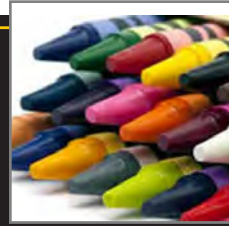




THE TIMES OF INDIA

www.toistudent.com
**TODAY'S
EDITION**

➤ Create your own 'cray-on rock cycle' to know the difference between Igneous and Sedimentary rock formations.
PAGE 2



➤ Talking point: Mass obsession over cricket in India, a detriment to other sports. Gen Z debates
PAGE 3



➤ Catch all the action from Tokyo. Check out the overall medals' tally and how India is faring in Olympics 2020
PAGE 4


STUDENT EDITION

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2021


[CLICK HERE: PAGE 1 AND 2](#)

CBSE CLASS X RESULTS...YET AGAIN,

GIRLS SCORE POINTS OFF BOYS

Girls outshone boys by a slender margin of 0.35 per cent, while 99.04 per cent students passed the class X exams, the results of which were declared by the CBSE on Tuesday...



1 According to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) data, 57,824 students have scored above 95 per cent marks, while 2,00,962 candidates have scored between 90 and 95 per cent.

2 As stated earlier, while 20 marks for each subject were for internal assessment as every year, 80 marks were calculated

on the basis of the students' performance in various tests or exams throughout the year.

3 CBSE has decided to issue a combined mark sheet-cum-certificate for over 21.5 lakh students this year. Usually, the marks sheet and certificates are two separate documents. This year, the merit list was also not released.

Twitter permanently scraps Fleets – its short-lived disappearing story feature


TECHAWAY

Twitter has pulled the plug on Fleets, its Snapchat-like ephemeral stories, which has turned out to be one of the most-copied features across social media platforms. This is possibly the shortest duration for a Twitter feature to exist on the app. Twitter started testing Fleets last year in March and made it widely available later in November.

The idea behind launching Fleets, according to Twitter, was for people, who felt anxious tweeting and ephemeral stories could be a way for them to still talk on the micro-blogging site. It looks like people are still anxious, as Twitter hasn't seen an increase in the number of new people using Fleets.

Natasha Peri, an 11-year-old Indian-American girl, declared one of the brightest students in world

Natasha Peri, an 11-year-old Indian-American girl has been judged as one of the brightest students in the world by a top US university for her exceptional performance in the SAT and ACT standardised tests.

Both the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and American College Testing (ACT) are standardised tests that many colleges use to determine whether to accept a student for admission. In some cases, companies and non-profits also use these scores to award merit-based scholarships. All colleges require students to take either the SAT or the ACT and submit their scores to their prospective universities.

**YOUNG
ACHIEVER**

➤ Peri, a student at Thelma L Sandmeier Elementary School in New Jersey, has been honoured for her exceptional performance on the SAT, ACT, or similar assessment taken as part of the Johns Hopkins - Centre for Talented Youth (CTY) Search.

➤ She was one of nearly 19,000 students from 84 countries who joined CTY in the 2020-21 Talent Search year. CTY uses above-grade-level testing to identify advanced students from around the world and provide a clear picture of their true academic abilities.



A BIOPIC ON MIRABAI CHANU'S LIFE IN THE WORKS; IT WILL BE IN MANIPURI

MOVIES

A Manipuri film, based on the life of Olympic medallist Saikhom Mirabai Chanu, is all set to be produced. An agreement in this regard was signed recently between Chanu's side and Imphal-based Seuti Films Production at her residence in Nongpok Kakching village in Imphal East district. The film will also be dubbed into English and various Indian languages.

Rare back-to-back flybys of Venus will happen next week

Two spacecraft will fly past either side of Venus next week in the span of just 33 hours. The rare double flyby gives researchers an opportunity to observe the planet from multiple vantage points at nearly the same time. The two vehicles are the Solar Orbiter and the BepiColombo Mercury mission.



The two spacecraft will fly by Venus on August 9 and 10, respectively, with the Solar Orbiter passing from a distance of about 5,000 miles and BepiColombo practically grazing the planet at just 350 miles away.

