

## Video Links of following subjects FOR CLASS 11<sup>TH</sup>

**Date 27/04/2020**

Chemistry <https://youtu.be/MF9i4EweeMc>

Math <https://youtu.be/8DiKsuu1t6w>

Biology <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XGcle6vkTQM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ruBOQhnnlwo&list=PLnbM1OFbpm85pXyWRzvb3Z5kDyAws2rbH&index=2>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWoPsUogVM&list=PLnbM1OFbpm85pXyWRzvb3Z5kDyAws2rbH&index=3>

Physics <https://youtu.be/40Q0XR0vcVc>

English <https://youtu.be/OZZkOOjlcgc>

<https://youtu.be/K82A7QXBf-4>

Psychology <https://youtu.be/wh0Cqu7VArk>

BST <https://youtu.be/ohhbepX6mA0>

Account <https://youtu.be/EO-RKhhxclU>

Economics <https://youtu.be/zhk1x-qHMf4>

Political SCIENCE <https://office.com/getword>

Geography <https://youtu.be/DzAH67tsmh8>

Physical education <https://youtu.be/eQGFPBnI9KI>

IP <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcFJl-FrT0o&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWgzHbglNIo>

**COMPUTER SCIENCE** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcFJl-FrT0o&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWgzHbglNIo>

History

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xQv845t54Q>

Legal <https://youtu.be/dKGYq7MmZ2I>

**East Point Pubic School**  
**Vasundhara Enclaves New Delhi**  
**Class 11chapter-2**  
**Assignment sheet number -2**

Write the answer of following questions in not more than 100 words ( carry 3 marks)

1. **What do you understand by the words, Mesopotamia? Name the important centre of this civilisation.**
2. **What new contribution were made by the Mesopotamia civilisation to the world?**
3. **What do you know about Mesopotamia seals?**
4. **What do you know about the time division of Mesopotamia?**
5. **Mesopotamian valued city life. Explain the life.**
6. **Write a short note on the religious practice of Mari.**
7. **Explain the city state of Ur.**
8. **Why do we say that it was not natural fertility production that were the causes of early urbanisation ?**
9. **Why were mobile animals herder not necessarily a threat to town life?**
10. **Why would the early temple have been much like a house?**
11. **What do ancient stories tell us about the civilisation of Mesopotamia ?**
12. **Discuss the geographical feature of Mesopotamian Civilisation .**

# ASSIGNMENT

## Unit-2

### OLYMPIC VALUE EDUCATION

Q1. The Olympic motto has the following words

- a) Citius
- b) Altius
- c) Forties
- d) All of these

Q2. The Olympic flag has \_\_\_\_\_ rings.

Q3. Special Olympics were first held in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q4. Indian Olympic association was founded in 1927. (true/false)

Q5. The Olympic flag was first used in 1900. (true/false)

Q6- What are the Olympic awards?

Q7- Write a brief note on the Indian Olympic association.

Q8- Differentiate between ancient Olympic games and modern Olympic games.

Q9- What are the objectives of the Olympic movement?

Q10- explain about ancient Olympic games.

# CLASS 11<sup>TH</sup>

## PSYCHOLOGY

**DURATION: 3HRS**

### **(SHORT QUESTION TYPE I: 3 MARKS)**

1. Explain the term behaviour. What are the different types of behaviour that one can see? Give examples.
2. 'Psychology refers to the scientific study of human behaviour.' Explain the nature of Psychology by giving examples.
3. How does the working of the brain affect the behaviour of a person? Justify by giving examples.
4. Differentiate between: (a) functionalism and structuralism (b) behaviourism and gestaltist.
5. Explaining the important features of behaviourism describe the changes that were brought about because of this school of Psychology in the discipline.

### **(SHORT QUESTION TYPE II: 4 MARKS)**

6. How does Developmental Psychology play an integral role in the various stages of life of an individual?
7. Differentiate between clinical and counselling Psychology?
8. How is Psychology becoming an integral part of various other fields and disciplines? Explain with the help of any 3 examples.
9. What similarities do health and community psychologists share in the development and betterment of society?
10. What are the various opportunities that a person from the Psychology background has to build up his career?

