

LEGAL STUDIES – XI

- Q1. How does Constitution of India guarantee the independence of Judiciary?
- Q2. Briefly describe about the civil structure and working of the courts in India?
- Q3. Discuss the role of police and the importance of FIR in criminal investigation?
- Q4. What is the purpose of special courts to aid judiciary?

ASSIGNMENT - CLASS XI
FINANCIAL MARKET MANAGEMENT

1. What is Simple interest? Give its formula and an example.
2. What is Compound interest? Give its formula and an example.
3. What do you mean by Time value of money? Explain with the help of an example.
4. Calculate the value of a deposit of Rs.2,000 made today, 3 years hence if the interest rate is 10%.
5. What is the present value of Rs.5,000 payable 3 years hence, if the interest rate is 10 % p.a.
6. What is the systematic way of analysing a company? Explain briefly all types of analysis.
7. What is an annual report? Which features of annual report should be read carefully while analysing a company?
8. What is a Balance sheet?
9. What is an Income statement?
10. What one should look in the Income Statement while analysing a company?

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

1. _____ is a positional average . (Mean / Median/ Mode)
2. The arithmetic mean of the following observation is 4, 8, 12, 16 is _____.
3. Cumulative frequency is needed while finding the _____ of the distribution. (Mode/ Median/ average/ normal)
4. _____ is having the highest frequency . (Mean / Median/ Mode)
5. The second quartile is known as _____. (Lower quartile/ Median/ Upper quartile)
6. 25th percentile is equal to _____. (1st quartile / 25th quartile/ 2nd Quartile)
7. Find the Quartiles of the following data
4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 23, 34.
8. Find the Quartiles of the following age of 8 students
23, 13, 37, 16, 26, 35, 26, 35

Physics

Assignment-2

Link- <https://youtu.be/5EWjIpc0S00>

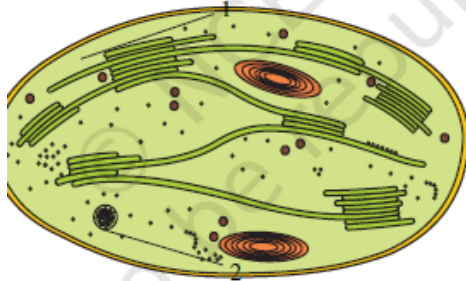
- Q1 Eight rain drops of radius 1 mm each falling down with terminal velocity of 5 cms-1 coalesce to form a bigger drop. Find the terminal velocity of the bigger drop.
- Q2 Find the terminal velocity of a steel ball 2 mm in diameter falling through glycerine. Relative density of steel = 8, relative density of glycerine = 1.3 and viscosity of glycerine = 8.3 poise.
- Q3 A gas bubble of diameter 2 cm rises steadily at the rate of 2.5 mm s-1 through a solution of density 2.25 g cm-3. Calculate the coefficient of viscosity of the liquid. Neglect the density of the gas.
- Q4 Water flows through a horizontal pipe whose internal diameter is 2.0 cm at a speed of 1.0 ms-1. What should be the diameter of the nozzle, if the water is to emerge at a speed of 4.0 ms-1?
- Q5 A pilot tube is mounted on an aeroplane wing to measure the speed of the plane. The tube contains alcohol and shows a level difference of 40 cm. what is the speed of the plane relative to air? (sp. Gr. Of alcohol = 0.8 and density of air = 1 kg m-3)
- Q6 A cylinder of height 20 m is completely filled with water. Find the velocity of efflux of water (in ms-1) through a small hole on the side wall of the cylinder near its bottom. Given $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

Class-xi – BIOLOGY

Assignment-Chp-Photosynthesis in higher plants

1. Examine the figure



- Is this structure present in animal cell or plant cell?
- Can these be passed on to the progeny? How?
- Name the metabolic processes taking place in the places marked (1) and (2).

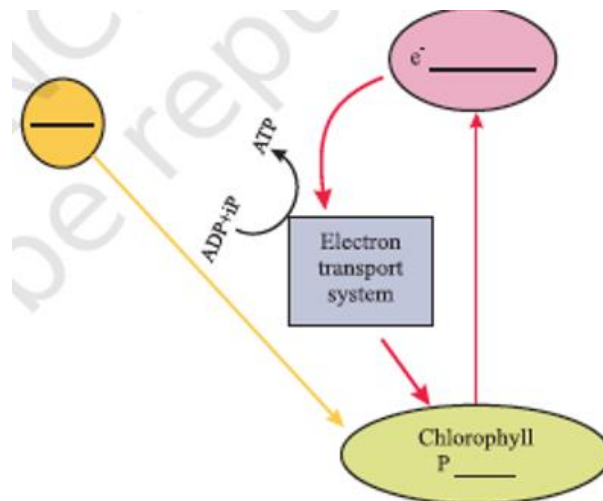


Based on the above equation, answer the following questions:

- Where does this reaction take place in plants?
 - What is the significance of this reaction?
3. Cyanobacteria and some other photosynthetic bacteria don't have chloroplasts. How do they conduct photosynthesis?

Find out how Melvin Calvin worked out the complete biosynthetic pathway for synthesis of sugar.

5. Complete the flow chart for cyclic photophosphorylation PS-I



In what kind of plants do you come across 'Kranz' anatomy? To which conditions are those plants better adapted? How are these plants better adapted than the plants which lack this anatomy?

6.

YOU TUBE LINK :- <https://www.khanacademy.org/science/biology/photosynthesis-in-plants/photorespiration--c3-c4-cam-plants/a/c3-c4-and-cam-plants-agriculture>

CHAPTER: MySQL

ASSIGNMENT SET – 1

Time: 30 min

M.M. – 20

Instructions:

- All Questions are compulsory
- Q1 to Q6 carry 1 mark
- Q7 to Q10 carry 2 marks
- Q11 carry 6 marks

Q1. Give two examples of DDL commands.

Q2. What is primary key?

Q3. Name the command which is used to view the structure of the table.

Q4. Records in MySQL are also known as _____.

Q5. Vertical columns in table are called _____(Record/Attribute)

Q6. Define table in MySQL.

Q7. What do you mean by constraint? Give two examples of constraint.