THE STORY OF VICTORY BOUQUETS AWARDED TO MEDALISTS

Did you know the bouquets received by the medalists at the Tokyo Olympics have a deep and meaningful story behind it? We unravel it for you...

1 The flowers in the victory bouquet are believed to have been grown in three districts of north-east Japan, which were wrecked by the Tohoku earthquake, the tsunami of 2011 and the Fukushima nuclear plant disaster.

2 Interestingly, each flower in the bouquet too has a deeper meaning. The sunflowers are said to have been grown in the Miyagi prefecture, where parents who lost their children to the tsunami, planted sunflowers in



This year, for the first time, Olympic medals have been made by recycling old electronic gadgets, which are being given to the winners. The gadgets were donated by the residents of Japan. They donated about 62 lakh old mobile phones for making medals. A total of 32 kg of gold was also deposited to make gold medals.



their memory. The kids are believed to have sought shelter from the tsunami at the spots where the flowers now grow.

3 The other flowers, such as the eustomas and Solomon's seals – the white and purple flowers in the bouquet – were grown in the Fukushima prefecture to revive the still-reeling local economy.

4 The blue flowers match the Tokyo Olympics 2020 logo.

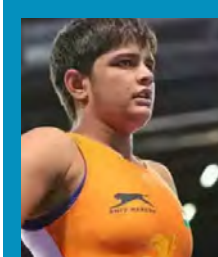
5 The Olympic bouquets also have a plush Miraitowa (the Olympic mascot) in gold, silver or bronze.

6 The small blue flowers in the victory bouquets, called gentians, were grown in Iwate, which was struck by the disaster of 2011.

Around 5,000 bouquets are being handed out to Olympics and Paralympics athletes

INDIA @ TOKYO

Men's hockey team lost to Belgium in the semi finals. They will now fight for Bronze.



Sonam Malik bows out of women's 62kg freestyle wrestling after losing to Mongolia's Bolortuya Khurelkhuu.


TOKYO TALES



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



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

IGNEOUS ROCKS

Igneous comes from the Latin word 'ignis' which means fire. 'Igneous' is used for rocks that have formed by the cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma. The upper section of the Earth's crust is made up of around 95% igneous rock. These rocks can form beneath the earth's surface or at the surface as lava. Those which began their lives below the surface are called intrusive rocks, while those which cooled on the surface are referred to as extrusive rocks.

EXAMPLES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS: Granite, Pumice, Obsidian, Tuff, Diorite, Gabbro and Andesite



CREATE YOUR OWN CRAYON ROCK CYCLE

1 Remove the paper around few crayons and set them on a sheet of wax paper. Observe its shape and texture – solid, smooth and hard. They are in the igneous stage.

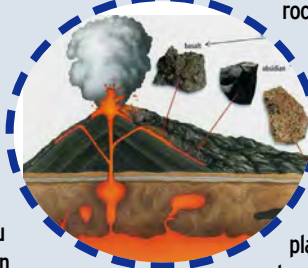
2 On a page, make three columns. Label the first column 'Igneous Rock'. List all the things you noticed about the crayon earlier.

3 Set your cheese grater on top of the wax paper and start grating your crayons. You will be left with a pile of crayon shavings – the sedimentary rock phase.

4 Label the second column 'Sedimentary Rock'. Observe the crayon shavings. Do

they stick together or fall apart? They are in the sedimentary phase.

5 Scoop the shavings in a pile and press them down for 60 seconds. The crayons should stay together, but in layers. Now crayons are in the metamorphic rock phase!



6 The crayons have bonded together in layers, but aren't really smooth.

7 With the help of an adult, heat up a double boiler and place the metamorphic rock crayons inside. Stir until completely melted. Pour the melted crayons into crayon molds or ice cube tray. Set the crayons aside to cool. When

they are cool, examine them. They are back to igneous phase. The crayons have gone through a cycle similar to that of a rock.



