fully wet, then we went inside, had the dinner and slept again”.

The chief advisor Appaji was shocked because there was no rain at all yesterday. And the atmosphere was fully dry. So they thought the kid had a dream and freed Tenali Rama without any punishment. However, later Tenali Raman told the truth to the emperor and was pardoned by the emperor for his clever witty idea.

Moral: To start with – Stealing is not a good thing! You can always use your brain and ease out of the difficult situations.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Nilopher

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : POEM

### The Poem about Women Empowerment

She rises from her adversity, but never forgets her origin,  
She learns from her past, and chooses to keep going forward,  
Even when her steps get heavy.

She transforms her pain and suffering into strength and wisdom

Yes, she may stumble

Yes, sometimes she falls

But just as the sun always rises.

So, too does a powerful woman.

She is equipped with an intuition that guides her courses like a compass.

She strives to love herself, and all that she stands for, with a fierce loyalty, even when it's difficult.

She is not afraid to seek truth, even when it hurts.

She is passionate, and uses her gifts to inspire and spread light and love with a mind of wonder and a heart of goodness and grit, she is resilient.

She refuses to be navigated by fear and doubt.

She knows where she's been. Where she is, and where she's headed. She uplifts other women, and embodies authenticity and humility. She loves deeply, lives with compassion, and is relentlessly unapologetic.

She is designed to be admired, not always liked.

She is fierce determined and unstoppable.

She is a powerful woman.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Baladeetchanya  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : PROVERB STORY

### **EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING**

*The proverb conveys the message that one has to stay positive at all times and never lose hope at any cost.*

*A huge black cloud generally blocks the sun light and makes the atmosphere appear dull and dark. But on closer observation, we will find the sun rays trying to peep through the sides of the cloud, creating a fine silver lining all around the edges of the cloud.*

*Similarly in life, we all go through bad phases. But something good always comes out of even a bad situation. That is the silver lining of a rough patch. Here the dark clouds are compared to bad times that we face in life.*

*Deepak was a very sad and disappointed young man. Ever since he met with an accident a few months earlier, he was confined to a wheelchair. His knee had been badly damaged and he required a number of surgeries to set it right. The doctors said that he would have to wait for another two months before he could attempt to walk. He was very low in confidence and often lost his temper. He was angry that he was unable to run and play around like the others. He was not interested in even meeting his friends. He wanted to be left alone.*

*Deepak's parents were very worried about him.*

*One day one of Deepak's class teachers, Mrs. Rajam, visited him and gifted him a set of chessboard and coins. She also taught him the basic rules of the game and asked Deepak to play a few games every day. Deepak soon found himself getting totally engrossed in the game and began to win all the games that he played with his neighbours. Realizing that he had some talent, Deepak's parents decided to get him a coach who spent a few hours every day teaching him the nuances of the game.*

*Deepak forgot all about his health condition and practiced hard every day. His confidence levels went up as he slowly started winning prizes at all the local tournaments. He was soon his old cheerful self. In six months time Deepak participated in the State Level Championships and secured the second position and was selected to represent his State at the National Championships.*

*It was a proud moment for Deepak who then realized that the accident had indeed been a blessing in disguise for him. For, if he had not been confined to a wheelchair, he would never have tried his hand at chess - thanks to his teacher, Mrs. Rajam.*



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Kavya.K  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES  
OF ONLINE LEARNING

One of the most oft-used terms after the pandemic is the term “new normal.” The new normal in education is the increased use of online learning tools. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered new ways of learning. All around the world, educational institutions are looking toward online learning platforms to continue with the process of educating students. The new normal now is a transformed concept of education with online learning at the core of this transformation. Today, digital learning has emerged as a necessary resource for students and schools all over the world. For many educational institutes, this is an entirely new way of education that they have had to adopt. Online learning is now applicable not just to learn academics but it also extends to learning extracurricular activities for students as well. In recent months, the demand for online learning has risen significantly, and it will continue doing so in the future.

As with most teaching methods, online learning also has its own set of positives and negatives. Decoding and understanding these positives and negatives will help institutes in creating strategies for more efficiently delivering the lessons, ensuring an uninterrupted learning journey for students.