Q8. What do you mean by degree and cardinality of table? What is the degree and cardinality of the following table?

Bookid	Bname	Price(Rs)
A101	ABC	120
A102	ADF	200

Q9. Write one difference and one similarity between primary key and unique constraint.

Q10. Define the following terms:

- a. Candidate Key
- b. Alternate Key

Q11. Write SQL commands for (i) to (iv) and write the output of (v) and (vi).

Table : Bank

Bank_id	Cust_name	Bank_name	Amount	transaction
1	Amit	State Bank	20000	25
2	Sunil	Union Bank	25000	20
3	Nidhi	UCO Bank	18000	15
4	Ashish	Union Bank	10000	22
5	Suman	State Bank	18500	8

- i. Display details of those customers whose transactions are more than 20.
- ii. Display Customer Name and Amount of all the customers of State Bank.
- iii. Display the total number of customers of Union Bank.
- iv. Display details of customers whose name contains 'i'.
- v. Select sum(Amount) from Bank;
- vi. Select count(*) from Bank.

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

DEVELOPMENT

What do you understand by the term development? Would all sections of society benefit from such a definition of development?

ANSWER:

Development is a process that ensures good quality of life to all the people in terms of happiness, harmony and satisfaction of essential needs. It is related to improvement, progress and aspirations of people. This definition of development would benefit all the sections of society as it shows the basic need approach. It allows more people to make meaningful choices and the pre-condition for this is the fulfilment of basic needs like food, education, health and shelter.

The previous concepts of development that were based on only economic growth have **not** been beneficial for poor people and environment and have resulted in a wide gap between rich and poor and imbalanced ecology. Therefore, a definition that aims towards improving the quality of people's life would justify the essence of development

Question 2:

Discuss some of the social and ecological costs of the kind of development which has been pursued in most countries.

ANSWER:

Social costs of development

- A large number of people have been displaced from their homes and localities due to industrialisation.
- Displacement causes loss of livelihood and increased impoverishment along with destruction of local culture and community life.
- Displacement of rural agricultural communities has resulted in increased number of urban and rural poor and has brought them into the category of marginalised people.
- It is responsible for many struggles and social disorganisation.

Ecological costs of development

- The present model of development is dependent upon increasing use of energy and is a major cause for environmental degradation.
 - Consumption of fossil fuels to meet energy requirements is also a major cause of pollution as well as depletion of natural resources.
 - Global warming has increased due to emission of pollutant gases from industries.
 - Icebergs of polar regions are melting due to global warming. This would cause flooding and submergence of low lying areas like Bangladesh and Maldives.
 - Developmental projects have resulted in deforestation, which has created the problem of green house effect, scarcity of firewood, medicinal herbs and food, affecting poor people.
 - Rivers and ponds are dry up and level of ground water has decreased.
-

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Question 3:

What are some of the new claims for rights which the process of development has generated?

ANSWER:

The new claims for rights that have been generated by the process of development are as follows:

- The protection of people affected by development from the state and the society as a whole.
 - The right of people to be consulted about decisions that affect their lives.
 - The right to livelihood of people when their regular livelihood activities are threatened by developmental activities.
 - Rights of communities, particularly tribal and aboriginal, to the use of natural resources.
 - Rights of future generations to the resources that are common to the entire humanity.
-

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Question 4:

What would be the advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring that decisions regarding development are made to promote the common good?

ANSWER:

The advantages of democracy over other forms of government for ensuring common good as the aims of development are as follows:

- A democratic government ensures that the decisions regarding development are taken while keeping the common interest of people in concern and respecting the rights of all.
- Conflicts over resources and different versions of the good life are resolved through debate in a democracy and these **cannot** be imposed from the higher authorities.
- The developmental priorities, strategies and way of implementations are decided by higher level of political leaders and bureaucrats.
- Democratic structure also makes it possible to include the views of common people in the strategy and priorities of development to prevent discrimination and adverse effects.
- Democracy allows every citizen to have a stake and participate in deciding their future and nation's priorities.
- Other forms of governments like authoritarian, monarchical and dictatorship do **not** involve people in decision making process of development.

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Question 5:

In your view how successful have popular struggles been in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development? Discuss with examples.

ANSWER:

Popular struggles like the Narmada Bachao Andolan and the Chipko movement have played a major role in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development.

The Narmada Bachao Aandolan has stopped the government for the time being from raising the height of Sardar Sarovar dam on River Narmada. This project was harmful for the environment and social life of the people. A large forest was submerged during the construction and many people were displaced. The activists have also been trying to persuade the government to offer more meaningful rehabilitation packages to the displaced people.

The Chipko Movement against deforestation was successful in Utrakhand. The people hugged the trees and stopped the contractors from cutting them down. This was basically an environmental movement but the livelihood of the local people also depended on these forests. Thus, it created

awareness all over the country about the actions of the government and forced the state to become more responsive.

<https://youtu.be/ZwBy9kxuxB8>

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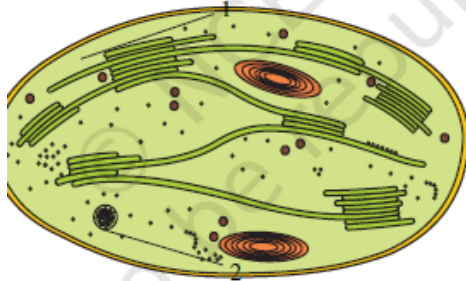
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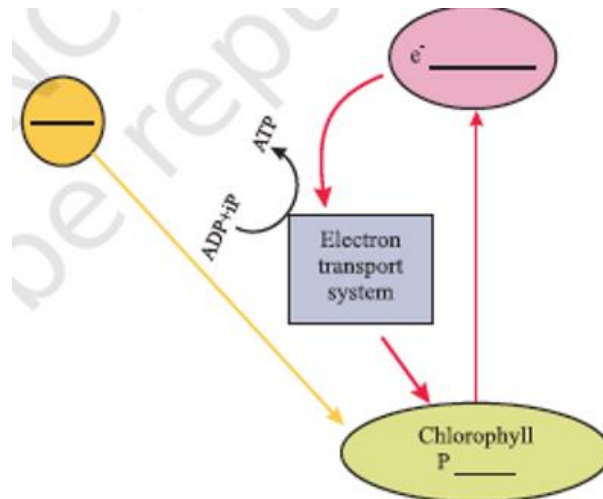


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EAST POINTS PUBLIC SCHOOL

VASUNDHARA ENCLAVE NEW DELHI 96

CLASS-11

SUBJECT: HISOTRY

CHAPTER :11

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Why did Britain sign the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902 ? What was the importance of this treaty for Japan ? (HOTS)

Question 2.

