

bsc 1st year physics practicals syllabus Ebook

Understanding the BSc 1st Year Physics Practical Syllabus

bsc 1st year physics practicals syllabus is an essential component of the undergraduate physics curriculum. It provides students with practical experience and a hands-on understanding of fundamental physics concepts. The practical syllabus is designed to complement theoretical coursework, enabling students to develop experimental skills, data analysis capabilities, and a deeper appreciation of physical phenomena. This comprehensive guide aims to explore the key practicals, their objectives, and the significance of each experiment in the broader context of physics education.

Overview of the BSc 1st Year Physics Practical Syllabus

The first-year physics practical syllabus typically covers a broad range of foundational experiments that introduce students to essential concepts in mechanics, properties of matter, and measurement techniques. The syllabus is structured to enhance students' understanding of how theoretical principles are applied in real-world experiments.

Main topics covered include:

- Measurement of physical quantities
- Mechanical experiments
- Properties of matter
- Oscillations and wave motion
- Heat and thermodynamics basics

Each practical is designed to improve specific skills, such as precision measurement, data recording, analysis, and interpretation. The syllabus often includes both individual and group experiments to foster collaborative learning and critical thinking.

Detailed Breakdown of the Practicals in the Syllabus

Below is a detailed overview of the typical experiments included in the BSc 1st Year Physics Practical Syllabus.

1. Measurement of Physical Quantities

Understanding measurement techniques is fundamental in physics. This section includes experiments such as:

- Verification of the calibration of measuring instruments (e.g., vernier calipers, screw gauge, and screw gauge)
- Determining the least count of measuring instruments like vernier calipers and screw gauges
- Measurement of length, mass, and time with high precision

Objectives:

- To learn how to use different measuring instruments accurately
- To understand the significance of least count and measurement errors
- To develop skills in recording and analyzing measurement data

2. Mechanical Experiments

These experiments focus on the principles of mechanics, including motion, forces, and energy.

Common experiments include:

- Verification of the laws of motion (e.g., Newton's second law)
- Determination of acceleration due to gravity (g) using simple pendulum or free-fall methods
- Verification of the law of conservation of linear momentum in elastic collisions
- Study of simple harmonic motion using a pendulum or spring-mass system

Objectives:

- To understand the practical aspects of Newton's laws
- To measure physical quantities related to motion accurately
- To analyze experimental data to verify theoretical laws

3. Properties of Matter

Experiments in this section examine the physical properties and behavior of different materials.

Experiments include:

- Determination of Young's modulus of a wire using the extension method
- Measurement of surface tension of a liquid using capillary rise or soap film method
- Study of viscosity of liquids using a capillary viscometer

Objectives:

- To grasp the elastic behavior of materials
- To understand surface phenomena and fluid properties
- To develop skills in handling delicate experiments and precise measurements

4. Oscillations and Wave Motion

This section provides insights into periodic motion and wave phenomena.

Experiments include:

- Verification of the simple harmonic motion (SHM) of a pendulum
- Measurement of the time period of a pendulum for different lengths
- Study of the wave motion using ripple tanks or wave machines

Objectives:

- To understand the characteristics of SHM
- To determine how physical parameters affect oscillations
- To analyze wave properties like reflection, interference, and diffraction

5. Heat and Thermodynamics Basics

While primarily theoretical, practical aspects may include experiments such as:

- Calibration of a thermometer using fixed points
- Determination of specific heat capacities of liquids or solids
- Studying thermal expansion of solids and liquids

Objectives:

- To understand temperature measurement accuracy
- To learn about heat transfer and thermal properties of materials
- To develop skills in handling thermal instruments

Additional Experiments and Skills Developed

Apart from the core experiments, students are encouraged to develop skills in:

- Graph plotting and analysis: Interpreting experimental data visually
- Error analysis: Understanding and minimizing measurement errors
- Report writing: Presenting experimental findings systematically
- Use of laboratory equipment: Handling instruments with safety and precision

Importance of the Practical Syllabus in Physics Education

The practical syllabus is vital for several reasons:

- Bridging theory and practice: It helps students see the real-world applications of physics principles.
- Skill development: Enhances technical skills, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities.
- Preparation for advanced studies: Lays a strong foundation for higher-level experiments and research.
- Assessment purposes: Practical exams evaluate students' ability to perform experiments accurately and analyze data effectively.