**CLASS XI**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

(I) WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT :-

1. Explain in detail the following fundamental rights ( with their Articles)
  - RIGHT TO EQUALITY
  - RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND PERSONAL FREEDOMS
  - RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION
  - RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION
  - CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF MINORITY GROUPS
  - RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY
2. Explain the Directive principles of state policy ?write about their relationship with fundamental rights ?
3. Which of the fundamental right is in your opinion the most important right ?summarise its provisions and give arguments to show why it is most important.
4. Write a short note on fundamental duties.
5. Define writs.Explain the different types of writs.

**EAST POINT SCHOOL**  
**ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS XI (2020-2021)**

Q.1. Define Utility.

Q.2. Define Marginal utility.

Q.3. What is Total utility ?

Q.4. Define Marginal utility of money ?

Q.5. What is consumer's equilibrium?

Q.6. Which law is called as the 'Gossen's first law of consumption' ?

Q.7. A person's MU schedule is given below. Calculate his TU –

Amount consumed	1	2	3	4	5	6
MU	7	10	8	6	3	0

Q.8. State the relationship between MU and TU using a schedule and a diagram.

Q.9. How is utility measured ?

Q.10. What is Point of Satiation ?

Q.11. Define the different stages of Marginal Utility.

Q.12. What does Cardinal and Ordinal measurement of utility means ?

Q.13. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.

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**CLASS –XI**  
**CS**  
**PYTHON FUNDAMENTALS**

ASSIGNMENTS

1. What are literals in Python? How many types of literals are there in Python?
2. How string literal is represented in Python?
3. What is a statement and expression?
4. What is the role of indentation in Python?
5. What are variables?
6. What is dynamic typing in python?
7. Differentiate keyword and identifier.
8. What are tokens in Python?
9. What will be the output of following? `a=20`  
`b=a+1 a=33`  
`print(a+b)`
10. What is wrong with following code fragment? `a=20`  
`print(a)`  
`b=33`  
`print(b)`
11. What is wrong with following code fragment? `name="freya"`  
`class=4 print(name+class)`
12. What will be the output of following python code? `a,b=3,4`  
`a,b,c=b,a+3,b-1`  
`print(a,b,c)`

13. What will be the output of following python code? a,b=3,4  
c,a=b\*4,a+4 print(a,b,c)

14. What will be the output of following python code/codefragment?

a. print(print("vishal"))

b. print("vishal")

print("indian")

c. print("vishal",end="")

print("indian")

d. a=int(input("enter first no"))

b=int(input("enter secondno")) a,b=b,a

print("a=",a)

print("b=",b)

#if user is entering 5 and then 10

15. Write a Python program to find out the simple interest.

16. Write a Python program to find out the compound interest.

17. Write a Python program to find out the area of the triangle.

18. Write a Python program to find out the circumference of circle.

19. Write a Python program to find out the area of the circle.

20. Write a Python program to convert Celsius to Fahrenheit.

21. Write a Python program to reverse a three digit number.

22. Write a Python program to find out the sum of a three digit number.

23. Write a python to display all of keywords supported by Python.



24. Which of the following is an invalid statement? a) `abc = 1,000,000`  
b) `a b c = 1000 2000 3000`  
c) `a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000`  
d) `a_b_c = 1,000,000`
25. What is the error of following code `:a,b=100`?
26. Differentiate block/codeblock/suite?
27. How comments are given in Python program?

# **CLASS XI**

## **IP**

### **GETTING STARTED WITH PYTHON**

#### **ASSIGNMENTS**

1. Who is the developer of Python ProgrammingLanguage?
2. How Python was named for Python Programminglanguage?
3. Is python cross platformlanguage,how?
4. Python is free and open source language. here, what is free and opensource?
5. When was Pythonreleased?
6. What are the advantages of Python ProgrammingLanguage?
7. What are the limitation of Python ProgrammingLanguage?
8. In how many different ways we can work ofPython?
9. Differentiate interactive and script mode of Python programminglanguage?

**CLASS XI**  
**CHAPTER 2 subject math**  
**RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS**  
**ASSIGNMENT 1**

1. Find  $x$  and  $y$  if,

(i)  $(x-3, y+4) = (5-x, 4+y)$

(ii)  $(x^2 - 3x, y^2 - 5y) = (-2, -6)$

2. If  $A \times B = \{(1,3), (1,5), (2,3), (2,5), (3,3), (3,5)\}$  then find  $A$  and  $B$

3. If  $A = \{x, y, z\}$  and  $C = \{(x,p), (y,q), (z,r)\}$  be the subset of  $A \times B$  then find  $B$  and the remaining ordered pairs of  $A \times B$  such that  $n(A \times B) = 6$