Who was the President of Chinese Revolutionary League ? What were its principles?

Answer:

Question 3.

What do you know about Shoguns?

Question 4.

What do you know about Comintern?

Question 5.

How long the Tukugawa rule lasted in Japan?

Question 6.

When was Olympic Games organised in Japan?

Question 7.

What is the meaning of Dim sum?

Question 8.

What do you know about commodore Matthew Perry?

Question 9.

What do you know about Meiji Restoration?

Question 10.

Write any two military reforms of Meiji era.

Question 11.

Which two famous commercial companies were set up in Japan during Meiji period?

Question 12.

When was First Opium War fought? With which treaty did it ends?

Question 13.

What do you know about Confucianism?

Question 14.

What do you know about Zaibastu?

Question 15.

What do you know about Miyake Setsurei?

Question 16.

Why did America want to colonise Japan? Give two reasons.

Question 17.

Write any two reforms initiated by America in China.

Question 18.

Who was Chiang Kai-shek? What did he tell about women?

Question 19.

Narrate any two changes that came in the daily life of the people of Meiji period.

Question 20.

What is meant by the slogan 'Fukoku Kyohei'?

Question 21.

What do you mean by "The Great Leap Forward Movement"?

Question 22.

How did Japan escape colonisation, according to Nishitam Keiji?

Question 23.

Write any two ways to depict how China was influenced by Japan.

Question 24.

When was Hong Kong returned to China by Britain?

Question 25.

Who is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China?

Question 26.

What do you know about Naito Konan?

Question 27.

Who spoke these words, "Freedom is more precious than order."

Question 28.

Mention the names of two Qing reformers. What sort of contribution did they make to strengthen the Chinese system?

Question 29.

The movement of May 4 is significant for China. Why?

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

When was Guomindang Party formed? What were its objectives?

Question 2.

Discuss the reasons for the failure of Mao's Great Leap Forward.

Question 3.

Did Deng raise Chinese people's expectations?

Question 4.

What do you understand by 'Open Door Policy'?

Question 5.

Discuss the essential features before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernise rapidly.

Question 6.

Write in brief about Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Question 7.

The daily life of Japanese was transformed with the development of Japan. How?

Question 8.

Did Japan's policy of rapid industrialisation lead to wars with its neighbours and destruction of the environment?

Question 9.

What do you know about Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles?

Question 10.

How did the Japanese cities become bigger? Discuss its significance.

Question 11.

Japan was considered rich. Why?

Question 12.

Mention a few features of the new constitution of Japan of 1889.

Question 13.

What do you understand by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?

Question 14.

The rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its defeat was considered to be a post-war 'miracle'. Why?

Question 15.

Today, as a developed country, Japan faces the challenge of using its political and technological capabilities to maintain its position as a leading world power. Elaborate this statement.

Question 16.

What were the achievements of People's Republic of China?

Question 17.

What was the importance of Chinese Revolution of 1911?

Question 18.

What was 'One Hundred Flowers Movement.'? Why did it fail ?

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Discuss the important part of Meiji reform of the economy.

Question 2.

Japan's transformation into a modern society can also be seen in the changes in everyday life. Comment.

Question 3.

When was CCP founded? What was Russian influence in its formation? Discuss the role of Mao Zedong in it?

Question 4.

How did Japan re-emerge as an economic power of world after the defeat in Second World War?

Question 5.

Discuss the achievements of Deng Xiaoping.

Question 6.

Discuss the features of the nationalist movement in China during the post-First World War.

Question 7.

Discuss the causes of the failure of nationalists against the communists.

Question 8.

Discuss the causes of the decline of the Shoguns.

Class 11 History Chapter 3 Passage Based Questions

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1.

Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901):

Born in an impoverished samurai family, he studied in Nagasaki and Osaka learning Dutch and Western sciences and, later, English. In 1860, he went as a translator for the first Japanese embassy to the USA. This provided material for a book on the West, written not in the classical but in the spoken style that became extremely popular. He established a school that is today the Keio University. He was one of the core members of the Meirokusha, a society to promote Western learning.

In *The Encouragement to Learning* (*Gakumon no susume*, 1872-76) he was very critical of Japanese knowledge: 'All that Japan has to be proud of is its scenery'. He advocated not just modern factories and institutions but the cultural essence of the West—the spirit of civilisation. With this spirit it would be possible to build a new citizen. His principle was: 'Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men below men.'

Questions:

(i) What do you know about Fukuzawa Yukichi?

(ii) What did he advocate?

(iii) Mention the name of the book in which he was critical of Japanese knowledge.

Passage 2.

Tale of the Genji:

A fictionalised diary of the Heian court written by Murasaki Shikibu, the *Tale of the Genji* became the

central work of fiction in Japanese literature. That period saw the emergence of many women writers, like Murasaki, who wrote in the Japanese script, while men wrote in the Chinese script, used for education and government. The novel depicts the romantic life of Prince Genji and is a striking picture of the aristocratic atmosphere of the Heian court. It shows the independence that women had in choosing their husbands and living their lives.

Questions:

- (i) What were the different scripts used by various writers?
- (ii) What depicts the freedom of women?
- (iii) Who wrote a fictionalised diary of the Heian court?

Passage 3.