Preparation Tips for Students

To excel in the practical exams based on the BSc 1st Year Physics syllabus, students should:

- Understand the theory behind each experiment thoroughly
- Practice using laboratory instruments regularly
- Keep detailed records of observations and calculations
- Learn to identify and minimize errors in measurements
- Develop good report writing habits to present data clearly
- Participate actively in lab sessions and ask questions to clarify doubts

Conclusion: Embracing the Practical Syllabus for a Strong Physics Foundation

The **bsc 1st year physics practicals syllabus** is a cornerstone of undergraduate physics education, emphasizing the importance of experimental techniques and hands-on learning. By engaging with the practicals systematically, students gain invaluable skills that complement theoretical knowledge, fostering a comprehensive understanding of physical phenomena. Mastery of these experiments not only prepares students for higher studies but also cultivates a scientific mindset essential for careers in research, engineering, and applied sciences. Embracing the syllabus with dedication and curiosity will lay a robust foundation for future academic and professional pursuits in physics.

BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus: A Comprehensive Guide to Your Laboratory Journey

Embarking on your BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus is an exciting step into the world of experimental physics. It's where theoretical concepts come alive through hands-on experiments, fostering critical thinking, precision, and a deeper understanding of physical principles. This guide aims to provide a detailed overview of what to expect, how to prepare, and how to excel in your first-year practical examinations.

Understanding the Importance of the BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus

Practicals form the backbone of physics education, bridging the gap between theory and real-world application. The BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus is designed not only to test your knowledge but also to enhance your experimental skills. It introduces fundamental concepts such as measurement techniques, error analysis, and the use of laboratory instruments, all of which are vital for a budding physicist.

Core Objectives of the Practical Syllabus

- To develop accurate measurement skills
- To understand and apply fundamental physical laws
- To cultivate scientific reasoning and data analysis
- To familiarize students with laboratory instruments and safety protocols
- To foster an investigative approach to physics experiments

Detailed Breakdown of the BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus

The syllabus encompasses a series of experiments that cover various fundamental topics in physics. Here's a detailed outline:

- Measurement of Physical Quantities

Accurate measurement is the cornerstone of experimental physics. Your practicals will include:

- Measurement of length, mass, and time
- Use of instruments such as vernier calipers, screw gauges, and stopwatches
- Understanding least count and precision

- Experiments on Mechanical Properties

These experiments explore the behavior of materials and mechanical systems:

- Young's modulus of a wire: Using the extension of a wire under load, you determine its elasticity.
- Surface tension of water: Using capillary rise method or the method of Jolly's balance.
- Coefficient of viscosity of a liquid: Using the capillary flow method or Ostwald viscometer.

- Experiments on Oscillations and Waves

These experiments help understand periodic motion:

- Simple harmonic motion (SHM) of a pendulum: Measuring time period for different lengths.
- Verification of the law of vibrations: Using tuning forks and resonance conditions.

- Experiments on Thermal Properties

Understanding heat transfer and thermal behavior:

- Specific heat capacity of a material: Using calorimetry methods.
- Thermal conductivity of a material: Using the Lee's disc method.

- Experiments on Optics

Optical experiments are fundamental in understanding wave nature and light behavior:

- Verification of the laws of reflection and refraction
 - Measurement of the focal length of a convex lens: Using the distant object method.
 - Interference and diffraction experiments: Such as Young's double-slit experiment.
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- Experiments on Electricity and Magnetism

Electrical measurements underpin many physics applications:

- Verification of Ohm's law: Using a voltmeter and ammeter.
- Resistivity of a wire: Using the four-probe method.
- Verification of the relation between magnetic field and current: Using a Stewart-Gough apparatus or magnetic field sensors.

How to Prepare for Your Practical Exams

Preparation is key to success in practicals. Here are some tips:

Familiarize Yourself with the Syllabus and Experiments

- Review each experiment's theory, procedure, and objectives.
- Understand the purpose behind each measurement and calculation.
- Memorize the standard setup diagrams and instrument handling techniques.

