



THE TIMES OF INDIA

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TODAY'S EDITION

Turn the classroom into a market place and figure out how theory of supply and demand works in Concepts to Classrooms **PAGE 2**



Take a virtual tour of Switzerland, considered as the heaven on Earth, from a young traveller's perspective **PAGE 3**



Recharged KKR in way of fancied DC's maiden IPL title aspirations **PAGE 4**



STUDENT EDITION
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2021

Quote unquote

I feel it is important for men and women to be vocal about the rights of girls. It is a fact that women have to work harder to get to where they eventually reach. Women have to take the power in their own hands and shape the perception of how a girl should view herself. It's a world full of opportunities and stereotypes only act as shackles for a better future and a better life. It is time to shatter those stereotypes **Manushi Chhillar, Former Miss India, on the need to be vocal about the rights of the girl child**

CLICK HERE: PAGE 1 AND 2

6-year-old Aleesha, the new 'Points of Life' campaigner



YOUNG ACHIEVER

The Points of Light award was launched in 2014 to recognise people making a difference in their communities

A six-year-old girl who campaigns to raise awareness of deforestation and climate change issues is the winner of British PM Boris Johnson's daily Points of Light award. Aleesha Gadha, a climate activist and mini ambassador for UK-based non-profit Cool Earth, has raised over GBP 3,000 for the organisation, which works alongside rainforest communities to halt deforestation and lobbies business to create more sustainable practices. She has also set up a climate change club at her school, encouraging others to look after the environment and include activities such as litter picking and planting trees.

Gadha was recognised with the honour for also writing hundreds of letters and emails to some of the UK's largest companies and most-influential people to encourage them to take climate action. Earlier this year, Gadha set up a Just Giving online fundraiser page and raised GBP 3,400 for Cool Earth with her 80-km scooter challenge, which received the backing of Queen Elizabeth II and environmentalist Sir David Attenborough

CBSE Date Sheet 2022: Class X, XII term-1 exams to begin from Nov 15

If reports are to go by, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) date sheet 2022 for term-1 examinations would be released by the Board soon. As per the circular shared by the Board with schools, the CBSE class X, XII Board Exam 2022 term 1 would begin from November 15, 2021. Complete date wise schedule or time table for the same is expected to be released by this week on their website cbse.gov.in.



This year, in view of the disruptions caused by Covid-19, the Board has decided to split the examinations in to two terms— Term 1, based on 50% syllabus, would be conducted from November 15 to December 15 (tentatively)

- These examinations would be in the MCQ format and students would be required to fill in the OMR sheets
- Term 2, scheduled to be conducted in March- April 2022, would be a subjective 2 hour paper – provided the conditions are conducive
- Marks for both term-1 and term-2 would be considered for calculating the CBSE class X and XII results 2022

CLARITY ON MODE OF EXAMS AWAITED

1 At present, the Board is keen on offline examinations. Students would be required to appear for the examination at their home schools. The OMR sheets and question papers would be provided by the Board

2 Schools are still waiting for instructions on how to conduct the examination and the mode of sharing question papers. It is likely that the Board may share multiple sets of MCQs with different schools on the day of the examination. However, in case the situation takes a turn for the worst and the exams have to be conducted online, there is no clarity as yet (source: Timesnow)



522 HOURS

The number of hours spent by Indians on online education on average, according to a survey by CyberMediaResearch (CMR), a Gurugram-based market research firm. While 56 per cent smartphone users enrolled for new online education programmes since the pandemic began, 58 per cent smartphone users undertook digital transaction on their smartphones.

FACTOID

According to the survey, Indians are spending close to ₹ 8,500 on average, mostly for digital payments a month and 28 per cent smartphone users spending around ₹ 1,000 on infotainment monthly

No land entry for international tourists to India

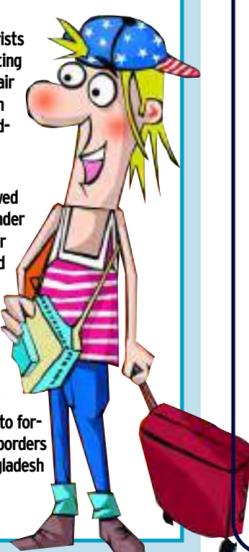


Tourists to India may now enter only through waterways or flights, as the government has stopped issuing visas to those who want to enter through land borders. According to new ministry of home affairs (MHA) guidelines allowing international travel from October 15, tourists and e-visas will be single entry for a month instead of the earlier double entry.