The Examination System:

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (sheng-yuan) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

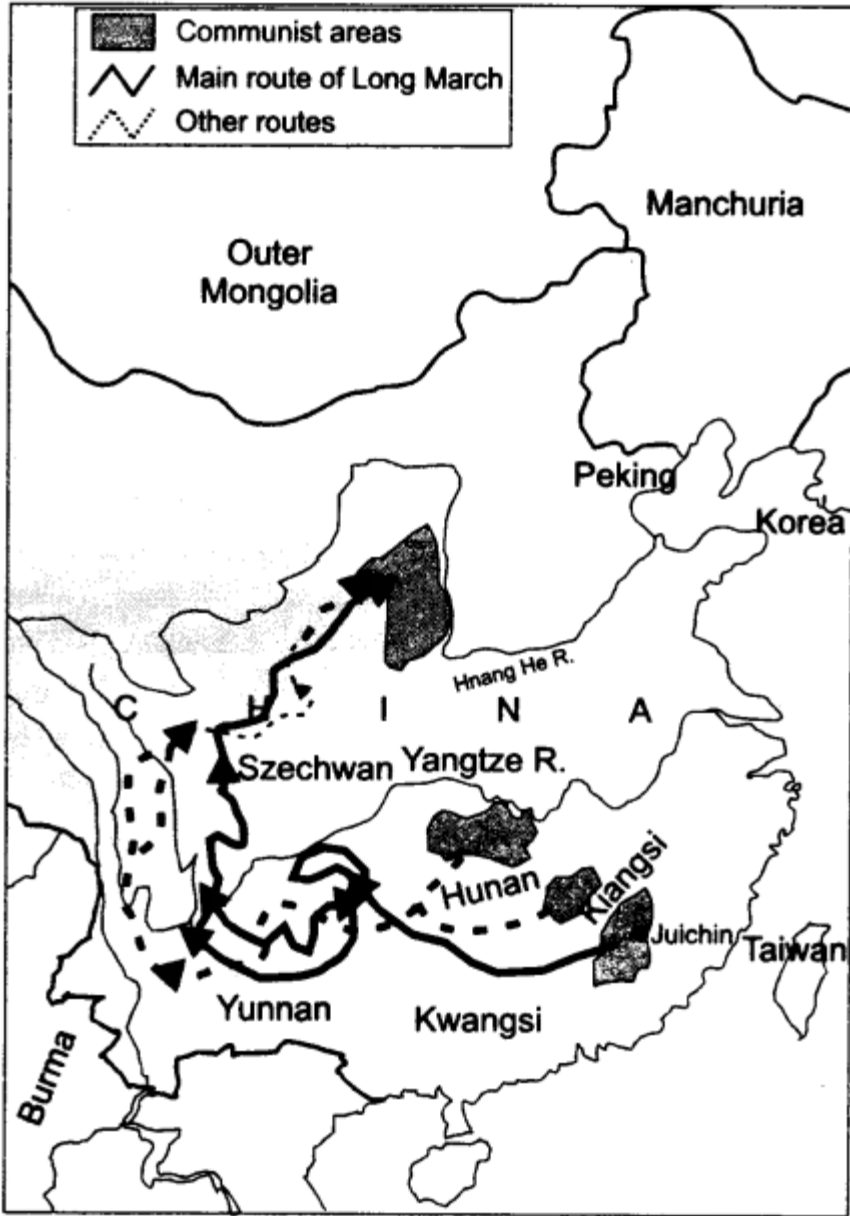
Questions:

1. Write any two key features of Chinese examination system.
2. Why was this examination system abolished? Give two reasons.
3. How many civil and military provincial degree holders were in the whole country before 1850?

Class 11 History Chapter 3 Map Skills

Question 1.

On the map of China, mark and locate the main route of Long March.



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CBSE TEST PAPER-04

CLASS - XI CHEMISTRY (States of Matter: Gases and Liquids)

Topic: - Behaviour of Real Gases

1. Write Van der waal's equation for n moles of a gas. [1]
 2. Out of NH_3 and N_2 , which will have (i) larger value of 'a' and (ii) larger value of 'b'? [1]
 3. What property of molecules of real gases is indicated by van der waal's constant 'a'? [1]
 4. Under what conditions do real gases tend to show ideal gas behaviour? [1]
 5. How are Van der waal's constants 'a' and 'b' related to the tendency to liquefy? [1]
 6. Mention the two assumptions of kinetic theory of gases that do not hold good. [2]
 7. When does a gas show ideal behaviour in terms of volume? [1]
 8. Define Boyle point. [1]
 9. Calculate the pressure exerted by one mole of CO_2 at 273 K if the Van der waal's constant $a = 3.592 \text{ dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Assume that the volume occupied by CO_2 molecules is negligible. [2]
 10. What is the value of compressibility factor Z, of a gas when [1]
 - (i) pressure is low,
 - (ii) pressure is high,
 - (iii) at intermediate pressure.
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East Point School

ASSIGNMENT - Class: - XI

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

1. What do you mean by a bill of exchange? What are the parties to a bill of exchange?
2. What do you mean by a promissory note? What are the parties to a promissory note?
3. Differentiate between a bill of exchange and a promissory note.
4. What is meant by discounting of a bill of exchange?
5. Explain in brief the meaning of the following terms:
 - (a) Date of maturity
 - (b) Days of grace
 - (c) Endorsement of the bill
 - (d) Dishonour of a bill
 - (e) Renewal of a bill
 - (f) Retiring of a bill of exchange
6. Calculate the due dates of the bills in the following cases:

Date of bills	Period
(a) 29 th May, 2017	4 months
(b) 31 st March, 2017	1 month
(c) 21 st July, 2017	60 days
(d) 14 th May, 2017	90 days
(e) 31 st January 2016	1 month

Emergency Holiday 22nd September
7. On Feb 6, 2017, A sold goods for Rs. 1,00,000 to B. B paid 40% immediately on which A allowed a cash discount of Rs. 500. For the balance A drew a bill on B payable after 30 days. Due date of bill was a public holiday and the bill was met. Journalise the above transactions in the books of A and B.
8. Vishal sold goods for Rs. 7,000 to Manju on Jan5, 2017 and drew upon her a bill payable after 2 months. Manju accepted the bill and handed over the same to Vishal after acceptance. Vishal immediately discounted the bill with his bank @ 12% p.a. On the due date, Manju met her acceptance. Journalise in the books of both the parties.
9. B owed Rs. 1500 to A. On 15th January, 2017, he accepted a bill for Rs. 5,000 for two months drawn by A in full settlement of his debt. On 18th January, 2017, A endorsed the bill to his creditor C. The bill was duly met on the date of maturity. Pass journal entries in the books of all parties.