4. If  $A$  and  $B$  are two sets having 3 elements in common and given that  $n(A) = 5$ ,  $n(B) = 3$ , find  $n[(A \times B) \cap (B \times A)]$

5. Let  $A = \{1, 3\}$  and  $B = \{2, 4\}$ . Find  $A \times B$  and show it graphically

6. Let  $A = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $C = \{5, 6\}$  and  $D = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$  verify that  $A \times C \subset B \times D$

7. If  $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } 1 \leq x \leq 3\}$   $B = \{y : y \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } -3 \leq y \leq -1\}$  then find  $A \times B$  and  $B \times A$ . Are  $A \times B$  and  $B \times A$  equivalent

8. If  $A = \{10, 12, 14\}$  and  $B = \{2, 5, 6\}$  then find ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  in  $A \times B$  such that  $x$  is a multiple of  $y$

# LEGAL STUDIES- CLASS XI

## Unit 1, Chapter-3

## ASSIGNMENT-5

### SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS: (1marks each)

1. The Legislature enables the Government to \_\_\_\_\_ laws.
  - a) Interpret and enforce
  - b) Frame laws and amends
2. The written Constitution defines the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Power of the three organs
  - b) Role of the councilors
3. The parliamentary Form of Government combines\_\_\_\_\_ powers.
  - a) Legislative and executive
  - b) Executive and judiciary
4. The Indian Constitution is broadly similar to that of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Britain
  - b) United states
  - c) France
5. The Executive head in India is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Prime Minister
  - b) President
  - c) Chief Minister
6. The concept of check and balances is specifically credited to \_\_\_\_\_
7. Write a short note on Article 368 of the constitution?

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS : (4 & 6Marks each)

8. What forced Montesquieu to adopt many of the principles of the British constitution?
9. Explain Montesquieu's views on Separation of Powers.
10. Write brief notes on the following:
  - (i) Separation of Powers in Britain
  - (ii) Separation of Powers in the United States of America
11. Explain how the Doctrine of Separation of Powers is exercised in India.

## English class 11<sup>th</sup>

### Figure Of Speech

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition. It can be a metaphor simile, designed to make a comparison. It can be the repetition of alliteration or the exaggeration of hyperbole to provide a dramatic effect.

In truth, there are a wealth of these literary tools in the English language. But, let's start out by exploring some of the most common figure of speech examples.

#### Figures of Speech

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Figures of speech lend themselves particularly well to literature and poetry. They also pack a punch in speeches and movie lines. Indeed, these tools abound in nearly every corner of life. Let's start with one of the more lyrical devices, alliteration.

#### Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sounds of neighboring words.

Examples include:

- She sells seashells.
- Walter wondered where Winnie was.
- Blue baby bonnets bobbed through the bayou.
- Nick needed new notebooks.
- Fred fried frogs' legs on Friday.

#### Anaphora

Anaphora is a technique where several phrases or verses begin with the same word or words.

Examples include:

- I came, I saw, I conquered. - Julius Caesar
- Mad world! Mad kings! Mad composition! - *King John II*, William Shakespeare
- It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness. - *A Tale of Two Cities*, Charles Dickens
- With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right. - Abraham Lincoln
- We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we shall never surrender. - Winston Churchill

#### Assonance

Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds (not just letters) in words that are close together. The sounds don't have to be at the beginning of the word.

Examples include:

- A - For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels named Lenore. (Poe)
- E - Therefore, all seasons shall be sweet to thee. (Coleridge)
- I - From what I've tasted of desire, I hold with those who favor fire. (Frost)
- O - Oh hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn. (Wordsworth)
- U - Uncertain rustling of each purple curtain (Poe)

#### Euphemism

Euphemism is a mild, indirect, or vague term that often substitutes a harsh, blunt, or offensive term.

Examples include:

- 'A little thin on top' instead of 'going bald.'
- 'Fell off the back of a truck' instead of 'stolen.'
- 'Letting you go' instead of 'firing you.'
- 'Passed away' instead of 'died.'
- 'Economical with the truth' instead of 'liar.'

## **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

Examples include:

- I've told you to stop a thousand times.
- That must have cost a billion dollars.
- I could do this forever.
- She's older than dirt.
- Everybody knows that.

## **Irony**

Irony occurs when there's a marked contrast between what is said and what is meant, or between appearance and reality.