Weather plays a big part in the rock cycle. Strong winds, rain, hail and other extreme conditions can break apart igneous rocks from one whole rock to a pile of pieces. At this stage, they are sedimentary rocks. Over time, other rocks or debris may fall on top of the sedimentary rocks and the pressure smashes the rocks together in layers. This forms metamorphic rocks. If the metamorphic rocks get heated, they become igneous rocks again.

LANGUAGE



IRONY

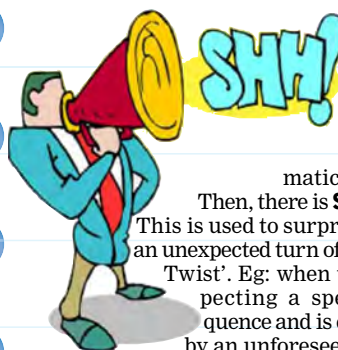
By Kartik Bajoria
Jaipur-based
Communication Skills
Educator & Writer



Irony is a very powerful and interesting literary tool. It is used to highlight the stark and often polar opposite perception between reality and expectation. There are various kinds of irony that you will understand through a few examples. For instance, if one was being obstinate and was told, "you are so cooperative!", that would actually be an ironic statement because it underlines the contrast between the two opposing things – stubbornness being called cooperativeness.

Similarly, there can be **DRAMATIC IRONY** which is used by storytellers, writers, film-makers, to create tension, interest, and drama in various situations. For example, if a character who was about to be murdered by an intruder that the viewer/reader was aware of but the character himself was unaware; that would be dramatic irony/tension.

Then, there is **SITUATIONAL IRONY**. This is used to surprise readers with an unexpected turn of events or a 'Plot Twist'. Eg: when the reader is expecting a specific event sequence and is caught unawares by an unforeseen occurrence.



ACTIVITY TO DO

Why not write five ironic statements by observing life? Example, it is ironic that despite warnings of a second wave of the coronavirus, fewer people are wearing masks!

MATHS

Important (difference, subtract)



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

A universal human trait is the centrality and constancy of comparison. Difference matters more than absolute; we are conditioned to be happier in comparison, rather than real sense. Difference, which we figure out using subtraction operation, is important to us, and '1' is for Important in math.

WHAT IS DIFFERENCE?

Broadly, it is the outcome of comparison of two similar quantities; In mathematics, we are only interested in countable or measurable differences (that what makes math precise). So, when comparing two people, the things that can be expressed as differences are – height, weight, waist/chest size, foot size, etc., at the cost of ignoring (many) other features.

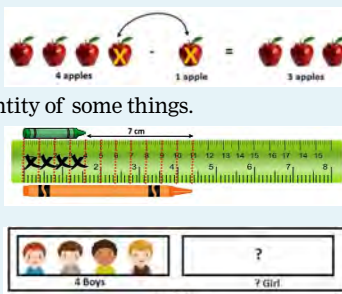
HOW DO WE GET THE DIFFERENCE?

Simply stated, we can visualise finding difference as pairing the two things unit by unit, to know the 'what is left', and which thing has the 'left out' quantity (the two information we get from finding difference). Difference may be the most complex operation for children because difference is found out in varied situations, categorised into three, as under:

1. Takeaway: The classical subtraction – what is left after taking away things from a quantity of some things.

2. Comparison: We use subtraction operation for comparing quantitative features.

3. Binary: Subtraction operation helps us know one part of the two parts of something.



COMPONENTS OF SUBTRACTION EXPRESSION:

1. Minuend: The quantity of things from which things are being compared to, taken away from, or separated from. There can be more than one minuend.
2. Subtrahend: The quantity of thing(s) being compared, taken away or separated out. There can be more than one subtrahend in a subtraction expression. It has to have the same unit as the minuend.

3. Difference: There is only one difference for a subtraction expression.

How much is 10 - 1 - 2?

It could be anything, it all depends on the quantity 10, 1 and 2 are. And the quantity of each is determined by the unit – so, it all depends on the units of 10, 1, 2. For example, 10 apples - 1 pair of apples - 2 pairs of apples = 4 apples

'10 - 1 - 2' and '10 - 3' are equal?