Class XI

Assignment on Derivatives

1 Find the derivatives of the following function with first principle

a) $\sin^2 x$ b) $\tan x$ c) $1/x$ d) $\operatorname{cosec} x$

e) x^2 f) $\sin 2x$

2. Find the derivatives of the following function

a) $x^2 \cdot \sin^2 x$

b) $(x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x)$

c) $(\sin x + \cos x)^2$

d) $x^3 / \sin^n x$

e) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$

f) $\sec^3 x$

g) $2 \sin x \log x$

h) $x^3 + \sin x + \tan x$

Cl 11 Geography

Topic....Natural vegetation

1. Explain the term 'natural vegetation '.
2. Label and locate different types of vegetation on physical map of India.
3. Distinguish between moist deciduous and dry deciduous.
4. Mention any 5 characteristics of tropical evergreen forest.
5. On the political map of India label and locate with symbol
 - a. Nanda devi
 - b. Nilgiri
 - c. Sunderban
 - d. Manas

PSYCHOLOGY

DURATION: 3HRS

(OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: 1 MARK)

- 1) Artist mostly use----- to create and impression of depth on a flat surface.
- 2) The most primitive form of organisation that segregates based on what objects stand out and it's background-----
- 3) This is quite an interesting phenomenon related to Visual sensation, the effect of a visual stimulus persists for some time even after the removal of that stimulus from the visual field-----
- 4) What is Psycho-physics?

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 4 MARKS)

- 5) What is Attention? Why is attention known to have a focus and a fringe?
- 6) List down the symptoms of ADHD.
- 7) What do you mean by Perceptual span?
- 8) How is the theory of Multimode different from Filter attenuation?
- 9) What is perception? What processes in the brain lead to perception? Draw diagram and give example.
- 10) "According to the Gestalt psychologist we perceive everything in an organized form". Justify your answer.
- 11) What are the characteristics that separate figure from the ground?

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 6 MARKS)

- 12) "In perceiving depth, one depends upon 2 main sources of information."
- 13) Explain these 2 main sources in detail with the help of examples.
- 14) "Sometimes one tends to fail to interpret the sensory information correctly". Why does this happen and explain the concept in detail.
- 15) Differentiate between the size and shape constancy. Give examples in support to your answer.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/HYTbOfcyWTs>

WEEKLY ASSIGNMENT

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Q.1. Which one of the following is not a component of wellness.

- (a) Mental well being
- (b) Maximum strength
- (c) Moral well being
- (d) Emotional well being

Q.2. Who was the first president of Indian Olympic association IOA?

- (a) Sir Dorabji Tata
- (b) Jwahan Lal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Mahatama Gandhi

Q.3. The 2020 Olympic aril be held in—

- (a) Los Angelo
- (b) India
- (c) Mexico
- (d) Tokyo

Q.4. The Ancient Olympic games user organised in he honour of—

- (a) Heracules
- (b) Theondosis
- (c) Posedon
- (d) Zues

Or

Who is known as the father of modern Olympic games

- (a) Prof Jigarokino
- (b) Sir Dorabji Tata
- (c) Jacu Rogges
- (d) Perrie DCoubertin

Q.5. How many rings are their in Olympic flag—

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Five
- (d) Four

Q.6. Which of the following is coordinatine obility—

- (a) Sports announcer
- (b) Spots photo grapher
- (c) Umpires
- (d) Sports Journalist

Q.7. Special Olympic Bharat started in—

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1995
- (d) 2005

Q.8. Deaf Olympic started in—

- (a) 1960
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Or

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BMI of a person is 32, he is...

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

1. _____ is a positional average . (Mean / Median/ Mode)
2. The arithmetic mean of the following observation is 4, 8, 12, 16 is _____.
3. Cumulative frequency is needed while finding the _____ of the distribution. (Mode/ Median/ average/ normal)
4. _____ is having the highest frequency . (Mean / Median/ Mode)
5. The second quartile is known as _____. (Lower quartile/ Median/ Upper quartile)
6. 25th percentile is equal to _____. (1st quartile / 25th quartile/ 2nd Quartile)
7. Find the Quartiles of the following data
4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 23, 34.
8. Find the Quartiles of the following age of 8 students
23, 13, 37, 16, 26, 35, 26, 35

Physics

Assignment-2

Link- <https://youtu.be/5EWjIpc0S00>

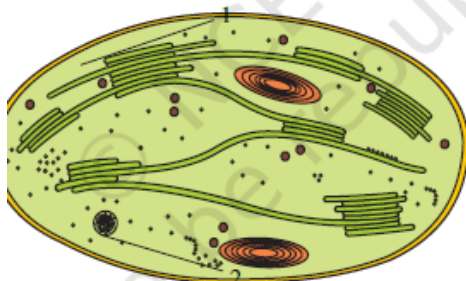
- Q1 Eight rain drops of radius 1 mm each falling down with terminal velocity of 5 cms-1 coalesce to form a bigger drop. Find the terminal velocity of the bigger drop.
- Q2 Find the terminal velocity of a steel ball 2 mm in diameter falling through glycerine. Relative density of steel = 8, relative density of glycerine = 1.3 and viscosity of glycerine = 8.3 poise.
- Q3 A gas bubble of diameter 2 cm rises steadily at the rate of 2.5 mm s-1 through a solution of density 2.25 g cm-3. Calculate the coefficient of viscosity of the liquid. Neglect the density of the gas.
- Q4 Water flows through a horizontal pipe whose internal diameter is 2.0 cm at a speed of 1.0 ms-1. What should be the diameter of the nozzle, if the water is to emerge at a speed of 4.0 ms-1?
- Q5 A pilot tube is mounted on an aeroplane wing to measure the speed of the plane. The tube contains alcohol and shows a level difference of 40 cm. what is the speed of the plane relative to air? (sp. Gr. Of alcohol = 0.8 and density of air = 1 kg m-3)
- Q6 A cylinder of height 20 m is completely filled with water. Find the velocity of efflux of water (in ms-1) through a small hole on the side wall of the cylinder near its bottom. Given $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$.

