

ASSIGNMENT
BUSINESS STUDIES (054) CLASS- XI
CHAPTER-2 FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

Q1. Is registration of partnership firm compulsory? What are the consequences of non-registration?

Q2. What are the steps required for raising funds from public?

Q3. Differentiate between:

- Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
- Private and Public Company

Q4. What do you mean by incorporation of a company? What are the steps involved in incorporation of a company?

Q5. Explain different types of partners.

लघूत्तरात्मक प्रश्न

प्रश्न: 1.

भारत का पहला समाचार वाचक किसे माना जाता है?

उत्तर:

देवर्षि नारद।

प्रश्न: 2.

भारत में जनसंचार का इतिहास किस काल में मिल सकता है?

उत्तर:

पौराणिक काल।

प्रश्न: 3.

प्राचीन काल में संदेश किस तरह दिए जाते थे?

उत्तर:

शिलालेखों पर लेख अंकित करके।

प्रश्न: 4.

भारतीय संचार के लोक माध्यम बताइए।

उत्तर:

भीमबेटका के गुफाचित्र, कठपुतली, लोकनाटक आदि।

प्रश्न: 5.

लोकनाटकों के प्रकार बताइए।

उत्तर:

कथावाचन, बाउल, सांग, रागनी, तमाशा, लावनी, नौटंकी, जात्रा, गंगा-गौरी, यक्षगान।

प्रश्न: 6.

जनसंचार के आधुनिक माध्यम कौन-कौन-से हैं?

उत्तर:

रेडियो, टी.वी., समाचार पत्र, सिनेमा, इंटरनेट आदि।

प्रश्न: 7.

जनसंचार में प्रिंट मीडिया का क्या महत्त्व है?

उत्तर:

जनसंचार की सबसे मज़बूत कड़ी प्रिंट मीडिया है। यह माध्यम वाणी को शब्दों के रूप में रिकार्ड करता है और शब्द स्थाई होते हैं।

प्रश्न: 8.

पत्रकारिता के पहलुओं के बारे में बताइए।

उत्तर:

पत्रकारिता के तीन पहलू हैं-पहला-समाचारों को संकलित करना, दूसरा उन्हें संपादित कर छपने लायक बनाना तथा तीसरा उसे पत्र या पात्रिका के रूप में छापकर पाठक तक पहुँचाना।

प्रश्न: 9.

भारत में पहला अखबार कौन-सा था?

उत्तर:

बंगाल गजट (1780)।

प्रश्न: 10.

हिंदी का पहला साप्ताहिक पत्र कौन-सा था?

उत्तर:

पं. जुगल किशोर शुक्ल द्वारा संपादित उदंत

English Revision Assignment

Class XI

Portrait of a Lady

MCQs

1. What did the author eat for breakfast?

- A. thick and stale chapatis with a little butter and sugar spread in it
- B. thick bread with butter
- C. upma
- D. rice and curd

2. What was the turning point of the friendship between grandmother and author?

- A. When he became an adult
- B. When his parents called both of them to the city
- C. When he left his grandmother to live in the city with his parents
- D. When they stopped talking to each other.

3. What made the grandmother unhappy about the author's new English School?

- A. The fact that she could no longer help him with the lessons
- B. Because they were in city
- C. Because she didn't understand English
- D. Because she didn't understand English and could no longer help him with the lessons

4. Why didn't the grandmother like music?

- A. It was the monopoly of harlots and beggars and not meant for gentlefolk
- B. She liked only religious prayers
- C. She liked the traditional folk music
- D. She thought it would distract him from studies.