1 The Union home ministry, on October 7, allowed foreign tourists to enter via chartered flights starting October 15. Non-chartered flights under air bubble arrangements will be allowed from November 15 unless restrictions on scheduled is substantially lifted

2 According to reports, chartered flights mean those allowed under the air bubble agreement under Vande Bharat mission or any scheduled or non-scheduled commercial flights allowed by the ministry of civil aviation

3 According to the MHA, there are currently nine integrated check posts operational at Attari, Agartala, Petrapole, Raxaul, Jogbani, Moreh, Sutarkandi, Srimantapur and Karatapur, and they will not be open to foreigners on tourist visas. India shares its borders with China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar



Instagram to roll out new tools to safeguard teenagers

Facebook-owned Instagram would soon roll out new tools to safeguard teenagers from harmful content, after whistleblower Frances Haugen testified last week before the US Congress that Instagram can have a negative effect on the mental health of teenagers. Facebook's Vice President of global affairs Nick Clegg said that the photo-sharing platform will introduce "take a break" feature and also "nudge" teenagers away from bad content.

"We're going to introduce something which I think will make a considerable difference, which is where our systems see that a teenager is looking at the same content over and over again, and its content, which may not be conducive to their well-being, we will nudge them to look at other content," Clegg said.

TECHAWAY

The platform's plans to introduce a feature "called 'take a break', "will be prompting teens to just simply take a break from using Instagram"

JAKE GYLLENHAAL TO FEATURE IN SAM HARGRAVE'S 'PROPHET'

Hollywood star Jake Gyllenhaal is set to star in 'Extraction' fame director Sam Hargrave's upcoming superhero movie 'Prophet'. The project, based on 'Deadpool' creator Rob Liefeld's Image comic book series, comes from Studio 8. It will be helmed by Hargrave from a script penned by Marc Guggenheim, reported The Hollywood Reporter.



In the film, John Prophet (Gyllenhaal) volunteers for a German experiment near the end of World War II to feed his family. After a bombing buries him alive and traps him underground for 20 years, he reawakens in 1965, where things are not great for Prophet. The world has moved on without him, his daughter resents him, and KGB agents are after him to create super-soldiers from his blood

Amitabh Bachchan steps down as face of paan masala brand

Actor Amitabh Bachchan has withdrawn from an advertising campaign of a paan masala brand and said he has returned the money he received for promoting it. Last month, the National Organisation for Tobacco Eradication (NOTE), an NGO, had also appealed to Bachchan to not be part of advertisements that promote paan masala brands. In an open letter, NOTE president Dr Shekhar Salkar had said that the actor should withdraw from "surrogate" paan masala advertisements and support the cause of the anti-tobacco movement.



The 79-year-old actor had faced backlash for featuring in an advertisement of a paan masala brand. Several fans of the screen icon had expressed their displeasure over the actor's decision



Beginning the journey of learning in an alphabetical order, Times NIE takes you through one concept from each subject every week



TEACHERS, IF YOU HAVE A CONCEPT THAT CAN CHANGE A CLASSROOM, SHARE IT ON

toinie175@gmail.com
WITH YOUR PHOTOGRAPH

CLASSROOMS TO EXPERIENCE ZONES

GEOGRAPHY

SOUTH POLE

Also called the Geographic South Pole, it is the point in the Southern Hemisphere where the Earth's axis of rotation meets its surface. It is the southernmost point on Earth, directly opposite the North Geographic Pole, and is located on continental land in Antarctica at a latitude of 90 degrees South.

What are Geomagnetic Poles?

The Geomagnetic poles are the intersections of the Earth's surface and the axis of a bar magnet hypothetically placed at the centre of the Earth by which we approximate the geomagnetic field. There is such a pole in each hemisphere.