EAST POINT SCHOOL

Class-xi – BIOLOGY

Assignment-Chp-Photosynthesis in higher plants

1. Examine the figure



- Is this structure present in animal cell or plant cell?
- Can these be passed on to the progeny? How?
- Name the metabolic processes taking place in the places marked (1) and (2).

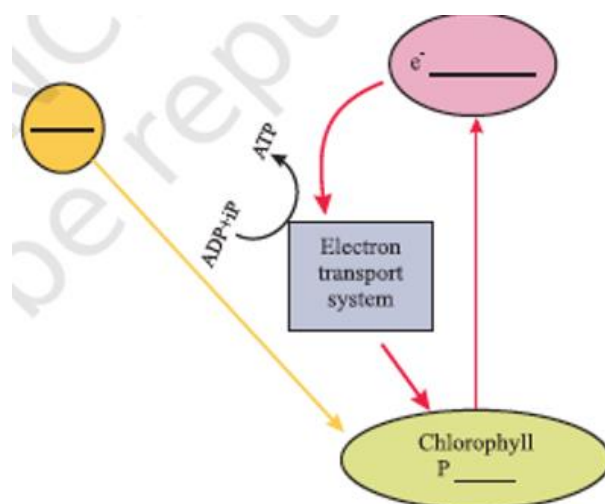


Based on the above equation, answer the following questions:

- Where does this reaction take place in plants?
 - What is the significance of this reaction?
3. Cyanobacteria and some other photosynthetic bacteria don't have chloroplasts. How do they conduct photosynthesis?

Find out how Melvin Calvin worked out the complete biosynthetic pathway for synthesis of sugar.

5. Complete the flow chart for cyclic photophosphorylation PS-I



In what kind of plants do you come across 'Kranz' anatomy? To which conditions are those plants better adapted? How are these plants better adapted than the plants which lack this anatomy?

6.

YOU TUBE LINK :- <https://www.khanacademy.org/science/biology/photosynthesis-in-plants/photorespiration--c3-c4-cam-plants/a/c3-c4-and-cam-plants-agriculture>



EAST POINTS PUBLIC SCHOOL

VASUNDHARA ENCLAVE NEW DELHI 96

CLASS-11

SUBJECT: HISOTRY

CHAPTER :11

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Why did Britain sign the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1902 ? What was the importance of this treaty for Japan ? (HOTS)

Question 2.

Who was the President of Chinese Revolutionary League ? What were its principles?

Answer:

Question 3.

What do you know about Shoguns?

Question 4.

What do you know about Comintern?

Question 5.

How long the Tukugawa rule lasted in Japan?

Question 6.

When was Olympic Games organised in Japan?

Question 7.

What is the meaning of Dim sum?

Question 8.

What do you know about commodore Matthew Perry?

Question 9.

What do you know about Meiji Restoration?

Question 10.

Write any two military reforms of Meiji era.

Question 11.

Which two famous commercial companies were set up in Japan during Meiji period?

Question 12.

When was First Opium War fought? With which treaty did it ends?

Question 13.

What do you know about Confucianism?

Question 14.

What do you know about Zaibastu?

Question 15.

What do you know about Miyake Setsurei?

Question 16.

Why did America want to colonise Japan? Give two reasons.

Question 17.

Write any two reforms initiated by America in China.

Question 18.

Who was Chiang Kai-shek? What did he tell about women?

Question 19.

Narrate any two changes that came in the daily life of the people of Meiji period.

Question 20.

What is meant by the slogan 'Fukoku Kyohei'?

Question 21.

What do you mean by "The Great Leap Forward Movement"?

Question 22.

How did Japan escape colonisation, according to Nishitam Keiji?

Question 23.

Write any two ways to depict how China was influenced by Japan.

Question 24.

When was Hong Kong returned to China by Britain?

Question 25.

Who is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China?

Question 26.

What do you know about Naito Konan?

Question 27.

Who spoke these words, "Freedom is more precious than order."

Question 28.

Mention the names of two Qing reformers. What sort of contribution did they make to strengthen the Chinese system?

Question 29.

The movement of May 4 is significant for China. Why?

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

When was Guomindang Party formed? What were its objectives?

Question 2.

Discuss the reasons for the failure of Mao's Great Leap Forward.

Question 3.

Did Deng raise Chinese people's expectations?

Question 4.

What do you understand by 'Open Door Policy'?

Question 5.

Discuss the essential features before the Meiji restoration that made it possible for Japan to modernise rapidly.

Question 6.

Write in brief about Tiananmen Square Massacre.

Question 7.

The daily life of Japanese was transformed with the development of Japan. How?

Question 8.

Did Japan's policy of rapid industrialisation lead to wars with its neighbours and destruction of the environment?

Question 9.

What do you know about Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles?

Question 10.

How did the Japanese cities become bigger? Discuss its significance.

Question 11.

Japan was considered rich. Why?

Question 12.

Mention a few features of the new constitution of Japan of 1889.

Question 13.

What do you understand by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?

Question 14.

The rebuilding of the Japanese economy after its defeat was considered to be a post-war 'miracle'. Why?

Question 15.

Today, as a developed country, Japan faces the challenge of using its political and technological capabilities to maintain its position as a leading world power. Elaborate this statement.

Question 16.

What were the achievements of People's Republic of China?

Question 17.

What was the importance of Chinese Revolution of 1911?

Question 18.

What was 'One Hundred Flowers Movement.'? Why did it fail ?

Long Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

Discuss the important part of Meiji reform of the economy.

Question 2.

Japan's transformation into a modern society can also be seen in the changes in everyday life. Comment.

Question 3.

When was CCP founded? What was Russian influence in its formation? Discuss the role of Mao Zedong in it?

Question 4.

How did Japan re-emerge as an economic power of world after the defeat in Second World War?

Question 5.

Discuss the achievements of Deng Xiaoping.

Question 6.

Discuss the features of the nationalist movement in China during the post-First World War.

Question 7.

Discuss the causes of the failure of nationalists against the communists.

Question 8.

Discuss the causes of the decline of the Shoguns.

Class 11 History Chapter 3 Passage Based Questions

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1.

Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901):

Born in an impoverished samurai family, he studied in Nagasaki and Osaka learning Dutch and Western sciences and, later, English. In 1860, he went as a translator for the first Japanese embassy to the USA. This provided material for a book on the West, written not in the classical but in the spoken style that became extremely popular. He established a school that is today the Keio University. He was one of the core members of the Meirokusha, a society to promote Western learning.

