

Students are assessed according to the following pattern:

**CHILDREN'S LEVEL**

POSSIBLE MARKS - 4

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Sl. No	Q. No.	Q. Type	Q. Marks	Total Marks
01	01	MCQ	1	1
02	02	MCQ	1	2
03	03	MCQ	1	3
04	04	MCQ	1	4
05	05	MCQ	1	5
06	06	MCQ	1	6
07	07	MCQ	1	7
08	08	MCQ	1	8
09	09	MCQ	1	9
10	10	MCQ	1	10

Students are assessed according to the following pattern:  
 (i) MCQ (10 marks)  
 (ii) Short Answer (10 marks)  
 (iii) Long Answer (10 marks)  
 (iv) Project (10 marks)  
 (v) Viva (10 marks)  
 (vi) Self-reflection (10 marks)

Sl. No	Q. No.	Q. Type	Q. Marks	Total Marks
01	01	MCQ	1	1
02	02	MCQ	1	2
03	03	MCQ	1	3
04	04	MCQ	1	4
05	05	MCQ	1	5
06	06	MCQ	1	6
07	07	MCQ	1	7
08	08	MCQ	1	8
09	09	MCQ	1	9
10	10	MCQ	1	10

**ST MARY'S ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL**

Approved by: Kerala Education Department

For more information, please visit: www.stmarys.edu.in



**REPORT BOOK**

Class : I to VIII

Session : 2022 - 2023

**Project Details**

Name of the student: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the school: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the parent: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the address: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the email address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Table 1: Environmental Science**

Topic	Definition	Example
Ecology	Study of interactions between organisms and their environment	Population dynamics of a species
Evolution	Change in the characteristics of a population over time	Adaptation of a species to its environment
Genetics	Study of genes and heredity	Inheritance of traits
Systematics	Classification of organisms based on their evolutionary relationships	Phylogenetic tree
Biogeography	Study of the distribution of organisms and their communities across the Earth	Endemism
Conservation Biology	Application of ecological and evolutionary principles to the protection and management of biodiversity	Wildlife conservation

**Table 2: Environmental Science**

Topic	Definition	Example
Ecology	Study of interactions between organisms and their environment	Population dynamics of a species
Evolution	Change in the characteristics of a population over time	Adaptation of a species to its environment
Genetics	Study of genes and heredity	Inheritance of traits
Systematics	Classification of organisms based on their evolutionary relationships	Phylogenetic tree
Biogeography	Study of the distribution of organisms and their communities across the Earth	Endemism
Conservation Biology	Application of ecological and evolutionary principles to the protection and management of biodiversity	Wildlife conservation

**Table 3: Environmental Science**

Topic	Definition	Example
Ecology	Study of interactions between organisms and their environment	Population dynamics of a species
Evolution	Change in the characteristics of a population over time	Adaptation of a species to its environment
Genetics	Study of genes and heredity	Inheritance of traits
Systematics	Classification of organisms based on their evolutionary relationships	Phylogenetic tree
Biogeography	Study of the distribution of organisms and their communities across the Earth	Endemism
Conservation Biology	Application of ecological and evolutionary principles to the protection and management of biodiversity	Wildlife conservation

**Table 4: Environmental Science**

Topic	Definition	Example
Ecology	Study of interactions between organisms and their environment	Population dynamics of a species
Evolution	Change in the characteristics of a population over time	Adaptation of a species to its environment
Genetics	Study of genes and heredity	Inheritance of traits
Systematics	Classification of organisms based on their evolutionary relationships	Phylogenetic tree
Biogeography	Study of the distribution of organisms and their communities across the Earth	Endemism
Conservation Biology	Application of ecological and evolutionary principles to the protection and management of biodiversity	Wildlife conservation

Ecology is the study of interactions between organisms and their environment. It includes the study of population dynamics, community structure, and ecosystem function. Evolution is the change in the characteristics of a population over time, driven by natural selection and genetic drift. Genetics is the study of genes and heredity, and how they are passed from parents to offspring. Systematics is the classification of organisms based on their evolutionary relationships, often represented by phylogenetic trees. Biogeography is the study of the distribution of organisms and their communities across the Earth, including the study of endemism and biogeographic patterns. Conservation biology is the application of ecological and evolutionary principles to the protection and management of biodiversity, including the study of extinction and the conservation of endangered species.