### What Are The Advantages Of Online Learning?

#### 1. Efficiency

Online learning offers teachers an efficient way to deliver lessons to students. Online learning has a number of tools such as videos, PDFs, podcasts, and teachers can use all these tools as part of their lesson plans. By extending the lesson plan beyond traditional textbooks to include online resources, teachers are able to become more efficient educators.

#### 2. Accessibility of Time and Place

Another advantage of online education is that it allows students to attend classes from any location of their choice. It also allows schools to reach out to a more extensive network of students, instead of being restricted by geographical boundaries. Additionally, online lectures can be recorded, archived, and shared for future reference. This allows students to access the learning material at a time of their comfort.

Thus, online learning offers students the accessibility of time and place in education.

#### 3. Affordability

Another advantage of online learning is reduced financial costs. Online education is far more affordable as compared to physical learning. This is because online learning eliminates the cost points of student transportation, student meals, and most importantly, real estate. Additionally, all the course or study materials are available online, thus creating a paperless learning environment which is more affordable, while also being beneficial to the environment.

#### **4. Improved Student Attendance**

Since online classes can be taken from home or location of choice, there are fewer chances of students missing out on lessons.

#### **5. Suits a Variety of Learning Styles**

Every student has a different learning journey and a different learning style. Some students are visual learners, while some students prefer to learn through audio. Similarly, some students thrive in the classroom, and other students are solo learners who get distracted by large groups.

The online learning system, with its range of options and resources, can be personalized in many ways. It is the best way to create a perfect learning environment suited to the needs of each student.

#### **What Are The Disadvantages Of Online Learning?**

##### **1. Inability to Focus on Screens**

For many students, one of the biggest challenges of online learning is the struggle with focusing on the screen for long periods of time. With online learning, there is also a greater chance for students to be easily distracted by social media or other sites. Therefore, it is imperative for the teachers to keep their online classes crisp, engaging, and interactive to help students stay focused on the lesson.

##### **2. Technology Issues**

Another key challenge of online classes is internet connectivity. While internet penetration has grown in leaps and bounds over the past few years, in smaller cities and towns, a consistent connection with decent speed is a problem. Without a consistent internet connection for students or teachers, there can be a lack of continuity in learning for the child. This is detrimental to the education process.

##### **3. Sense of Isolation**

Students can learn a lot from being in the company of their peers. However, in an online class, there are minimal physical interactions between students and teachers. This often results in a sense of isolation for the students. In this situation, it is imperative that the school allow for other forms of communication between the students, peers, and teachers. This can include online messages, emails and video conferencing that will allow for face-to-face interaction and reduce the sense of isolation.

##### **4. Teacher Training**

Online learning requires teachers to have a basic understanding of using digital forms of learning. However, this is not the case always. Very often, teachers have a very basic understanding of technology. Sometimes, they don't even have the necessary resources and tools to conduct online classes.

To combat this, it is important for schools to invest in training teachers with the latest technology updates so that they can conduct their online classes seamlessly.

##### **5. Manage Screen Time**

Many parents are concerned about the health hazards of having their children spend so many hours staring at a screen. This increase in screen time is one of the biggest concerns and disadvantages of online learning. Sometimes students also develop bad posture and other physical problems due to staying hunched in front of a screen.

A good solution to this would be to give the students plenty of breaks from the screen to refresh their mind and their body.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

**Chidambaram**



*Student Name* : Mohanadharshini

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : DRAWING





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : A.Heena Thabasum  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : FATHER'S LOVE

An 80 year old man was sitting on the sofa in his house along with his 45 year's old highly educated son. Suddenly a crow perched on their window. The Father asked his Son, "What is this?" The Son replied "It is a crow". After a few minutes, the Father asked his Son the 2nd time, "What is this?" The Son said "Father, I have just now told you "It's a crow". After a little while, the old Father again asked his Son the 3rd time, "What is this?" At this time some expression of irritation was felt in the Son's tone when he said to his Father with a rebuff. "It's a crow, a crow, a crow".

A little after, the Father again asked his Son the 4th time, "What is this?" This time the Son shouted at his Father, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again, although I have told you so many times 'IT IS A CROW'. Are you not able to understand this?"