Examples include:

- "How nice!" she said, when I told her I had to work all weekend. (Verbal irony)
- A traffic cop gets suspended for not paying his parking tickets. (Situational irony)
- The Titanic was said to be unsinkable but sank on its first voyage. (Situational irony)
- Naming a tiny Chihuahua Brutus. (Verbal irony)
- When the audience knows the killer is hiding in a closet in a scary movie, but the actors do not. (Dramatic irony)

## **Metaphor**

A metaphor makes a comparison between two unlike things or ideas.

Examples include:

- Heart of stone
- Time is money
- The world is a stage
- She's a night owl
- He's an ogre

## **Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is the term for a word that sounds like what it is describing.

Examples include:

- Whoosh
- Splat
- Buzz
- Click
- Oink

## **Oxymoron**

An oxymoron is two contradictory terms used together.

Examples include:

- Peace force
- Kosher ham
- Jumbo shrimp
- Sweet sorrow
- Free market

## **Personification**

Personification gives human qualities to non-living things or ideas.

Examples include:

- The flowers nodded.
- The snowflakes danced.
- The thunder grumbled.
- The fog crept in.
- The wind howled.

## **Simile**

A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as."

Examples include:

- As slippery as an eel
- Like peas in a pod
- As blind as a bat
- Eats like a pig
- As wise as an owl

## **Synecdoche**

Synecdoche occurs when a part is represented by the whole or, conversely, the whole is represented by the part.

Examples include:

- Wheels - a car
- The police - one policeman
- Plastic - credit cards
- Coke - any cola drink
- Hired hands - workers

## **Understatement**

An understatement occurs when something is said to make something appear less important or less serious.

Examples include:

- It's just a scratch - referring to a large dent.
- It's a little dry and sandy - referring to the driest desert in the world.
- The weather is cooler today - referring to sub-zero temperatures.
- It was interesting - referring to a bad or difficult experience.
- It stings a bit - referring to a serious wound or injury.

## **Enjambment**

Enjambment, derived from the French word *enjambment*, means to step over, or put legs across. In poetry it means moving over from one line to another without a terminating [punctuation](#) mark. It can be defined as a thought or sense, [phrase](#) or [clause](#), in a line of poetry that does not come to an end at the [line break](#), but moves over to the next line. In simple words, it is the running on of a sense from one [couplet](#) or line to the next without a major pause or syntactical break.

### Short Examples of Enjambment

1. I think I had never seen  
A [verse](#) as beautiful as a flower.
2. When rain drops are  
Exposed to sunlight, even  
Colorless become vibrant.
3. Longer days have come,  
Cuckoos are here with joyous  
Shades of dark green arise!

### Transferred Epithet

A transferred epithet is a figure of speech in which a modifier (usually an adjective) qualifies a noun other than the person or thing it is actually describing. In other words, the modifier or [epithet](#) is *transferred* from the noun it is meant to describe to another noun in the sentence.

### Transferred Epithet Examples

An example of a transferred epithet is: "I had a wonderful day." The day is not in itself wonderful. The *speaker* had a wonderful day. The epithet "wonderful" actually describes the kind of day the speaker experienced.

### Antithesis

Antithesis, which literally means "opposite," is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a [sentence](#) to achieve a contrasting effect.

#### For example:

“[Setting foot](#) on the moon may be a small step for a man but a giant step for mankind.”

The use of contrasting ideas, “a small step” and “a giant step,” in the sentence above emphasizes the significance of one of the biggest landmarks of human history.

- Speech is silver, but silence is gold.
- Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit.
- Money is the root of all evil: poverty is the fruit of all goodness.
- You are easy on the eyes, but hard on the heart.



**BST**  
**CLASS 11<sup>th</sup>**

**Evolution and Fundamentals of Business**

**Time allowed : 1 hour**

**Maximum Marks : 25**

**Q.1** Which is not an economic activity? *(Choose the correct alternative) (1 mark)*  
(a) Clerical work in a bank (b) Teaching in Govt. school  
(c) Cooking by a housewife (d) Car production

**Q.2** Which is service industry? *(Choose the correct alternative) (1 mark)*  
(a) Sugar (b) Cement  
(c) Poultry farm (d) Banking *(Choose the correct alternative) (1 mark)*

**Q.3** Risk is the result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Uncertainty (b) Certainty  
(c) Business activities (d) None of these

**Q.4** Code of conduct exist in \_\_\_\_\_. *(Choose the correct alternative) (1 mark)*  
(a) Business (b) Profession  
(c) Employment (d) All of these

