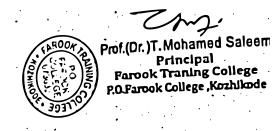
## **Sample - ICT works of Students**

#### **Class Links**

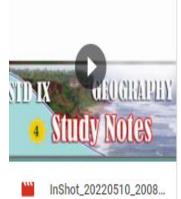
- 1.https://youtu.be/5Mx8uKl6ZXs
- 2.https://youtu.be/COot50IXMoo
- 3.https://youtu.be/Q1IEUzyxSZE
- 4.https://youtu.be/kjoktSwiaME
- 5.https://youtu.be/S8oRmA6DsZw
- 6. https://youtu.be/mOJowlVJwyl
- 7. https://youtu.be/Up15YM5dOug
- 8. https://youtu.be/Up15YM5dOug
- 9. https://youtu.be/lj ZkHntgV0
- 10. https://youtu.be/PKwRZXQ tPw
- 11.https://youtu.be/QIYQoKJGeXo
- 12.https://youtu.be/m8DXAGOHwNE
- 13.https://youtu.be/z4NhgH8nNFQ
- 14.<u>https://youtu.be/n-7fuXEzGMU</u>
- 15.https://youtu.be/-ZlyUXVwSoM
- 16. https://youtu.be/E1gb06Wd-9k

















Link for ICT Works Done by Students

 $\frac{https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mM0TpsCZkUdhshEFbUAGdUxd68QlZF5?usp=sharing}{}$ 

## **Ecological interactions**

There are many interactions in nature that we do not see or realise. These interactions maintain the balance and stability of the ecosystems. Food relations are visible instances of interaction among organisms. The ecological interactions commonly seen in our surroundings are:

#### **Predation**

Beneficial to one but harmful to the other. Prey becomes the food of the predator

Eg: Cheetah and deer



### Parasitism

Beneficial to one and harmful to the other. The parasite depends on the host for nutrition.

Eg: Man and Mosquito



#### Competition

Harmful to both in the beginning. Then beneficial to the one who wins. Eg: Paddy and weed



#### Mutualism

Beneficial to both the organisms. Eg: Flower and Butterfly



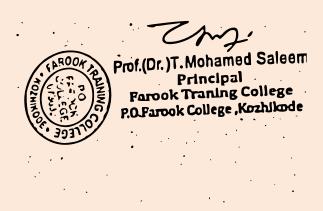
#### Commensalisam

Beneficial to one and is neither beneficial nor harmful to the other.

Eg: Mango tree and Vanda



See Video<a href="https://youtu.be/g6lZFzqFbLw">https://youtu.be/g6lZFzqFbLw</a>

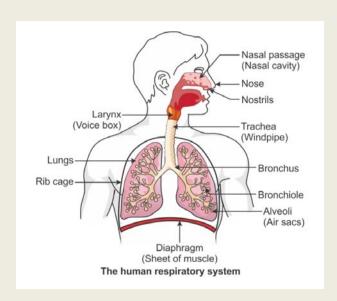


# **Respiratory System**



Energy for doing work is essential to release energy from the cells. The respiratory system is the network of organs and tissues that help you to breathe. It include your air ways, lungs and blood vessels. These parts work together to move oxygen throughout the body and clean out waste gases like carbon dioxide.