5. How did the grandmother spend her afternoon everyday?

- A. by feeding hundreds of sparrows
- B. by taking a nap
- C. by talking to author's mother
- D. by going to temple

6. What happened when the author moved abroad to study for five years?

- A. grandmother bid goodbye by silently kissing his forehead
- B. No one came to see him
- C. Grandmother moved back to village
- D. Parents moved with him

7. What change came in the grandmother's evening schedule?

- A. She collected the women of the neighbourhood
- B. She would go for a walk
- C. She would sleep early
- D. She would talk to his parents

8. How did the grandmother react to her illness?

- A. She said her end was near
- B. She ignored her health
- C. She took care of her
- D. She was admitted to the hospital

9. What did the grandmother do in her final hours?

- A. Talked to everyone in the house
- B. worried about everyone

- C. Silently praying and telling her beads
- D. Went to temple

10. How did the sparrows express their sorrow at the death of their grandmother?

- A. They didn't come that day
- B. they came and sat silently in the verandah
- C. They ate the bread crumbs
- D. they chirruped a lot



EAST POINTS PUBLIC SCHOOL

VASUNDHARA ENCLAVE NEW DELHI 96

CLASS-11

SUBJECT: HISOTRY

CHAPTER 9

Industrial Revolution class 11 Notes History

Meaning & Background

- The term 'Industrial Revolution' was used by European scholars – George Michelet in France and Friedrich Engles in Germany.
- It refers to the great change in the field of industries when the production of goods by hand in the houses were replaced with the help of machines in factories.
- The transformation of industry and the economy in Britain between the 1780s and the 1850s is called the 'first industrial revolution'.
- It was used for the first time in English by the philosopher and economist Arnold Toynbee (1852-83), to describe the changes that occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820. These dates coincided with those of the reign of George III.
- It revolutionised the techniques and organisation of production in the later half of the eighteenth century.

CAUSES

(i) Economic – There was remarkable economic growth from the 1780s to 1820 in the cotton and iron industries, in coal mining, in the building of roads and canals and in foreign trade.

(ii) Political – The series of incidents occurred in British industrial development between 1760 and 1820. These dates coincided with those of the reign of George III.

**** Why Britain?:**

It had been politically stable since the seventeenth century, with England, Wales and Scotland unified under a monarchy. This meant that the kingdom had common laws, a single currency and a market that

was not fragmented by local authorities. Besides, England had great domestic and international market under its control which helped in the growth of Industrial Revolution.

- Towns – From the eighteenth century, many towns in Europe were growing in area and in population. Population of most of the European cities doubled between 1750 and 1800. The largest of them was London, which served as the hub of the country's markets, with the next largest ones located close to it. London had also acquired a global significance.
- Finance – The Bank of England was founded in 1694.
- Coal & Iron – Coal and Iron ore were important raw materials. Abraham Darby invented the blast furnace in 1709. World's first iron bridge was built during this period
- Agricultural Revolution – In the eighteenth century, England had been through a major economic change, later described as the 'agricultural revolution'. This was the process by which bigger landlords had bought up small farms near their own properties and enclosed the village common lands. The agricultural revolution laid down the foundation of the Industrial Revolution.

(iii) Geographical –

- In the seventeenth century, Wales and Scotland were unified. London was the largest city as well as a city of global trade. England had a number of colonies in Asia, Africa and Europe. These helped in obtaining the raw material for industries.
- By the eighteenth century, the centre of global trade had shifted from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and France to the Atlantic ports of Holland and Britain.

CONSEQUENCES

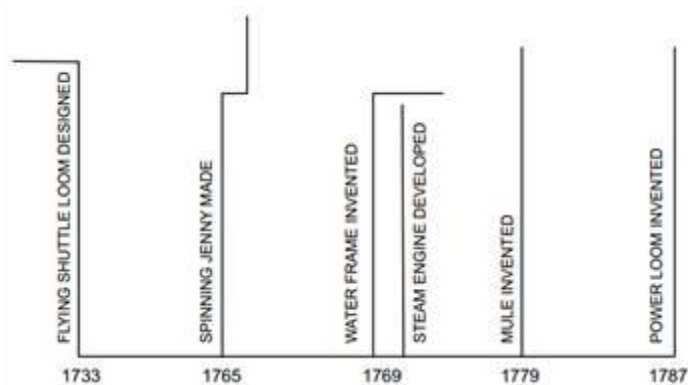
(i) Positive Effects

The onset of textile industry also helped in the emergence of Industrial Revolution.