No. In '10 - 1 - 2' as discussed above the 1 could be 1 pair of things and 2 could be 2 things (a total of 5 things to subtract), but 3 can only be 3 things (3 things to subtract) or 3 pairs of things (6 things to subtract). Some other differences are:

1. There are three people involved in 10 - 1 - 2 and two people in 10 - 3.
2. If the expression shows investments, then 10 - 1 - 2 is less riskier credit situation (i.e., credit to two people) than 10 - 3 (i.e., all credit to one person).

BORROW

How do you make tea with milk if there is no milk at home? One way is to borrow from a neighbour. Numbers do the same, they borrow from digits in bigger place value. Numbers are made of well-defined packets of quantity, and the quantities are related by 'x 10' (and easily convertible into one another).

Step 1: Subtracting units after borrowing one ten

Step 2: Subtracting tens after borrowing one hundred

Step 3: Subtracting hundreds after borrowing one thousand and subtracting thousand

Recall, numbers are made of packets, 11 is NOT 11 units, 345 is not 345 units. 11 has 1 ten and only 1 unit, and 345 has 3 hundreds, 4 tens and only 5 units.
How do we subtract - a bigger number (quantity) from a smaller number: 3200 - 4600 = ?
Step 1: Subtraction in thousand column cannot take place as minuend is smaller than the subtrahend **Step 2:** Assume 2000 is added borrow add to minuend.
Net additional minuend = 2000 - 600 = 1400. Thus 3200 - 4200 = -1400.



MODERN EXAMPLES OF IMPERIALISM

Moving into the later years of history, though, the idea of imperialism would cause a very large problem. By the late 1800s, many powerful European nations like Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy were taking over several weaker or smaller countries in Africa and Asia. During this time, which historians call the Age of Imperialism, many alliances were made between the powerful European countries as they continued to take over parts of the world. These alliances would inevitably contribute to the large scale of World War I (WWI).

BIOLOGY

INVERTEBRATES

Some of the most common types of invertebrates are:

- Protozoans - single-celled organisms such as amoebas and paramecia
- Annelids - earthworms, leeches
- Echinoderms - starfish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers
- Mollusks - snails, octopi, squid, snails, clams
- Arthropods - insects, spiders, crustaceans such as shrimp, crabs, lobsters



LEARN BY QUIZZING YOURSELF

1. An invertebrate is/has
 - A. warm-blooded.
 - B. a mammal
 - C. a soft body
 - D. a backbone
2. Which of the following organisms is NOT an echinoderm?
 - A. spider
 - B. sea star
 - C. sea cucumber
 - D. sea urchin
3. What percentage of species on Earth are invertebrates?
 - A. 50%
 - B. over 90%
 - C. 75%
 - D. all species on Earth are invertebrates

ANSWERS:
1. (C) Invertebrates have 'soft bodies' because they have no internal skeleton.
2. (A) Spiders are arthropods, not echinoderms.
3. (B) Over 90% of the species on Earth are invertebrates.

COLUMN METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

In column method the digits of subtrahend and minuend is vertically aligned such that the units, tens, hundreds of the minuend and subtrahend and vertically aligned. Example: 1537 - 1224 = 313

CASCADE BORROW

Properties of numbers play a very important part in the way operations work. For example, a borrow from thousand will always be of 1 thousand (there are only 1000 quantity packets at that place), and it can only be used by hundreds as 10 hundreds. And then 1 hundreds can be used by tens as 10 tens. 1 tens can be used by units as 10 units. For example, think of what notes can you borrow from ₹3000 (made of only thousands, no hundreds, tens, or units)? ₹1000 notes. And from ₹3000? ₹1000 and ₹1. And from ₹3010? ₹1000 and ₹10. As there are no tens or hundred, for subtraction, 1 thousands is borrowed by hundred to get 10 hundred which enables tens to than borrow 1 hundred to get 10 tens, and units borrow one ten get 10 units, and this subtraction operation takes place.

MULTIPLE SUBTRAHEND

Example: 4272 - 1437 - 1535 = 1300

Method 1: Subtracting one subtrahend at a time, to get the difference.

Method 2: Get sum of all subtrahend and subtract it from the minuend get difference.