**Q.5** Match the following: **(1 mark)**

(a) Buying soft toys from China and selling them in India	(i) Export Trade
(b) Selling Basmati Rice to USA from India	(ii) Import Trade
(c) Buying electronic items from Japan and selling them in Thailand.	(iii) Entrepot Trade

**Q.6** Name and explain the two characteristics of business which involve possibility of loss. **(3 marks)**

**Q.7** "Business is an institution organised and operated to provide goods and services under the incentive of private gain." Discuss. **(3 marks)**

**Q.8** Anshul is a farmer. His elder brother Ankur is an advocate while his sister Priyanka is a clerk in a government office. Name the economic activities in which they are engaged and distinguish among them on the basis of:  
(i) Reward/Return (ii) Capital investment (iii) Risk. **(3 marks)**

**Q.9** What is business risk? What is its nature? Explain. **(5 marks)**

**Q.10** (a) Rajni, a house wife exchanges utensils for old clothes on a regular basis. Is it a business and why? **(2 marks)**  
(b) Ramesh sells winter wear in the month of December, January and February but he is not able to sell his complete stock.  
(i) Identify the hindrance.  
(ii) How can he resolve this hindrance?  
(iii) Will this hindrance always occur? Why? **(4 marks)**

**CLASS XI**  
**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**  
**MCQ'S AND OTQ'S**  
**TOPIC: ACCOUNTING EQUATION**

Q1. What is the fundamental accounting equation?

Q2. If total assets of the business are ₹ 50,000; capital is ₹ 20,000; Land and Building is ₹ 48,000. Find liabilities of the business.

Q3. Fill in the blanks:

- i) A business transaction will result in the change in either of the assets, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the firm.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of increase in asset and increase in owner's capital.
- iii) Purchase of investments is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) Capital is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- v) Accounting Equation is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q4 Which of the following is correct?

- i) Assets – Liabilities = Capital
- ii) Assets = Liabilities + Capital
- iii) Assets – Capital = Liabilities
- iv) All of these

Q5. Explain the effect of interest on capital on accounting equation.

Q6. Explain the effect of interest on Drawings on accounting equation.

Q7. How is Commission received in advance dealt in accounting equation?

- i) Increase in cash, increase in liabilities
- ii) Increase in cash, increase in capital
- iii) No effect on accounting equation
- iv) None of these.

Q8. How are prepaid expenses dealt in accounting equation?

- i) Increase in asset, decrease in asset
- ii) Decrease in asset, decrease in liability
- iii) Decrease in asset, decrease in capital
- iv) None of these

Q9. Give an example of increase in liability, decrease in owner's capital.

Q10. Give an example of decrease in liability, increase in owner's capital.

Q11. Name the accounting principle which is the base of accounting equation.

Q12. Accounting equation can never be broken? True or false? Give reason.

Q13. Total assets ₹ 50,000; Bills Payable ₹ 35,000; Loan from friend ₹ 10,000; Income ₹ 40,000. Calculate Capital of the business.

- i) ₹ 4,05,000
- ii) ₹ 3,65,000
- iii) ₹ 4,45,000
- iv) ₹ 5,15,000

Q14. If owner's capital is ₹ 3,05,000; liabilities are ₹ 1,25,000; creditors are ₹ 12,000, calculate total assets of the business.

- i) ₹ 4,42,000
- ii) ₹ 1,80,000
- iii) ₹ 1,68,000
- iv) ₹ 4,30,000

Q15. Salary paid by an employer will \_\_\_\_\_ cash and capital.

- i) Increase
- ii) Decrease
- iii) Not change
- iv) None of these

Q16. Purchase of Investments will result in increase in \_\_\_\_\_ and decrease in \_\_\_\_\_.

- i) Asset, Asset
- ii) Asset, capital
- iii) Asset, liability
- iv) None of these.

Q17. Settlement of creditor by issue of Bill of Exchange is an example of

- i) Increase in capital, increase in liability
- ii) Increase in liability, decrease in liability
- iii) Increase in capital, decrease in liability
- iv) Decrease in capital, increase in liability

Q18. Calculate closing capital if opening capital ₹60,000; creditors ₹40,000; Revenue ₹60,000 and Expenses ₹45,000.

Q19. Indicate how accounting equation is affected if furniture is purchased from M/s Pragati Furnitures worth ₹50,000.