Practice Data Recording and Analysis

- Maintain clear and organized lab notebooks.
- Practice recording readings accurately, noting units, and calculating errors.
- Develop skills in graph plotting and interpretation.

Master Instrument Handling and Calibration

- Learn correct techniques for using instruments like vernier calipers, micrometers, and spectrometers.

- Understand calibration procedures to ensure accuracy.

Review Error Analysis and Safety Protocols

- Be familiar with sources of measurement errors.
- Learn how to minimize errors and estimate uncertainties.
- Follow safety guidelines strictly during experiments.

Tips for Excelling in Your Practicals

- Plan Ahead: Know the steps and required calculations before starting.
- Be Punctual and Organized: Arrive early, set up instruments properly.
- Take Precise Measurements: Repeat readings to ensure reliability.
- Record Data Meticulously: Use proper units, labels, and headings.
- Calculate Errors and Uncertainties: Demonstrate your understanding of measurement limitations.
- Interpret Results Thoughtfully: Link experimental findings to theoretical principles.
- Review and Revise: After each practical, review your work and note areas for improvement.

Conclusion

The BSc 1st Year Physics Practicals Syllabus is designed to lay a strong foundation in experimental physics. It emphasizes not just performing experiments but understanding the scientific principles behind them. By thoroughly preparing, practicing diligently, and maintaining a scientific attitude, students can develop essential skills that will serve as a stepping stone for advanced studies and research. Remember, mastery in practicals is about precision, analysis, and curiosity—traits that define a true physicist.

Final Words

Embark on your practical journey with enthusiasm and diligence. The skills you develop now will not only help you excel academically but also cultivate a scientific mindset that is invaluable throughout your career. Stay curious, stay meticulous, and enjoy exploring the fascinating world of physics through your laboratory experiments.

Question What are the main topics covered in the BSc 1st Year Physics Practical syllabus? The syllabus primarily includes experiments related to mechanics, properties of matter, thermodynamics, and basic optics, along with practical skills such as measurements, error analysis, and use of laboratory instruments. How many experiments are typically included in the BSc 1st Year

Physics Practical syllabus? Most curricula include around 8 to 10 experiments, focusing on fundamental concepts like measurement techniques, laws of motion, and properties of gases and liquids. What are the essential instruments required for BSc 1st Year Physics practicals? Key instruments include vernier calipers, screw gauge, spectrometer, pendulum apparatus, and thermometers, among others, to perform various measurements accurately. Are there any specific safety protocols students must follow during physics practicals? Yes, students should handle glassware carefully, avoid direct contact with chemicals or hot equipment, wear safety goggles, and follow instructor guidelines to ensure safety during experiments. How can students best prepare for their BSc 1st Year Physics practical examinations? Students should thoroughly understand the theoretical concepts behind each experiment, practice performing the experiments multiple times, and learn proper data recording and analysis techniques. What is the importance of error analysis in BSc 1st Year Physics practicals? Error analysis helps students understand the accuracy and reliability of their measurements, develop critical thinking, and improve experimental techniques for better results. Are there any recent updates or trends in the BSc 1st Year Physics practical syllabus? Recent trends include the incorporation of digital measurement tools, emphasis on data analysis software, and practicals that demonstrate modern physics concepts like quantum phenomena and nanotechnology. How does the BSc 1st Year Physics practical syllabus prepare students for future studies? It builds foundational laboratory skills, enhances understanding of fundamental physics concepts, and develops analytical and problem-solving abilities essential for advanced coursework and research. Where can students find detailed guidelines and manuals for the BSc 1st Year Physics practicals? Students can refer to their university's prescribed laboratory manuals, NCERT or other standard physics textbooks, and online educational platforms that provide practical guides and experiment procedures.

Related keywords: BSc Physics practicals, 1st year physics lab syllabus, physics experiments university, BSc physics lab topics, physics practicals list, first year physics coursework, physics laboratory exercises, BSc physics practical manual, physics experiment guidelines, undergraduate physics lab syllabus

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are pivotal years in a student's educational journey, marking the transition from childhood to adolescence and laying the foundation for future academic and personal development. These years, typically covering ages 11 to 14, are characterized by significant changes in curriculum, social dynamics, and personal growth. Understanding what to expect during these years, how to prepare effectively, and the opportunities available can help students, parents, and educators navigate this exciting phase with confidence.