Step 1: Same as in Method 1 **Step 2:** Adding all the subtrahends. **Step 3:** Subtracting sum of all subtrahend from the minuend to get the difference.

In case of multiple subtrahends and minuend, we first add the minuends together; and all the subtrahends together. Thereafter, we subtract the sum of subtrahends from the sum of minuends.

Repeated subtraction

Is it any similar to repeated addition? Yes, we can as easily express it as multiplication;
-3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 = -3 + -3 + -3 + -3 + -3 = 5 x -3

Th	H	T	U
1	5	3	7
-	1	2	2
		3	1
			3

Th	H	T	U
1	4	3	7
+	1	5	3
	2	9	7
	4	2	7
		2	7
			2
			0

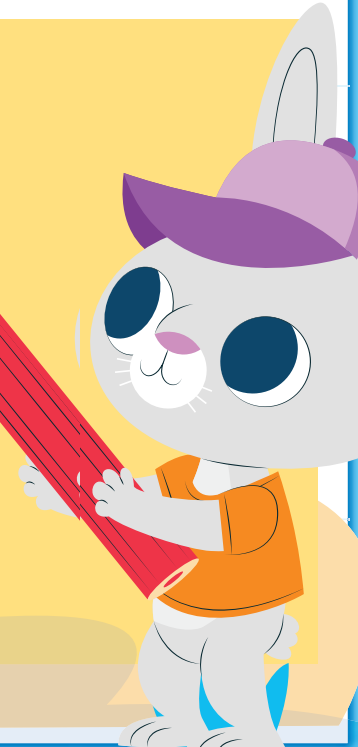
HISTORY

IMPERIALISM

What would you do if someone came into your bedroom and told you that all your stuff now belonged to them? Most people would be really upset. Now imagine a whole country being taken over by another. Unfortunately, there have been a lot of cases throughout history where land or possessions have been unfairly taken from nations. The idea of taking over another nation and claiming it as your own is referred to as imperialism. Imperialism is something that has happened throughout history. Stronger countries take over smaller or weaker countries for several reasons.

OLD IMPERIALISM

As mentioned before, imperialism is something that has happened in all stages of history. In ancient times, it was common for leaders to conquer the surrounding areas to improve trade. Over 2,000 years ago, around 300 BCE, Alexander the Great conquered surrounding areas to expand his territory of Macedonia all the way from Greece to Asia, close to modern day India. Some 400 years later, by 117 CE, the Romans would expand their empire all the way to Asia as well. Another example of widespread imperialism was the empire of Genghis Khan. In the early 1200s, Genghis Khan united the Mongols, who would go on to conquer many parts of Asia.



YOGESH RAJ, class X,
Nirmala High School, Hyderabad

INDIAN MEN TO FIGHT FOR BRONZE

2-5 loss to Belgium sees hockey team ousted from race for the final

The Indian men's hockey team's dream of an Olympic gold after 41 years remained unfulfilled as it lost 2-5 to world champions Belgium in the last-four stage at the in the Tokyo Games on Tuesday. But the side is still in the hunt for a bronze. India's last appearance in the final of the Olympics came way back in 1980 Moscow Games, where they went on to win their last of the eight gold medals.

India still have a chance to secure an elusive medal from the Olympics as they will feature in the bronze medal match on Thursday against the losing team from the second semifinal between Australia and Germany later in the day.

Defence put under pressure

■ India's goals came from the sticks of Harmanpreet Singh (7th) and Mandeep Singh (8th). The Indians had only themselves to blame for the disappointment as Belgium's all four goals came from penalty corners. The Indian defence was put under relentless pressure by the Belgians as they secured as many as 14 penalty corners, and converted four: Alexander Hendrickx (19th, 49th, 53rd minutes), the tournament's highest goal getter, scored a hat-trick while Loick Luyckaert (2nd minute) and John-John Dohmen (60th) also struck to hand the reigning silver-medallists their second successive entry into the final of the Olympics.

■ Belgium's game plan was clear from the onset as they tried to enter the Indian circle and earn penalty corners with Hendrickx and Luyckaert in their ranks. The play worked to perfection as the Indian defence wilted under pressure to concede the set pieces. India too earned five penalty corners in the match but could make use of just one.