In *The Encouragement to Learning* (*Gakumon no susume*, 1872-76) he was very critical of Japanese knowledge: 'All that Japan has to be proud of is its scenery'. He advocated not just modern factories and institutions but the cultural essence of the West—the spirit of civilisation. With this spirit it would be possible to build a new citizen. His principle was: 'Heaven did not create men above men, nor set men below men.'

Questions:

(i) What do you know about Fukuzawa Yukichi?

(ii) What did he advocate?

(iii) Mention the name of the book in which he was critical of Japanese knowledge.

Passage 2.

Tale of the Genji:

A fictionalised diary of the Heian court written by Murasaki Shikibu, the *Tale of the Genji* became the

central work of fiction in Japanese literature. That period saw the emergence of many women writers, like Murasaki, who wrote in the Japanese script, while men wrote in the Chinese script, used for education and government. The novel depicts the romantic life of Prince Genji and is a striking picture of the aristocratic atmosphere of the Heian court. It shows the independence that women had in choosing their husbands and living their lives.

Questions:

- (i) What were the different scripts used by various writers?
- (ii) What depicts the freedom of women?
- (iii) Who wrote a fictionalised diary of the Heian court?

Passage 3.

The Examination System:

Entry to the elite ruling class (about 1.1 million till 1850) had been largely through an examination. This required writing an eight-legged essay [pa-ku wen] in classical Chinese in a prescribed form. The examination was held twice every three years, at different levels and of those allowed to sit only 1-2 per cent passed the first level, usually by the age of 24, to become what was called 'beautiful talent'. At any given time before 1850 there were about 526,869 civil and 212,330 military provincial (sheng-yuan) degree holders in the whole country. Since there were only 27,000 official positions, many lower-level degree holders did not have jobs. The examination acted as a barrier to the development of science and technology as it demanded only literary skills. In 1905, it was abolished as it was based on skills in classical Chinese learning that had, it was felt, no relevance for the modern world.

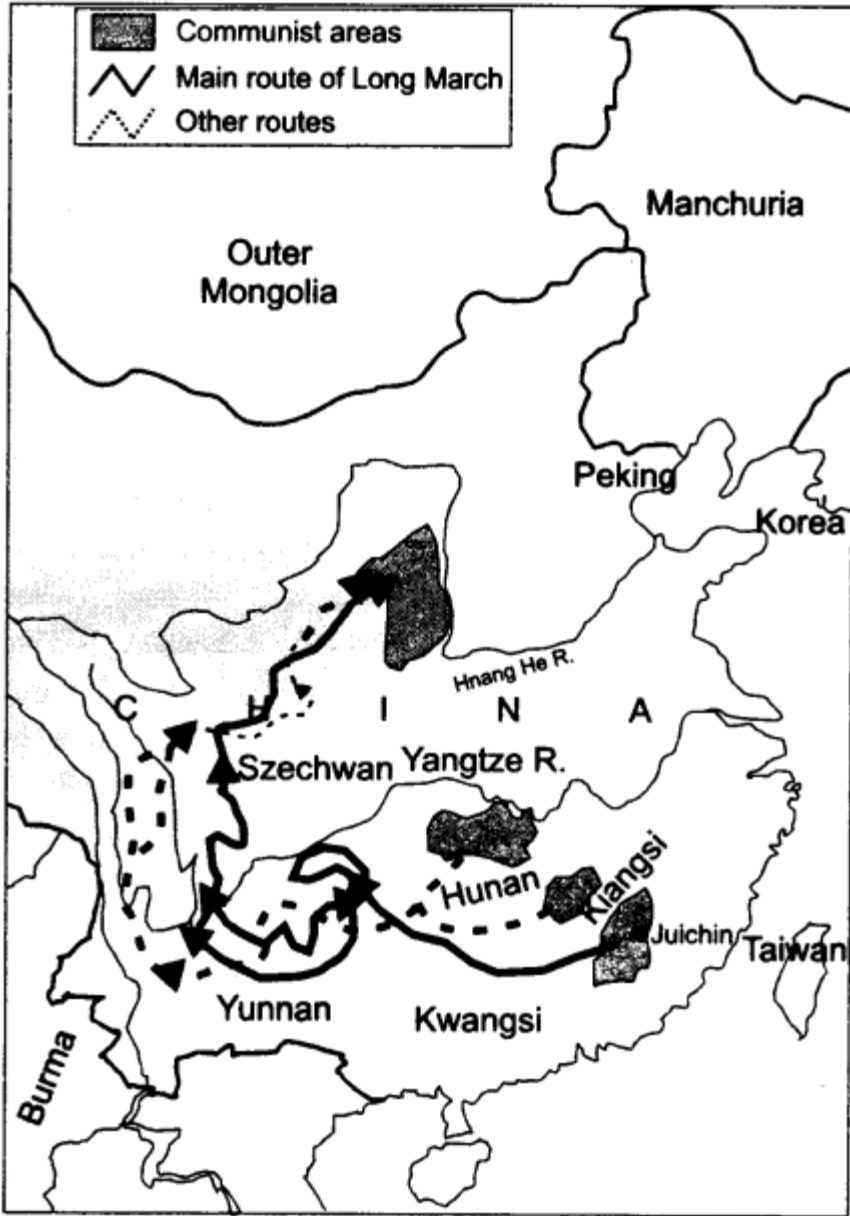
Questions:

1. Write any two key features of Chinese examination system.
2. Why was this examination system abolished? Give two reasons.
3. How many civil and military provincial degree holders were in the whole country before 1850?

Class 11 History Chapter 3 Map Skills

Question 1.

On the map of China, mark and locate the main route of Long March.