Understanding the Importance of Years 7, 8, and 9

The Transition to Secondary Education

Entering Year 7 often signifies a major milestone – the move from primary to secondary school. This transition introduces students to a broader curriculum, new teachers, and diverse peer groups. It serves as a foundation for future learning and development, setting the tone for Years 8 and 9.

Developmental Milestones

During these years, students experience rapid physical, emotional, and cognitive growth:

- Physical changes: Puberty and growth spurts
- Cognitive development: Improved reasoning, critical thinking, and independence
- Social skills: Building new friendships, understanding social norms, and developing self-identity
- Emotional maturity: Navigating self-esteem, peer pressure, and emotional regulation

Recognizing these milestones helps educators and parents support students effectively.

Curriculum Overview for Years 7-9

These years are crucial for building core academic skills and exploring interests that influence future career paths. The curriculum is designed to be comprehensive, challenging, and engaging.

Core Subjects

Students typically study a broad range of subjects, including:

- English: Literature, language, and communication skills
- Mathematics: Algebra, geometry, statistics, and problem-solving
- Science: Biology, chemistry, physics, and scientific inquiry
- History and Geography: Understanding past events and the world's geography
- Foreign Languages: Spanish, French, or other languages to foster global awareness
- Physical Education: Promoting health, teamwork, and physical fitness

Optional and Enrichment Subjects

To encourage diverse interests, schools often offer:

- Art and Design
- Music and Performing Arts
- Technology and Computing
- Design and Technology (D&T)
- Personal, Social, Health, and Economic Education (PSHE)

Academic Development and Support

Preparing for Exams and Assessments

Assessment methods evolve during these years, including:

- Formative assessments (quizzes, classwork)
- Summative assessments (mid-term and end-of-year exams)
- Coursework and projects

Effective preparation involves:

- Regular revision
- Time management skills
- Seeking help when needed

Support Systems

Students benefit from:

- Tutoring and extra help sessions
- Study groups
- Access to counselors and mental health resources

Creating a supportive environment enables students to excel academically while maintaining well-being.

Personal and Social Development

Building Confidence and Resilience

Encouraging participation in extracurricular activities, sports, and clubs helps students develop

confidence and resilience.

Social Skills and Peer Relationships

Navigating friendships and conflicts is essential:

- Learning empathy and communication
- Respecting diversity
- Developing conflict resolution skills

Online Safety and Digital Literacy

With increased internet use, teaching safe online behavior and digital literacy is vital.

Extracurricular Activities and Opportunities

Participation in extracurricular activities enriches the educational experience:

- Sports teams and physical activities
- Clubs (chess, drama, music)
- Community service projects
- Leadership opportunities (student council)

These activities foster teamwork, leadership, and personal interests that can influence future career choices.

Preparing for the Future: Year 10 and Beyond

The culmination of Years 7-9 prepares students for:

- GCSEs and standardized exams in Year 10 and 11
- Choosing GCSE subjects aligned with interests and career aspirations
- Developing study habits and independence essential for senior education

Early planning and guidance can help students make informed decisions about their academic pathways.

Challenges and How to Overcome Them

While these years are exciting, they can also present challenges:

- Academic pressure: Balancing coursework and extracurriculars
- Peer pressure and social challenges: Navigating friendships and conflicts
- Self-esteem issues: Building confidence in abilities

Support strategies include:

- Open communication with teachers and parents
- Establishing a balanced schedule
- Encouraging self-reflection and positive self-talk

Conclusion

Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 are foundational years that shape a student's academic, social, and personal development. By understanding the curriculum, developmental milestones, and available opportunities, students and their support networks can make the most of these formative years. Embracing challenges, engaging in extracurricular activities, and focusing on personal growth will prepare students for the next stage of their education and lifelong success.

Investing time and effort during these years ensures a smooth transition into future educational pursuits and helps students develop the skills, confidence, and resilience needed to thrive in a rapidly changing world.