(a) Invention of Machines in Cotton Industry:

- The flying shuttle loom invented by John Kay in 1733 revolutionised the textile industry.
- The spinning jenny
- The water frame
- The mule
- Powerloom

Road Map of Industrial Revolution



(b) Increase in Production

(c) Introduction of Railways & Canals

Railways took the industrialization to the second stage.

- Thomas Savery built a model steam engine the Miner's Friend in 1698.
- Another steam engine was built by **Thomas Newcomen** in 1712. The steam engine had been used only in coal mines until **James Watt** developed a perfect steam engine in 1769 and established the Soho Foundry in Birmingham.
- James Brindley built the **First English Canal in 1761**. The 'canal mania' prevailed from 1788 to 1796.
- The first steam locomotive, **Stephenson's Rocket**, appeared in 1814.
- Richard Trevithick devised an engine – the 'Puffing Devil' in 1801 and a locomotive – '**The Blucher**' in 1814.
- The First railway line ran between Stockton and Darlington..
- The 'little railway mania' prevailed from 1833 to 1837 and the bigger 'mania' from 1844 to 1847.

Advantages and Disadvantages – In the 1830s, the use of canals revealed several problems. The congestion of vessels made movement slow on certain stretches of canals, and frost, flood or drought limited the time of their use. The railways now appeared as a convenient alternative. About 6,000 miles of railway was opened in Britain between 1830 and 1850, most of it in two short bursts. During the 'little railway mania' of 1833-37, 1400 miles of line was built, and during the bigger 'mania' of 1844-47, another 9,500 miles of line was sanctioned.

(d) Changed life

- Profits: Some rich individuals who took risks and invested money in industries in the hope that profits could be made, and that their money would 'multiply'. In most cases this money – capital – did multiply. Wealth, in the form of goods, incomes, services, knowledge and productive efficiency, did increase dramatically.
- Huge population: The number of cities in England with a population of over 50,000 grew from two in 1750 to 29 in 1850. This pace of growth was not matched with the provision of adequate housing, sanitation or clean water for the rapidly growing urban population.

(ii) Negative Effects

(a) Condition of workers: There was, at the same time, a massive negative human cost. This was evident in broken families, new addresses, degraded cities and appalling working conditions in factories. The condition of workers was quite miserable. They became victims of restlessness, epidemics and diseases.

(b) Employment of Women and Children in industries: The Industrial Revolution was a time of important changes in the way that children and women worked. The earnings of women and children were necessary to supplement men's meagre wages. Factory managers considered child labour to be important training for future factory work

(c) **Protest Movement**

- Meaning: Industrialisation led to greater prosperity for some, but in the initial stages it was linked with poor living and working conditions of millions of people, including women and children. This sparked off protests, which forced the government to enact laws for regulating conditions of work.
- **Luddism** – Luddism (1811-17) fought for the workers affected by new machines. It was led by the charismatic General Ned Ludd. Its participants demanded a minimum wage, control over the labour of women and children, work for those who had lost their jobs because of the coming of machinery, and the right to form trade unions so that they could legally present these demands.
- Result: The government reacted by repression and by new laws that denied people the right to protest. For this reason they passed two Combination Acts and supported Corn Laws. Through the Act of 1833 more children were put to work in coal mines.

Reform laws

- Laws were passed in 1819 prohibiting the employment of children under the age of nine in factories and limiting the hours of work of those between the ages of nine and sixteen to 12 hours a day
- The Mines and Collieries Act of 1842 banned children under 10 and women from working underground.
- The Ten Hours' Bill was introduced in 1847, after more than 30 years of agitation. It limited the hours of work for women and young people, and secured a 10-hour day for male workers.
- Fielder's Factory Act in 1847 prohibited children and women from working more than 10 hours a day.
- In eighteenth century, England witnessed the "Agricultural Revolution and the process of 'enclosure'.