A little later the Father went to his room and came back with an old tattered diary, which he had maintained since his Son was born. On opening a page, he asked his Son to read that page. When the son read it, the following words were written in the diary:-

"Today my little son aged three was sitting with me on the sofa, when a crow was sitting on the window. My Son asked me 23 times what it was, and I replied to him all 23 times that it was a Crow. I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question again and again for 23 times.

I did not at all feel irritated I rather felt affection for my innocent child". While the little child asked him 23 times "What is this", the Father had felt no irritation in replying to the same question all 23 times and when today the Father asked his Son the same question just 4 times, the Son felt irritated and annoyed.

From today say this aloud, "I want to see my parents happy forever. They have cared for me ever since I was a little child. They have always showered their selfless love on me. They crossed all mountains and valleys without seeing the storm and heat to make me a person presentable in the society today".



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



**Student Name** : Charan.T.L  
**Class** : XI  
**Topic** : INDIAN CULTURE

### INDIAN CULTURE

Indian culture is an amalgamation of diverse cultures and traditions influenced by the great Indian history. India is the second most populated country in the world and is also a culturally diverse country. India comprises of 29 different states rich in their own cultures and traditions. Indian culture is the heart of the country and its people.

#### India's Rich Culture

Its diverse religions and communities mainly influence Indian culture. India's diversified culture gathers people of various communities and cultures to celebrate festivals with brotherhood and love.

India is a hub of many multicultural and multi-traditional festivals like Holi, Diwali, Christmas, Guru Nanak, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dussehra, Ramazan, and many more. Each Indian festival unfolds its own cultural and national tale and significance and is celebrated with different customs.

India commemorates three first National festivals- the Republic Day, Independence Day, and Gandhi Jayanti, with great zeal and enthusiasm.

#### India's Rich Culture and Heritage

In India, Deity is an essential part of every person's life. Indians hold different prayers, beliefs, and values. The Hindu tradition and belief system worships and respects Cows, Banyan tree, Neem tree, and Peepal tree as their religious connotations.

India comprises many rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, and Tapti River, which holds great religious significance and sentiments. The people occasionally worship these rivers.

India homes many sacred and religious places like the Amarnath temple, the Haridwar temple, Vaishno Devi, Badrinath, and Varanasi, which are located in the northern part of the country. However, in the southern region, one can visit the Rameshwaram temple, Sabrimala, and Sringeri that hold great significance.

India holds other significant religious places such as the Somnath Temple and the Dwarkadish Temple in Gujarat. The Siddhi Vinayak Temple in Mumbai is another pure Indian beauty. The famous Golden Temple, located at Amritsar, holds great beauty and importance on the Sikh pilgrimage site in India.

### CONSERVING OF INDIANS CULTURE THOUGHTS IN INDIAN'S PEOPLES

For the people of India, environmental conservation is not a new concept. ... Historically, conservation of nature and natural resources was an innate aspect of the Indian psyche and faith, reflected in religious practices, folklore, art and culture permeating every aspect of the daily lives of people.



#### Conclusion

India is a land of rich culture and tradition which teaches people kindness, generosity, and tolerance. Indian culture differs from place to place as it is a multilingual, multicultural, and multi-ethnic society. Indian culture is a unique blend of modern western culture and historical traditions. India is a country of great legends where many great people were born and remembered forever due to their sacrifice for the nation. People across the world come to enjoy and feel the culture and tradition of India.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Dhaniya. S.R  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : ARTICLE ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

Importance of Education in Our Life: Education is a constitutional right of every citizen that prepares an individual to play their role as a sophisticated member of society. The importance of Education can be implied by habituating the lack of its existence.

The importance of education and its significance can be understood through the life of an ignorant and illiterate person, who has never had the chance to visit the school and is experiencing the bane of illiteracy could value the answer to the question- 'Why is Education an essential factor in our life?' He/she knows the prominence and importance of Education and its changes in an individual's life.

The enormous hardship of illiteracy is its constant dependency issue. An illiterate individual depends on others for his/her survival. Education prepares its wings to fly and explore the surroundings while being confident and opportunistic. Education builds individuals, educated individuals build better societies, and better societies build great nations.