DID YOU KNOW? The magnetic field is necessary for our survival on Earth. It deflects harmful radiation from space and keeps Earth's water and atmosphere in place. The magnetic pole is moving so quickly that it has forced the world's geomagnetism experts into a rare move, 'Nature' reports

LEARNING WITH A COMPASS

When you use a compass to see which way is north, south, east, and west, you are really using a magnet. The little moving pointer in a compass is actually a small magnet! The needle lines up and points in a certain direction because the Earth itself has magnetism and acts like a magnet too.



Think about this ...
Here's something that seems a little crazy. The north pole of a compass magnet points toward the north. But a magnet's north pole is supposed to be attracted by another magnet's south pole.

Does this mean that Earth's south magnetic pole is actually up north? Believe it or not, that's the way it is. Earth's south magnetic pole is actually near its geographic north. That's why the north pole of a compass points toward geographic north because that's where Earth's south magnetic pole is located. Now, isn't this knowledge interesting!



WHERE'S THE CHEMISTRY?: Scientists believe that Earth's magnetism may come from the molten iron surrounding Earth's solid inner core. It seems that this slowly moving material may create electric currents that produce Earth's magnetism. Like any other magnet, Earth's magnetism has a North and South Pole.

SOURCE: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

ECONOMICS

SUPPLY



One of the two words economists use most are, supply along with demand. These are the twin driving forces of the market economy. Supply is the amount of a good or service available at any particular price.

What suppliers are willing to supply depends on:

- Cost of the factors of production; technology.
- The price of other goods and services (which, if high enough, might tempt the supplier to switch production to those products).
- The ability of the supplier to forecast demand and plan production to make the most of the opportunity.

ACTIVITY: CREATE A MARKET IN CLASSROOM

WHAT YOU NEED AND HOW TO DO IT: Coins, note cards, different coloured marbles, containers; Begin by separating the marbles by colour and placing each colour into a separate container. Assign the same price to each one and same amount of money to each student. Invite students to buy the colours they like. Determine the most popular colour and explain to students how high demand creates a drain on supply. Once you've also established the least desirable coloured marble, raise and lower their prices accordingly and have students repeat buying. Explain the factors.

LANGUAGE



SYMBOLS

By Kartik Bajoria
Jaipur-based
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SYMBOLISM

Symbols are a fascinating and powerful tool in the English language that can significantly make one's writing more interesting and creative. Why? Because that is the power that symbols hold. Symbolism has been used over the decades to great effect in movies. For instance, in the film 'Pursuit of Happiness', Will Smith's character is a struggling father who is trying to solve a rubik's cube and is consistently failing at it. These hapless attempts capture the essence and state of his own life and serve as a metaphor of his own existence; until the very end of the story when he

HOW TO USE IT

Authors use symbolism to connect you to the story through something familiar. For example, an author may use the season of winter to represent old age. As someone who has not experienced being an elderly person, it might be easier for you to relate to how most animals start to slow down during winter, like a bear hibernating. Symbolism helps you think about the message or theme the author wants you to get from reading. For example, villains often wear dark colours, while heroes often wear light ones. These colours help you recognise when a battle between good and evil is occurring.

ACTIVITY USING ELEMENTS OF SYMBOLISM

Write down or depict an idea, feeling or emotion using the following:
Picture | Symbol or icon | Colour | Sound | Character | Place | Object

MATHS

S for Space (Mensuration)

By Sandeep Srivastava
Educator since 20 yrs, he
specialises in making
Maths easy and fun

Points, lines, planes, and angles can together help create many geometric figures. Geometric figures are unique in one important way – we can't hold zero-dimensional, one-dimensional and two-dimensional figures; points, lines and polygons/circles/irregular shapes can't be held in hand. Three-dimensional figures such as matchbox, football, etc. associated with 0-D, 1-D, and 2-D shapes; the square figure drawn on a piece of paper that you may hold is in reality holding a paper; a square paper, if you insist, but not a square for sure. A plane can be touched – it's a surface.

Open versus closed plane figures

A closed geometric figure begins and ends at the same point and can be sketched on a piece of paper by drawing lines without any breaks. The figures that are not closed are called open figures. The second is open figure, and the rest are closed figures. We can measure perimeter and area of two-dimensional closed geometric figures, whereas we can measure volume (space occupied by them) of three-dimensional figures.