India start late

■ The Indians started slowly as Belgium had the initial burst of the match, controlling the proceedings for the first five minutes which also yielded them a goal. Belgium scored from their first attack, earning a penalty corner which was converted by Luyckaert with a powerful flick in the second minute. The Indians came back strongly and changed the course of the match in a span of two minutes with two goals.

■ India secured two penalty corners in the seventh minute, the second of which was beautifully converted by Harmanpreet for his fifth goal of the tournament. A minute later, Mandeep, under pressure for his underwhelming form, gave India the lead with a fine field goal. Mandeep beautifully received a Amit Rohidas cross from the right, turned over and found the back of the net with a fierce reverse hit past Vincent Vanasch in front of the Belgium goal.

■ India got another chance in the first quarter in the form

of a penalty corner but Rupinder Pal Singh's effort this time was saved by Vanasch. Trailing by a goal, the Red Lions came out stronger in the second quarter and pressed hard on the Indian defence which wilted under pressure, conceding four penalty corners, and Hendrickx converted to level the scores. Minutes later Sreejesh pulled off a reflex save to deny Dockier. Belgium secured their sixth penalty corner but it was well defended by the Indians.

■ The Belgians dominated in terms of circle penetrations after the change of ends but India defended stoutly with numbers to thwart any danger to their citadel. The Indians got another golden chance to take the lead, earning their fifth penalty corner in the 38th minute but Belgium, this time, defended well.

Desperate move backfires

■ With both the teams locked at two goals apiece after the third quarter, the stakes were high in the fourth and final quarter and it was the Red Lions who came out on top by breaching the Indian citadel thrice.

■ Belgium went on the offensive and secured three consecutive penalty corners in the 49th minute and again it was Hendrickx, who rose to the occasion for a 3-2 lead.

■ With a goal upfront, the Belgians kept up the pressure and India conceded three more penalties, resulting in a stroke for the champions which Hendrickx used for his third goal of the match.

■ Trailing by two goals, a desperate India withdrew goalkeeper Sreejesh for an extra player but the move backfired as Dohmen slammed home in an empty net from a counter to shatter India's hopes. ■



Indian players look at the screen for a pending video umpire referral during their men's field hockey semifinal match against Belgium

OLYMPIC WATCH

August 4, 2021

INDIANS IN THE FRAY

ATHLETICS
Men's Javelin Throw Qualification
Neehar Chandra, Shivpal Singh

HOCKEY
Women's Semi-Finals

GOLF
Women's Individual Strokeplay
Aditi Ashok

WRESTLING
Men's Freestyle 57kg Round of 16 and Quarter-Finals
Ravi Kumar Dahiya

Men's Freestyle 86kg Round of 16 and Quarter-Finals
Deepak Punia

Women's Freestyle 57kg Round of 16 and Quarter-Finals
Anshu Malik

RAVI, DEEPAK GET GOOD DRAW; EUROPEAN CHAMPION AWAITS ANSHU MALIK

Indian wrestler Ravi Dahiya got a good draw as he will open his 57kg campaign in the Tokyo Olympics against Colombia's Tigreros Urbano on Wednesday, going by form, he should not face much difficulty in reaching at least the semifinals.



86kg, Deepak Punia is pitted against Nigeria's Ekerekeme Agiomor, the African championship bronze medalist. If the 2019 Worlds silver medalist wins, he will be up against either China's Zhusen Lin or Peru's Edinson Ambrocio Greifo, the 2020 Pan American silver winner.

If Ravi, the 2019 World Championship bronze medalist and reigning Asian champion, wins his opener against the Colombian, then he will take on either Algeria's Abdelhak Kherabache or Georgi Valentinov Vangelov from Bulgaria. In the semifinals, he is likely to face either Serbian top seed Stevan Andrija Micic or Japan's Yuki Takanashi, after they were drawn to meet in the opening round.