Education is a powerful weapon that aids an individual to face the adversities of life and overcome societal stigmas such as poverty, fear, status to achieve success. Education is the hope of development and success for most third-world countries and the world's dominion countries. Mandatory education builds the scope of better growth and development.

### **Role of Education in India**

Education has the potential to revolutionize the course of a nation – with skilled and educated youths. A nation comprises a higher rate to achieve its targeted economic growth and sit among the league known as the developed nation. A well-educated nation discards any obstacles that hinder its growth and strives hard to attain sustainable development.

Education in India refers to the process of learning, training, and teaching human capital in schools and universities. The Indian government reflects specific economic policies that emphasize the importance of education in India.

### **Factors contributing to the Importance of Education in India**

#### **Eradicate the fickle of Unemployment**

The substantial effect of illiteracy is 'unemployment.' Unemployment hinders the progress of a nation-leading to low standards of living and an increased crime rate.

India is stuck in a critical situation where almost 58 percent of unemployed graduates and 77 percent of the families are void of regular income. About 67 percent receive an annual income of less than 1.2 Lakh per annum.

In this circumstance, India cannot risk leaving any child illiterate, as it would push him towards a life of Unemployment and misery.

### **Removes Poverty**

As India is one of the fastest-growing economies in 2020, poverty is on the decline in the country and is one of the greatest evils of illiteracy. Till the year 2012, India earned the appellation of homing the most significant number of poor in the world.

In India, nearly 70.6 Million people still live in abject poverty, and the way to discard the vicious cycle of poverty is through Education. Higher rates of literacy result in high access to employability, which in turn provides better living conditions.

### **Eradicates Casteism**

The caste system is the world's longest surviving social hierarchy in India. Caste-based discrimination cripples the path of sustainable development in India. A society that discriminates based on caste, creed, race, religion, or color remains entangled in the web of hatred, poverty, and inadequate resources.

The contributing factor to the prevalent orthodox customs is illiteracy. Education changes an individual's perspective on caste discrimination. It makes an individual caste neutral with a progressive mindset that will contribute productively to the nation.

### **Economic Stability and Growth**

Education is an integral tool that helps a nation to achieve economic growth and stability. India homes twenty million youths that graduate annually from various disciplines and set out to aid in the economic development of the nation.

Educating youth and adults reveals the hidden potential, which could lead India to the path of development.





# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Subalakshmi.P  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : THE BEAUTY OF MAKEUP



*The concept of make-up can be wrongly viewed to society in negative ways stereotypes play a big real in this for example "Women wear to much make up." "Women only wearmake-up because they're insecure." "Why do you wear make up? Why can't you enjoy your natural beauty? Although, what most people don't understand that there's also variety of good reason as to why women use make up. For example, many women wear make-up products to enhance beauty. Therefore, women should have the choice to make themselves feel beautiful regardless of what social pressure are stating.*

*The standards of beauty have been set extremely high in society, which have led women to feel insecure. I agree that women wear make-up to enhance their self- esteem because the goals of cosmetics are to cover imperfections such as pimples red ness, and pores. Many women don't want to walk around showing imperfections on their faces, but having cosmetics that can cover those insecurities can bring alive a women's confidence and define their beauty. Gabourey Sidibe, an American actress who played the main role in Precious, mentioned, "One day I decided that I was beautiful, and so I carried out my life as if I was a beautiful girl. I wear colors that I really like, I wear makeup that makes me feel pretty, and it really helps. It doesn't have anything to do with how the world perceives you. What matters is what you see." Sidibe exemplifies the true beauty within herself. She explains how the perception of society does not matter in the eyes of the individual. What does matter is how she views herself as "a beautiful girl." I agree with Gabourey Sidibe, because if a woman feels insecure it really shouldn't matter if they're wearing make-up or not because getting mad at someone for wearing make-up is like getting mad at someone eating a hot dog when you're in a diet. A woman is just trying to feel comfortable in her skin and it shouldn't be anyone's business but hers.*



Individuals may say that make up is a product that isn't important. Make up has been around for many centuries that date back to 3500 BC rooting from the Ancient Egyptian and Sumerian tombs. It has inspired the world in many ways such as starting cosmetic schools and conventions. Paul Mitchell, a school located in SantaBarbara, is a beauty school that educates about cosmetology. Many students express their artistic side and passion towards make up. Paul Mitchells lets students explorethe wonders and workings behind the scenes of cosmetology.