THE DEBATE

- Until the 1970s, historians used the term 'industrial revolution' for the changes that occurred in Britain from the 1780s to the 1820s. From then, it was challenged, on various grounds. Industrialisation had actually been too gradual to be considered a 'revolution'. It

carried processes that already existed towards new levels. England had changed in a regional manner, prominently around the cities of London, Manchester, Birmingham or Newcastle, rather than throughout the country.

- Indicators of economic change occurring before and after 1815-20 suggest that sustained industrialisation was to be seen after rather than before these dates.
 - The word 'industrial' used with the word 'revolution' is too limited. The transformation extended beyond the economic or industrial sphere and into society and gave prominence to two classes: the bourgeoisie and the new class of proletarian labourers in towns and in the countryside

Timeline: Refer to page 201

Keywords: Industrial Revolution, Luddism, protest movement, laws, steam engine, metallurgy, iron smelting, powerloom, canal.

MODAL QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by Industrial Revolution?
2. When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin?
3. Who was Abraham Darby?
4. Write the names of some new machineries and technologies.
5. Who coined the term Industrial Revolution first?
6. Who was Arnold Toynbee?
7. How did Britain become the father of Industrial Revolution?
8. What do you mean by Agricultural Revolution in England?
9. What was the effect of Agricultural Revolution?
10. Who designed flying shuttle loom?
11. What were the advantages of spinning jenny?
12. Who invented water frame?
13. What does rapid increase in the population of a city show?
14. What was the contribution of rivers to the proliferation of London as a centre of trade?
15. What do you mean by coasters?
16. Write the use of coaster.
17. Who was Thomas Newcomen?
18. What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution on England?
19. How did industrialization change the farming technique?
20. What were the positive sides of the Industrial Revolution?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Industrial Revolution with its demand for raw material and markets made nations more dependent on one another. How?

2. The growth of trade union helped to put an end to the idea of Laissez faire. How?
3. Industrialisation was a natural step in the progress of mankind. Why?

4. What was the opinion of Karl Marx about socialism?

5. Industrialization has affected farming, transportation, communication and trade in many ways. How?
6. Explain the advantages that a socialist system can have over a society based on capitalism.
7. Why did Industrial Revolution first occur in England? Give reasons. [HOTS]

8. What were the main features of the Industrial Revolution in England?
9. Describe the conditions that denote industrialization.

10. The invention of steam engine revolutionized industry and transport. How?
11. What do you know about 'Luddism'? Explain.

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage 1.

'The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied;
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds;
The robe that wraps his limbs in silken cloth
Has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth.

— Oliver Goldsmith, The Deserted Village.

Questions

- (i) Who wrote this? Write the name of the book from which it was taken.
- (ii) What do you understand by the Enclosure Movement?
- (iii) Write any two effects of this movement.

Passage 2.

In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialization for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a stare of melancholy madness.

Questions:

- (i) Who was Charles Dickens?
- (ii) About which period and the country he is talking about in this passage?
- (iii) Highlight any four social problems mentioned here.

Passage 3.

D.H.Lawrence (1885-1930), British essayist and novelist, writing seventy years after Dickens, described the change in a village in the coal-belt, change which he had not experienced, but about which he had heard from older people.

‘Eastwood... must have been a tiny village at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a small place of cottages and fragmentary rows of little four-roomed miners’ dwellings, the homes of the old colliers...But somewhere about 1820 the company must have sunk the first big shaft...and installed the first machinery of the real industrial colliery...Most of the little rows of dwellings were pulled down, and dull little shops began to rise along the Nottingham Road, while on the down-slope...the company erected what is still known as the New Buildings...little four-room houses looking outward into the grim, blank street, and the back looking into the desert of the square, shut in like a barracks enclosure, very strange.