In the men's freestyle

Anshu Malik



COMPOSED LOVLINA CHASES HISTORIC FINAL BERTH

A medal already secured, Lovlina Borgohain (69kg) will be in pursuit of history when she takes on reigning world champion Busenaz Surmeneli of Turkey in the Olympic semifinals in Tokyo on Wednesday, aiming to become the first ever Indian boxer to advance to the Games final.

Up against world champ, the debutant boxer relying on self-belief to advance

The 23-year-old from Assam, who started her career as a Muay Thai practitioner, has become only the third Indian boxer to ensure a podium finish at the showpiece after Vijender Singh (2008) and MC Mary Kom (2012).

Hers is also the first Olympic medal in boxing in nine years and the aim now is to reach where none before her has reached, the finals. "Since the bout is in the afternoon, we have been training in the afternoon everyday for the past two days," national coach Mohammed Ali Qamar said on the eve of the crucial fight.

"As for Lovlina, all that needs to be conveyed in terms of strategy has been conveyed to her and she is ready. These two have never faced each other before so it is an uncharted territory for both of them," he added. "She is very upbeat and confident about a good performance and I am sure she will deliver."

The boxer herself seemed pretty clear about her path ahead after the semifinal

win over former world champion Nien-Chin Chen of the Chinese Taipei. "Medal to bas gold hota hai, let me get that first," she had said after the historic triumph which ensured that the nine-strong Indian boxing team that came here has at least one medal to celebrate.

Borgohain has shown remarkable composure for a debutant at the sport's biggest extravaganza. And it is this poise that might do the trick for her against the imposing opponent from Turkey, who is seeded top in the draw.

Surmeneli is also 23 and has collected two gold medals this year internationally. The former middleweight (75kg) boxer claims to have promised an Olympic medal to Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan back in 2015 itself.

Borgohain is no novice either and has secured two world championship bronze medals so far in her career.

In fact, both Borgohain and Surmeneli competed in the 2019 championships, from where the latter came out champion, while the former settled for a bronze. The two, however, did not face off after landing up in different halves of the draw.

Borgohain has been candid enough to admit that she hasn't been the most fearless boxer in her career but several mind exercises and meditation later, she has found the self-belief that is needed for a big stage like the Olympics. "I have started believing in myself, I have stopped caring about what others say, that's how I have become fearless," she said.

That self-belief would be crucial when she steps inside the ring on Wednesday, trying to change the colour of her medal against a formidable rival. ■



Photo: GETTY IMAGES

SONAM MALIK'S DEBUT ENDS IN HER FIRST-ROUND DEFEAT

Young Indian wrestler Sonam Malik's Olympic debut ended with a first-round defeat on criteria against Mongolia's Bolortuya Khurelkhuu in the 62kg category after the former had adopted a defensive approach in Tokyo on Tuesday.

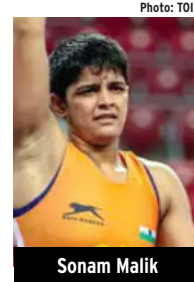
The 19-year-old led the bout 2-0 but the reigning Asian silver medalist Khurelkhuu effected a take-down move with just 35 seconds left in the contest to level the score. The score remained 2-2 till the end but since it was the Mongolian who scored the last point with her move, she was declared winner on criteria.

"Sonam was definitely a better wrestler than the Mongolian but she made a mistake by being over defensive. Nevertheless, she has got big-stage experience," Sonam's coach Ajmer Malik said.

There was hardly any action for a major part of the bout. No move was made till one and a half minute with the two wrestlers only trying to get a measure of each other from standing position. The Mongolian was put on activity clock but Sonam scored a push-out point to take a 1-0 lead and kept that till the end of the first three-minute period.

Another push out took her 2-0 in front. Sonam did not let the Mongolian make any move for a major part but Khurelkhuu managed to get hold of the Indian's leg and got the decisive take-down. Khurelkhuu being experienced knew when to get the decisive move.

The Mongolian was later outplayed by Bulgaria's Tayeb Mustafa Yusein, the second seed and 2018 world champion, the result sealing the ouster of the Indian wrestler. Yusein finished her bout in a jiffy, winning by technical superiority. ■



Sonam Malik