Attending beauty school can befit many opportunities that lead to creating jobs for example being able to be a make-up artist and being invited to events to do celebrities make up. The make-up world has also created conventions such as IMATES, an international makeup artist trade show. IMATES holds many conventions in Sydney, Toronto, Los Angeles, New York, Vancouver and London. This convention lets on lookers meet with experienced make-up artists to get a better understanding of the field and let them expand network opportunities with make-up artist that have worked with fashion, film, TV and red-carpet events.

*Furthermore, it has led young teens and aspiring make-up artist to create their own make up tutorials on YouTube or make up blogs.*

*Make up lets individuals express their artistic side to create beautiful flawless looks. There are many products and different brands that make people fall in love with the beauty of make-up. It has become a passion and a work of art. The most common products include foundation, face powder, concealer, blush, and mascara. These products have their own purpose such foundation, usually in the form of a skin-colored liquid that matches your face, to cover any imperfections or blemishes. Face powder, is mostly put after any liquid product is set to help stay longer, it also reduces shine and blemishes. Concealer is a cosmetic used to hide dark circles under the eyes or any red spots on the face. Blush is used on the cheeks normally in the tint color pink. Mascara, is an eye cosmetic that makes eyelashes darker and thicker. These are some cosmetics that create fascinating looks and creations. There's many different make up major brands that try to improve and create makes cosmetics such as MAC, Benefit, CHANEL, Urban Decay, and so on.*

*Society may think that women who wear make-up don't like to express their true natural beauty but its way much more than that; for instance, I didn't start wearing make-up because I wanted to wear it. I learned for a friend because I didn't like how she would put on her make up. Once I learned about putting on make-up, I fell in love with it because I wanted to know everything there was about make up. I was fascinated by the nature of make-up. My family and friends were very supportive about me learning about make up as they would let me practice on them. I enjoyed every moment and especially when I practiced on myself because it's like I'm creating amazing art. I like to see faces as a canvas, because when I see it in that perspective, I know exactly what kind of performance I'm going to create to satisfy my client.*

*I enjoyed the fact that people on YouTube created different make up looks and how there were so many different kinds of products that I wanted to know what every product did.*

*Make up is used all over the world for different practices and in different cultures. It is used in an everyday life and can be seen in almost all aspects of social interaction. It has created a place where people of interest can be in the work field of make-up. Even though in today's society women are being judged by their beauty and the use of make-up products; society may not notice or understand the confidence, happiness, and passion it has brought to others.*



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Mohamed Jasem

*Class* : XI

*Topic* : NATURE

**Nature**, in the broadest sense, is the natural, physical, material world or universe "Nature" can refer to the phenomena of the physical world, and also to life in general. The study of nature is a large, if not the only, part of science. Although humans are part of nature, human activity is often understood as a separate category from other natural phenomena.

The word nature is borrowed from the French *nature* and is derived from the Latin word *natura*, or "essential qualities, innate disposition", and in ancient times, literally meant "birth".

During the advent of modern scientific method in the last several centuries, nature became the passive reality, organized and moved by divine laws. With the nature increasingly became seen as the part of reality deprived from intentional intervention: it was hence considered as sacred by some traditions (rousseau American transcendentalism or a mere decorum for divine providence or human history (hegel,marx). However, a vitalist vision of nature, closer to the presocratic one, got reborn at the same time, especially after charlesdarwin.

Within the various uses of the word today, "nature" often refers to geology and wildlife. Nature can refer to the general realm of living plants and animals, and in some cases to the processes associated with inanimate objects—the way that particular types of things exist and change of their own accord, such as the weather and geology of the Earth.

It is often taken to mean the nature environment " or wilderness—wild animals, rocks, forest, and in general those things that have not been substantially altered by human intervention, or which persist despite human intervention. For example, manufactured objects and human interaction generally are not considered part of nature, unless qualified as, for example, "human nature" or "the whole of nature".

This more traditional concept of natural things that can still be found today implies a distinction between the natural and the artificial, with the artificial being understood as that which has been brought into being by a human consciousness or a human mind. Depending on the particular context, the term "natural" might also be distinguished from the un-nature or the super nature.