Year 7, Year 8, Year 9: Navigating the Crucial Stages of Early Secondary Education

Embarking on secondary education marks a pivotal phase in a student's academic journey, and the years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 serve as foundational pillars for future success. These formative years are characterized by significant academic, social, and emotional development. They set the stage for further education, career choices, and personal growth. Understanding the unique features, challenges, and opportunities of each year can help students, parents, and educators better navigate this important period.

Understanding the Transition: From Primary to Secondary School

The passage from primary to secondary school is often both exciting and daunting. Year 7 typically marks this transition, bringing with it a host of new experiences, increased independence, and a broader curriculum. This initial year is crucial for establishing routines, building confidence, and adapting to a more complex learning environment.

Year 7: The Gateway to Secondary Education

Overview of Year 7

Year 7 is generally the first year of secondary school in many education systems. It marks the beginning of a new educational phase, usually for students aged 11 to 12. It's a year filled with discovery—both academically and socially—as students adapt to a larger school environment, diverse subject choices, and increased expectations.

Academic Features

- **Broad Curriculum:** Students are introduced to a wider range of subjects, including core areas like Math, English, and Science, along with options such as Art, Music, Physical Education, and Modern Foreign Languages.
- **Assessment Methods:** Emphasis on formative assessments, classwork, and introductory exams that help teachers gauge student understanding.
- **Transition Support:** Many schools offer induction programs, buddy systems, and mentoring to ease students into secondary education.

Social and Emotional Development

- Increased independence can be both empowering and challenging.
- Peer relationships become more complex; social skills and conflict resolution are vital.
- Some students may experience anxiety or homesickness during this transition.

Pros and Cons of Year 7

Pros:

- New environment fosters growth and independence.
- Exposure to diverse subjects broadens interests.
- Opportunities to make new friends.

Cons:

- Adjustment period may cause stress or anxiety.
- Larger school size can feel overwhelming.

- Academic workload begins to increase.

Key Challenges and Strategies

- Adapting to a new routine: Establish daily schedules and organization habits.
- Building confidence: Encourage participation in extracurricular activities.
- Support systems: Schools should provide counseling and peer support.

Year 8: Building Foundations and Exploring Interests

Overview of Year 8

Typically, Year 8 students are aged 12 to 13. At this stage, learners are more familiar with the school environment and are encouraged to deepen their understanding of subjects. This year acts as a bridge between the novelty of Year 7 and the more focused approach of Year 9, often seen as a prelude to GCSE or equivalent qualifications.

Academic Focus

- Curriculum Depth: Subjects become more specialized, with increased coursework and project work.
- Skill Development: Emphasis on critical thinking, problem-solving, and independent learning.
- Preparation for Exams: Some schools introduce formal assessments to prepare students for Year 9 exams.

Social and Emotional Aspects

- Peer groups tend to stabilize, but social dynamics can still be complex.
- Students may begin to explore their interests more seriously, including extracurricular activities.
- Development of self-awareness and personal responsibility.

Features of Year 8

- Opportunities for leadership roles (e.g., prefects, club leaders).
- Exposure to careers education and future pathways.
- Increased focus on study skills and time management.

Pros and Cons of Year 8

Pros:

- Greater academic maturity and deeper learning.
- Opportunities for leadership and specialized pursuits.
- Better understanding of personal interests and strengths.

Cons:

- Pressure to perform academically can increase.
- Social pressures and peer influence may intensify.
- Some students may experience mid-year slump or loss of motivation.

Strategies for Success in Year 8

- Encourage goal-setting and reflection.
- Promote extracurricular engagement to build confidence.
- Maintain open communication with teachers and counselors.

Year 9: Preparing for the Future

Overview of Year 9

Year 9 is often viewed as a critical juncture before students make decisions about their GCSE or equivalent subjects. Typically for students aged 13 to 14, this year emphasizes consolidation of knowledge, skill refinement, and preparation for more specialized study in Year 10 and beyond.

Academic and Curriculum Features

- Specialization Begins: Students choose a range of subjects, often with some core subjects remaining compulsory.
- Assessment Focus: Regular assessments, coursework, and mock exams help prepare students for final qualifications.
- Career and Further Education Planning: Introduction to options for post-16 education, apprenticeships, or vocational routes.