Q20. Fill in the blanks:

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ Accounts are accounts which relate to persons, i.e. individuals, firms, companies, debtors or creditors account.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of Representative Personal Account.
- iii) Nominal Accounts are accounts which relate to expenses, \_\_\_\_\_, gains and \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of Real Account.
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of Artificial Personal Account.

**Biology**  
**Class XI Assignment 5**

1. All eukaryotic unicellular organisms belong to
    - a. Monera
    - b. Protista
    - c. Fungi
    - d. Bacteria
  2. The five kingdom classification was proposed by
    - a. R.H. Whittaker
    - b. C.Linnaeus
    - c. A. Roxberg
    - d. Virchow
  3. Organisms living in salty areas are called as
    - a. Methanogens
    - b. Halophiles
    - c. Heliophytes
    - d. Thermoacidophiles
  4. Naked cytoplasm, multinucleated and saprophytic are the characteristics of
    - a. Monera
    - b. Protista
    - c. Fungi
    - d. Slime molds
5. What is the principle underlying the use of cyanobacteria in agricultural fields for crop improvement?
6. Suppose you accidentally find an old preserved permanent slide without a label. In your effort to identify it, you place the slide under microscope and observe the following features :-
- a. Unicellular
  - b. Well defined nucleus
  - c. Biflagellate—one flagellum lying longitudinally and the other transversely.
7. What would you identify it as? Can you name the kingdom it belongs to?
8. How is the five-kingdom classification advantageous over the two kingdom classification?
9. Write characteristic notes on the kingdoms you have studied till now. Mentioning their habitat, types, peculiar features, examples and economic importance.

**CL 11**  
**SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY**

Topic ... Interior of the Earth

1. Which two processes are responsible for the changing of the configuration of the Earth?
2. What is the radius of the Earth?
3. Mention the direct sources of the information of the interior Earth?
4. Which two projects are working on the study of interior of the Earth
5. Describe the indirect source of the interior Earth.
6. How does earthquake could be measured?
7. Why does earth shake?
8. Distinguish between hypocentre and epicentre.
9. List out the types of earthquake waves.

**CLASS - XI CHEMISTRY (Basic Concepts of Chemistry)**

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**Topic: - Properties of matter and their measurement**

Marks: 20

1. How are physical properties different from chemical properties? [1]
2. What are the two different system of measurement? [1]
3. Write seven fundamental quantities & their units. [2]
4. What is the difference between mass & weight? How is mass measured in laboratory? [2]
5. How is volume measured in laboratory? Convert 0.5L into ml and  $30\text{cm}^3$  to  $\text{dm}^3$  [2]
6. What is the SI unit of density? [1]
7. Convert  $35^\circ\text{C}$  to  $^\circ\text{F}$  & K. [2]
8. What are the reference points in thermometer with Celsius scale? [1]
9. What is the SI unit of volume? What is the other common unit which is not an SI unit of volume. [1]
10. What does the following prefixes stand for - [2]  
(a) pico (b) nano (c) centi (d) deci

**Subject physics**  
**Class 11<sup>th</sup>**

## UNITS AND MEASUREMENT

1. What is the difference between 4.0 & 4.000?
2. Which of the distance measurements is most precise & why?  
(i) 500.0 m (ii) 0.0005 m (iii) 6.00 m
3. Find the number of significant figures in the following results:  
(i)  $2.924927 \times 10^8$  m/s (ii) 3.0120 s
4. The mass of a body is 275.32 g & its volume is  $36.61 \text{ cm}^3$ . Express its density upto appropriate significant figures.
5. If Energy, velocity & Time are the fundamental units, find the dimension of surface tension?
6. For the determination of 'g' using simple pendulum which of either L or T have larger effect on the value of 'g' thus obtained & why?
7. If a unit of force, velocity & energy are 100 dyne, 10 cm/s & 400 ergs. What will be the units of mass, length & time?
8. Force (F) & density (d) are related as :  $F = A / (B + vd)$ . Find the dimensions of A & B.
9. A physical quantity Q is given by  $Q = (A^2 \cdot B^{3/2}) / C^4 \cdot D^{1/2}$   
The percentage error in A,B,C & D are 1%,2%,4% & 2%. Find the percentage error in Q.
10. Assuming that the mass (m) of a stone that can be moved with flowing water depends only on the velocity v, the density d of water & g. Show that m varies with the sixth power of the velocity of flow.