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram

*Student Name* : Kamalesh  
*Class* : XII  
*Topic* : OBESITY

### ***What is obesity, and what causes it?***

*Obesity is a condition that occurs when a person has excess weight or body fat that might affect their health. A doctor will usually suggest that a person has obesity if they have a high body mass index (BMI).*

*BMI is a tool that doctors use to assess whether or not a person has an appropriate weight for their age, sex, and height. It combines a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of their height in meters.*

*Having a BMI between 25 and 29.9 indicates that a person is carrying excess weight. A person has obesity if their BMI is 30 or over. Certain other factors — such as a person's waist-to-hip ratio, waist-to-height ratio, and amount and distribution of fat — also play a role in determining how healthy their weight is.*

*If a person does have obesity, it can increase their risk of developing a number of other health conditions, including metabolic syndrome, arthritis, and some types of cancer. Metabolic syndrome itself involves a collection of conditions, including high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Maintaining a moderate weight or losing weight through diet and exercise can help prevent or reduce obesity. In some cases, however, a person may need surgery.*

### ***Consuming too many calories***

*When a person consumes more calories than they use as energy, their body will store the extra calories as fat. This can lead to Trusted Source obesity. Also, some foods and beverages — especially those that are high in fats and sugars — are more likely to lead to weight gain.*

*Items that tend to increase the risk of weight gain include:*

- *fast foods*
- *fried foods, such as french fries fatty and*
- *processed meats many dairy products*

*foods with added sugar, such as baked goods, ready made breakfast cereals, and cookies foods containing hidden sugars, such as ketchup and many other canned and packaged food items sweetened juices, sodas, and alcoholic drinks processed, high carbohydrate foods, such as breads and bagels. Some processed food products, such as ketchup, contain high fructose corn syrup as a sweetener. Eating too much of these foods and doing too little exercise can result in weight gain and obesity. People with diets that consist mainly of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and water are still at risk of gaining excess weight if they overeat or if genetic factors increase their risk.*

*However, they are more likely to enjoy a varied diet while maintaining a moderate weight. Fresh foods and whole grains contain fiber, which can encourage healthy digestion and help a person feel full for longer.*

### ***Leading a sedentary lifestyle***

*Many people lead a much more sedentary lifestyle than their parents and grandparents did.*

*Some examples of sedentary habits include:*

*working in an office rather than doing manual labor*

*playing games on a computer instead of doing physical activities outside going to places by car instead of walking or cycling The less a person moves around, the fewer calories they burn.*

*Also, physical activity affects how a person's hormones work, and hormones have an impact on how the body processes food.*

*Several studies have suggested that physical activity can help keep insulin levels stable and that unstable insulin levels may lead to weight gain. One 2016 review Trusted Source noted that, although the designs of some studies make it hard to draw exact conclusions, “A lifestyle incorporating regular [physical activity] has been identified as a key factor for maintaining and improving many aspects of health, including insulin sensitivity.”*

*Physical activity need not be training in the gym. Physical work, walking or cycling, climbing stairs, and household tasks all contribute. However, the type and intensity of activity may affect the degree to which it benefits the body in the short and long term.*

### ***Not sleeping enough***

*Some research has suggested that missing sleep increases the risk of gaining weight and developing obesity. Researchers reviewed study evidence for over 28,000 children and 15,000 adults in the United Kingdom from 1977 to 2012. They concluded that sleep deprivation significantly increased the risk of obesity in both adults and children. The changes affected children as young as 5 years old.*

*The team suggested that sleep deprivation may lead to obesity because it can lead to hormonal changes that increase appetite.*

*When a person does not sleep enough, their body produces ghrelin, which is a hormone that stimulates appetite. At the same time, a lack of sleep also results in a lower production of leptin, which is a hormone that suppresses appetite.*

### ***Endocrine disruptors***

*One 2012 study Trusted Source provided clues as to how liquid fructose, which is a type of sugar, in beverages may alter lipid and glucose metabolism and lead to fatty liver and metabolic syndrome.*

*Metabolic syndrome includes type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and high blood pressure. People with obesity are more likely to have metabolic syndrome.*