Perimeter is the length (single dimension) travelled when walking along the length of the boundary of any closed, plane figure. Waist size, and length of the fencing material needed to put around a field are examples of perimeter.

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangle ABCD} = \text{length} + \text{length} + \text{breadth} + \text{breadth} = 2(\text{length} + \text{breadth}) = 2(AB + BC)$$

Area is definable for closed geometric figures only: it is the spaces within a boundary. Area of open figures is infinite. The area of a rectangle can be found by multiplying its length with breadth (size of each strip).

Relationship between perimeter and area

Perimeter and area are two different views of the same figure but they bear an interesting relationship. Different shapes can have different areas, but the same perimeter (or different perimeters but the same area).

$$\text{Area of the rectangle} = (\text{length} \times \text{breadth}) \text{ square units} = \text{length} \times \text{height} (= \text{breadth})$$

Sometimes, figures can have a large perimeter but very small area. For example, the given figure.

Area of irregular polygons can be found by breaking up irregular shapes into regular shapes; calculating the area of each of the regular shape

within an irregular shape and adding them all together:



Circumference ('perimeter') of a circle

The constant relationship between the diameter and circumference of the circle is represented by the Greek letter π. It is approximately 22/7 or 3.14159.

In the case of a circle's circumference 'C' or 'Perimeter' 'P', it is $C = \pi \times D$ or $P = \pi \times D$

π is constant, regardless of a circle's size. Rearranging the above definition of π to solve for C, we get $C = \pi \times D$ (Circumference of a circle)

Area of a circle

Area of a circle = πr², or area of a circle = π × (D/2)², where 'r' is the radius of a circle.

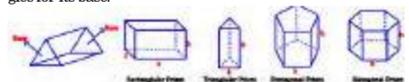
Describing 3-dimensional objects

A cube has six faces, all of them are squares of the same size.

A cylinder holds two parallel circular bases joined by a curved surface, at a fixed distance. A cylinder holds two parallel circular bases joined by a curved surface, at a fixed distance.

A sphere is a perfectly round, ball like 3-dimensional geometrical shape. A sphere does not have any vertices or edges. And, it has only one circular face.

A prism is a solid object with identical ends, flat faces and the same cross-section across its length. All the sides of a prism are flat. The ends of a prism are parallel and each of them is called the base. A prism is named after the shape of its base. The triangular prism has congruent triangles for its base.



A pyramid is a three-dimensional shape with a polygonal base and flat triangular faces, which join at a common point called the apex. It is formed by connecting the bases to an apex. The name of the pyramid depends upon the polygonal base.

Right Circular Cone is a three-dimensional solid that has a flat surface and a curved surface, pointed towards the top. The pointed end of the cone is called the apex, whereas the flat surface is called the base. Consider a right circular cone of height h, slant height l and radius r as shown in the figure.

The relation between the height, slant height and radius of a right circular cone is $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$. It follows from this relation that we can determine any one, if the remaining two of these three are given.

Surface Area and Volume

Surface area of a solid object is the total area of the object's faces and curved surfaces. Each surface (or face) of a 3-dimensional thing is a 2-dimensional thing.

HISTORY



SOCIALISM

Socialism is a way to organise a society. It deals mostly with the economy, or the part of a society that creates wealth. The goal of socialism is to spread wealth more evenly and to treat all people fairly. People have had different ideas about how to create a socialist society. But most have agreed that the government, not individuals, should control at least some businesses and property.



DID YOU KNOW? The Russians set up the first Communist gov't. They formed a new country, Soviet Union, in 1922. In the 1940s, many countries of eastern Europe also became Communist. After World War II, Communists took control of China, N Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and some African countries

HOW SOCIALISM STARTED

Socialism began as a reaction to the system called capitalism in which individuals own property, and people and companies compete with one another for wealth. Capitalism grew strong during the Industrial Revolution. This was a time in the 1700s and 1800s when many machines were invented and factories were built. The owners of the factories grew wealthy but the workers worked hard for little money. Plus, they were often ill treated. To create a fairer society, some people wanted the government to control industry. The govern-

ment could then use its economic power to create a comfortable and equal life for everyone. This new system was socialism.