Developmental Aspects

- Increased cognitive development allows for more abstract thinking and complex problem-solving.
- Emotional maturity begins to deepen, but some students may face identity or self-esteem challenges.
- Peer influence can be significant; social identity becomes more important.

Features of Year 9

- Opportunities for work experience and career exploration.
- Involvement in leadership, community projects, and extracurricular activities.
- Emphasis on developing independence and self-regulation.

Pros and Cons of Year 9

Pros:

- Preparation for the demands of further education.
- Clarity on academic and career interests.
- Development of study habits and self-motivation.

Cons:

- Increased academic pressure.
- Potential stress related to future choices.
- Balancing social, academic, and personal responsibilities.

Strategies for Maximizing Year 9 Outcomes

- Regularly review academic progress and set achievable goals.
- Seek guidance from teachers and careers advisors.
- Engage actively in extracurricular and leadership opportunities.

Comparative Summary: Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9

Feature	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
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Age Range	11-12	12-13	13-14
Focus	Transition, broad curriculum	Depth, exploration	Specialization, preparation
Social Development	Forming new relationships	Stabilizing peer groups	Identity, independence
Academic Pressure	Moderate	Increasing	High, exam-focused
Opportunities	New experiences, clubs	Leadership, career exploration	Post-16 planning

Conclusion: Navigating the Path Ahead

The years Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 collectively form a crucial developmental corridor that shapes a student's academic trajectory, social skills, and personal identity. While each year presents its unique challenges and opportunities, a supportive environment, proactive engagement, and strategic planning can help students thrive through these formative years.

For educators and parents, understanding the nuances of each stage enables targeted support, fostering resilience and motivation. For students, embracing these years as opportunities for growth, exploration, and self-discovery sets a strong foundation for future successes?whether in further education, vocational pursuits, or personal development.

As the journey progresses, recognizing the importance of these years encourages a balanced approach?celebrating achievements, addressing challenges, and nurturing a lifelong love for learning. With thoughtful guidance and encouragement, students can confidently navigate Year 7 through Year 9, emerging well-prepared for the exciting opportunities that lie ahead.

QuestionAnswer What are the key academic subjects students typically study in Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9? In Year 7, students usually cover foundational subjects like English, Math, Science, History, and Geography. Year 8 builds on these with more advanced topics, and Year 9 often introduces more specialized subjects and prepares students for GCSE or equivalent exams. How can Year 7 students effectively transition from primary to secondary school? Students can succeed by developing good study habits, staying organized, making new friends, and seeking support from teachers and peers. Participating in extracurricular activities also helps build confidence and ease the transition. What are common challenges faced by Year 8 students, and how can they overcome them? Year 8 students often face increased academic workload and social pressures. Overcoming these challenges involves good time management, open communication with teachers and parents,

and maintaining a balanced lifestyle. How does Year 9 prepare students for their GCSE or equivalent exams? Year 9 introduces more in-depth subject content and exam techniques, helping students identify their strengths and weaknesses. It also encourages independent learning, laying a strong foundation for GCSE success. Are there specific skills students should focus on developing during Year 7 to Year 9? Yes, students should focus on critical thinking, problem-solving, effective communication, time management, and independent study skills to excel throughout these years. What extracurricular activities are popular for Year 7 to Year 9 students? Popular activities include sports, music, drama, science clubs, coding clubs, and community service projects. These help students develop new skills and build confidence. How can parents support their children through Year 8 and Year 9? Parents can support by encouraging good study habits, maintaining open communication, monitoring academic progress, and providing emotional support during these transitional years. What are some effective study strategies for Year 9 students facing more challenging curricula? Effective strategies include creating a study timetable, breaking down topics into manageable parts, practicing past exam papers, and seeking help when needed to reinforce understanding. What are the main differences between Year 7, Year 8, and Year 9 in terms of curriculum focus? Year 7 focuses on settling into secondary education and foundational skills, Year 8 deepens subject knowledge and skills, and Year 9 emphasizes preparation for exams and more specialized learning to ready students for GCSEs or equivalent courses.

Related keywords: secondary education, middle school, adolescent students, grade 7, grade 8, grade 9, middle school curriculum, student development, academic year, school subjects

Read the full article online: [YEAR 7 YEAR 8 YEAR 9](#)