*After feeding rats a 10% fructose solution for 14 days, the scientists noted that their metabolisms were starting to change.*

*Scientists now believe that there is a link between high fructose intakes and obesity and metabolic syndrome. Authorities have raised concerns about the use of high fructose corn syrup to sweeten drinks and other products. Animal studies have also found that when obesity occurs due to high fructose intakes, there is a close link with type 2 diabetes.*

*In 2018, researchers published the results of investigations involving young rats. They, too, experienced metabolic changes, oxidative stress, and inflammation after consuming high fructose corn syrup.*

*The researchers noted that “increased fructose intake may be an important predictor of metabolic risk in young people.” They called for changes in the diets of young people to help prevent these problems.*

### ***Avoiding high fructose corn syrup :***

*Some items that contain high fructose corn syrup include:*

*sodas, energy drinks, and sports drinks candy and ice cream coffee creamer sauces and condiments, including salad dressings, ketchup, and barbecue sauce sweetened foods, such as yogurt, juices, and canned foods breads and other ready made baked goods breakfast cereals, cereal bars, and “energy” or “nutrition” bars.*

*A person can reduce their intake of high fructose corn syrup and other additives by: checking nutrition labels before buying opting for unsweetened or less processed items where possible making salad dressings and baking other products at home Some foods contain other sweeteners, and these can also have adverse effects.*



# OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

## Chidambaram



*Student Name* : Kavipriya.S  
*Class* : XI  
*Topic* : HYGIENE

When the word 'hygiene' comes in our mind, it reminds us about health and cleanliness. The habit of keeping oneself clean and maintaining hygiene is very important. There is a saying that says, 'Cleanliness is close to Godliness'. Here hygiene and cleanliness means a long-lasting part of one's life that is very necessary for healthy body and mind. Besides providing a decent and pleasant look, hygiene and cleanliness of our body keeps diseases away. Thus, maintaining cleanliness is required for a long and healthy living.

A person can lead a good and diseases free life if both body and mind is in a good and healthy condition. A person avoiding and neglecting hygiene of his body and clothes suffers bad health. Dirty skin, clothes, house, surrounding, etc. are all harmful for one's health. We must stay away from dirt because it results into diseases. To keep dirt away from us, we should keep our body clean. A person with filthy habits and dirty hands, face and clothes has no pride for himself. He loses respect of his family, relatives and friends. Thus, hygiene is not only necessary for one's health but also to gain respect and appreciation of others.

Personal hygiene includes washing our hand, mouth and face regularly. We must regularly use cleaning agent like soaps, hand sanitizes, hand gels, etc. Whenever we take out our shoes, we must clean our legs with soap. Keeping legs clean creates positive effect on our body balance. Washing vegetables with clean water before cooking them, cutting our nails regularly, cleaning our nose, ear and hair are hygienic habits. We should not touch our mouth and face often at public places. Going to our bed with school dress or with outside clothes is bad for our as well as others hygiene. Cleaning teeth twice a day is very necessary for good dental health.

## Conclusion

*Editorial board is extremely delightful to express the gratitude to respected chairman sir, vice chairman, principal, staff, parents and students for your valuable support to publish the school magazine articles of July edition 2021 of Oxford English School, Chidambaram. Editorial board is a great platform for the potential writers. Board members and students are ultimately accountable and transparent for identifying essential topics appropriate in terms of science, humanities, social science, psychology, philosophy, cosmology and Anthropology for the magnitude of the respective subjects concern. Students depict their cognitive factors in relation to scientific formulation of observation, experimentation and verification. Readers and writers enhance the modern contemporary notions which is gateway to students prosperous future to obtain gross national happiness. We appreciate the writers significant contributions of poems, articles, Essays, Documentaries, book review, film reviews and modern contemporary art to bring out hidden potentialities. The objective of reading and writing is to keep human civilization and conceptual notions, from destroying itself. The obligation of Editorial board based on increasing visibility, submission, logical sequence, rational approach expanding scope providing critical estimate and moral ethical norms and standards. Once again board members express their gratitude to the management for your cordial support for the professional support of the teachers and students especially for Mrs. Vijayalakshmi for her technical assistance and computer alignment for the official presentation of OES News Letter.*

***Thank you***

***All the Best***