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CBSE TEST PAPER-04

CLASS - XI CHEMISTRY (States of Matter: Gases and Liquids)

Topic: - Behaviour of Real Gases

1. Write Van der waal's equation for n moles of a gas. [1]
 2. Out of NH_3 and N_2 , which will have (i) larger value of 'a' and (ii) larger value of 'b'? [1]
 3. What property of molecules of real gases is indicated by van der waal's constant 'a'? [1]
 4. Under what conditions do real gases tend to show ideal gas behaviour? [1]
 5. How are Van der waal's constants 'a' and 'b' related to the tendency to liquefy? [1]
 6. Mention the two assumptions of kinetic theory of gases that do not hold good. [2]
 7. When does a gas show ideal behaviour in terms of volume? [1]
 8. Define Boyle point. [1]
 9. Calculate the pressure exerted by one mole of CO_2 at 273 K if the Van der waal's constant $a = 3.592 \text{ dm}^6 \text{ mol}^{-1}$. Assume that the volume occupied by CO_2 molecules is negligible. [2]
 10. What is the value of compressibility factor Z, of a gas when [1]
 - (i) pressure is low,
 - (ii) pressure is high,
 - (iii) at intermediate pressure.
-

East Point School

ASSIGNMENT - Class: - XI

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

1. What do you mean by a bill of exchange? What are the parties to a bill of exchange?
2. What do you mean by a promissory note? What are the parties to a promissory note?
3. Differentiate between a bill of exchange and a promissory note.
4. What is meant by discounting of a bill of exchange?
5. Explain in brief the meaning of the following terms:
 - (a) Date of maturity
 - (b) Days of grace
 - (c) Endorsement of the bill
 - (d) Dishonour of a bill
 - (e) Renewal of a bill
 - (f) Retiring of a bill of exchange
6. Calculate the due dates of the bills in the following cases:

Date of bills	Period
(a) 29 th May, 2017	4 months
(b) 31 st March, 2017	1 month
(c) 21 st July, 2017	60 days
(d) 14 th May, 2017	90 days
(e) 31 st January 2016	1 month

Emergency Holiday 22nd September
7. On Feb 6, 2017, A sold goods for Rs. 1,00,000 to B. B paid 40% immediately on which A allowed a cash discount of Rs. 500. For the balance A drew a bill on B payable after 30 days. Due date of bill was a public holiday and the bill was met. Journalise the above transactions in the books of A and B.
8. Vishal sold goods for Rs. 7,000 to Manju on Jan5, 2017 and drew upon her a bill payable after 2 months. Manju accepted the bill and handed over the same to Vishal after acceptance. Vishal immediately discounted the bill with his bank @ 12% p.a. On the due date, Manju met her acceptance. Journalise in the books of both the parties.
9. B owed Rs. 1500 to A. On 15th January, 2017, he accepted a bill for Rs. 5,000 for two months drawn by A in full settlement of his debt. On 18th January, 2017, A endorsed the bill to his creditor C. The bill was duly met on the date of maturity. Pass journal entries in the books of all parties.

Class XI

Assignment on Derivatives

1 Find the derivatives of the following function with first principle

a) $\sin^2 x$ b) $\tan x$ c) $1/x$ d) $\operatorname{cosec} x$

e) x^2 f) $\sin 2x$

2. Find the derivatives of the following function

a) $x^2 \cdot \sin^2 x$

b) $(x + \cos x)(1 - \sin x)$

c) $(\sin x + \cos x)^2$

d) $x^3 / \sin^n x$

e) $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$

f) $\sec^3 x$

g) $2 \sin x \log x$

h) $x^3 + \sin x + \tan x$

Cl 11 Geography

Topic....Natural vegetation

1. Explain the term 'natural vegetation'.
2. Label and locate different types of vegetation on physical map of India.
3. Distinguish between moist deciduous and dry deciduous.
4. Mention any 5 characteristics of tropical evergreen forest.
5. On the political map of India label and locate with symbol
 - a. Nanda devi
 - b. Nilgiri
 - c. Sunderban
 - d. Manas

PSYCHOLOGY

DURATION: 3HRS

(OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: 1 MARK)

- 1) Artist mostly use----- to create and impression of depth on a flat surface.
- 2) The most primitive form of organisation that segregates based on what objects stand out and it's background-----
- 3) This is quite an interesting phenomenon related to Visual sensation, the effect of a visual stimulus persists for some time even after the removal of that stimulus from the visual field-----
- 4) What is Psycho-physics?

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 4 MARKS)

- 5) What is Attention? Why is attention known to have a focus and a fringe?
- 6) List down the symptoms of ADHD.
- 7) What do you mean by Perceptual span?
- 8) How is the theory of Multimode different from Filter attenuation?
- 9) What is perception? What processes in the brain lead to perception? Draw diagram and give example.
- 10) "According to the Gestalt psychologist we perceive everything in an organized form". Justify your answer.
- 11) What are the characteristics that separate figure from the ground?

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 6 MARKS)

- 12) "In perceiving depth, one depends upon 2 main sources of information."
- 13) Explain these 2 main sources in detail with the help of examples.
- 14) "Sometimes one tends to fail to interpret the sensory information correctly". Why does this happen and explain the concept in detail.
- 15) Differentiate between the size and shape constancy. Give examples in support to your answer.

VIDEO LINK: <https://youtu.be/HYTbOfcyWTs>

WEEKLY ASSIGNMENT

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Q.1. Which one of the following is not a component of wellness.

- (a) Mental well being
- (b) Maximum strength
- (c) Moral well being
- (d) Emotional well being

Q.2. Who was the first president of Indian Olympic association IOA?

- (a) Sir Dorabji Tata
- (b) Jwahan Lal Nehru
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Mahatama Gandhi

Q.3. The 2020 Olympic aril be held in—

- (a) Los Angelo
- (b) India
- (c) Mexico
- (d) Tokyo

Q.4. The Ancient Olympic games user organised in he honour of—

- (a) Heracules
- (b) Theondosis
- (c) Posedon
- (d) Zues

Or

Who is known as the father of modern Olympic games

- (a) Prof Jigarokino
- (b) Sir Dorabji Tata
- (c) Jacu Rogges
- (d) Perrie DCoubertin

Q.5. How many rings are their in Olympic flag—

- (a) Three
- (b) Two
- (c) Five
- (d) Four

Q.6. Which of the following is coordinatine obility—

- (a) Sports announcer
- (b) Spots photo grapher
- (c) Umpires
- (d) Sports Journalist

Q.7. Special Olympic Bharat started in—

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1995
- (d) 2005

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