## **Parts of Respiratory system**



See videohttps://youtu.be/GjfD55C9v38

- NOSTRILS
- NASAL CAVITY
- TRACHEA
- BRONCHUS
- BRONCHIOLE
- ALVEOLI
- PLEURA
- DIAPHRAGM

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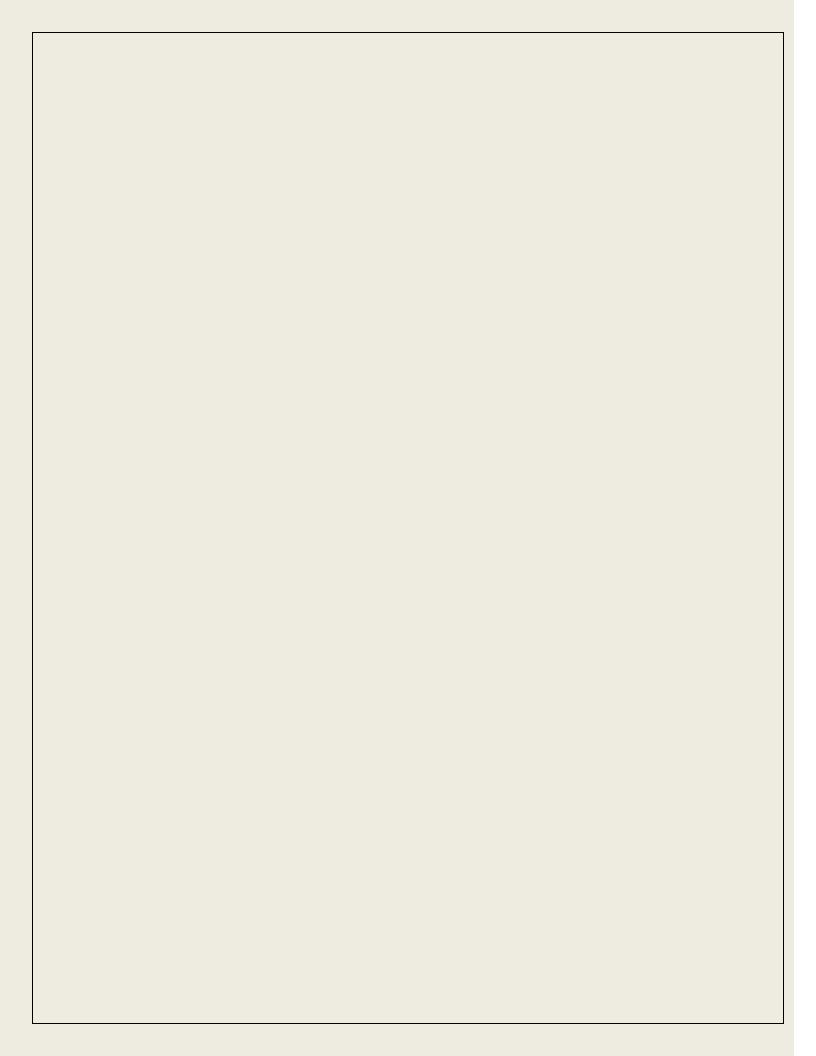
# **Functions of parts of respiratory system**

STRUCTURE	FUNCTION
NOSTRIL	An opening through which air passes in and out of the body.
NASAL CAVITY	The cavity which connects the nostrils with the pharynx.
TRACHEA(WIND PIPE)	A long tube strengthened by 'C' shaped cartilaginous rings. Cartilaginous rings help trachea to remain open always.
BRONCHUS	Branches of trachea which enter the lungs, supported by cartilaginous bronchial rings.
BRONCHIOLE	The terminal branches of bronchi that open to the alveoli. There are no cartilaginous rings in the bronchioles.
ALVEOLI	Delicate air sacs, elastic in nature, seen at the tip of bronchioles. The air sacs are surrounded by large number of capillaries. The exchange of gases takes place here.
PLEURA	The double layered protective membrane of the lungs. Pleural fluid seen in between the membraneous layers prevents friction between lungs and walls of the thoracic cavity.
DIAPHRAGM	The muscular wall that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

LET'S DO IT.....

https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/5cd5b836f40203001a8c1375?studentShare=true

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# **PARASITIC PLANTS**



E text book prepared by:

FARSANA. K

**ROLL NO: 4** 

B ED NATURAL SCIENCE

## PARASITIC PLANTS

A parasitic plant is a plant that derives some or all of its nutritional requirement from another living plant without contributing to the benefit of the host. There are two types of parasitic plants. They are

- a) Total parasite
- b) Partial parasite



## Total parasite:

Parasite that completely depends on the host for all its requirements.



Eg: Loranthus

## Partial parasite:

Organisms that only take water and minerals salts from the host plant.

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Eg: Cuscuta

See video: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwfhYYnmLYM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SwfhYYnmLYM</a>

# The Sower

Victor Marie Hugo

Sitting in a <u>porch way</u> cool, Fades the ruddy sunlight fast, Twilight hastens on to rule--l Working hours are well nigh past

Shadows shoot across the lands; But one sower lingers still, Old, in rags, he patient stands,--Looking on, I feel a thrill

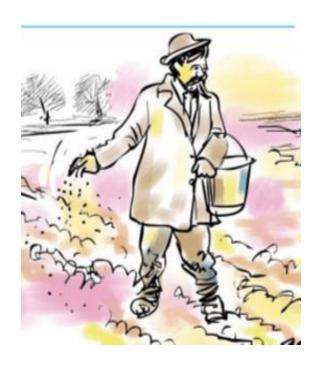
Black and high his silhouette Dominates the furrows deep! Now to sow the task is set, Soon shall come a time to reap.

Marches he along the plain,
To and fro, and scatters wide
From his hands the precious grain;
Moody, I, to see him.

Darkness deepens. Gone the light. Now his gestures to mine eyes Are august; and strange--his height Seems to touch the starry skies.

see video

let's have a game



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# **About the Poet**

# VICTOR MARIE HUGO



- · French poet, novelist, and dramatist of the Romantic movement.
- · considered one of the greatest and best known French writers
- · Born: February 26, 1802, Besancon, France
- · Best works: Les Miserable, 1862, The Hunchback of Notre-Dame

· Died: May 22, 1885, Paris, France

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