Questions:

- (i) What do you know about D.H. Lawrence? What did he describe?
- (ii) Which particular class is he referring to?
- (iii) Write a few effects of early industrialization on villages and towns.

Class 11 History Chapter 3 Map Skills

Question 1.

On the given map of Britain, mark and locate the following iron and coal manufacturing areas.

- (i) Leeds
- (ii) Sheffield
- (iii) Liverpool
- (iv) Bristol
- (v) Swansea

Question 2.

On the map of Britain, mark and locate the following cotton textile manufacturing areas.

- (i) Newcastle
- (ii) Nottingham
- (iii) Birmingham
- (iv) Glasgow
- (v) Leicester
- (vi) London

Assignment
Class-XI
COMPUTER SCIENCE

Q1. Insert , Delete and Update commands comes under DDL /DML commands?

Q2. What is the Syntax of Insert command.

Q3. Create a table student with the following specifications

S.no FieldName Data Type Size Constraints

1 Admno Char 10 Primary key

2 Name VARCHAR 30 Not Null

3 Stream Varchar 20 NOT null

4 Gender Char 1

5 Marks Float 6,2

6 Email Char 60

7 Phone Char 15

Q4. Insert a new record in this table student with the following values

(101,'rakesh','science','M',89.90,'rakesh@gmail.com','9871818181')

Q5. Insert the below records in the above table where email and phone no is null

(102,'swarnima','science','F',98.99)

Q6. Insert multiple records using single insert command. The records are as shown below

Admno	Name	Stream	Gender	Marks	Email	Phone
103	Unnati	Comm	F	78.78	unnati@gmail.com	987384584

104	Vishank	Human	M	89.78	vishank@gmail.com	456454565
-----	---------	-------	---	-------	-------------------	-----------

105	Nikunj	Human	M	56.67	nikunj@company.in	98459459
-----	--------	-------	---	-------	-------------------	----------

106	Pratham	comm	M	87.76	pratham@yahoo.com	564565566
-----	---------	------	---	-------	-------------------	-----------

107	Mannat	Comm.	F	98.5	manna@yahoo.com	NULL
-----	--------	-------	---	------	-----------------	------

108	Arushi	Science	F	99.56	arushi@yahoo.in	9988776655
-----	--------	---------	---	-------	-----------------	------------

Q7. Give an increment of 10 marks to all the female students.

Q8. Replace all the NULL phone numbers with '9999999999' where gender is female

Q9. Give an increment of 10% marks to each male student.

Q10. Change the emails of all the students where the email domain name is yahoo.com to yahoo.in

Q11. Delete records of all those students whose marks are less than 60%

Q12. Delete records of all those students where gender is female and marks between 70% and 80%

Q13. Create a table female from the table student where all the students are female (use of the select command is required in this command)

Q14. Suppose a new column website added with the following command

Alter table student add website char(60)

What will be the default values in this column?

Q15. How to delete all the rows of a table leaving its structure intact.

You can look into the basic tutorial on MySQL Insert Command, Delete command, and MySQL Update command to solve this MySQL assignment on insert, delete and update command.

Alter Table Command

Alter Table command used to make changes in the current Table structure.

Q8. Change the data type of phone no from integer 10 to char 15.

Q9. Add primary key(admno) in the above table using alter table command

Q10. Add a new column rollNo integer(4) in the above table using alter table command

Q11. Drop the primary key from the above table using alter table command

Q12. Add a primary key(admno + roll no) in the above table student

Q13. Create a table employee with the following specifications

s.no Field name Data Type Size Constraints

1 Empcode Number 10 Primary key

2 Department Char 30 Primary key

3 Name Char 30 Not null

4 Salary Number 8,2 Not null

5 Designation Char 30 Not null

6 Doj Date

Q14. Show the structures of above-created tables 'student' and 'employee'

Q15. Create a new table 'duplicate' with the same data structure as 'student'

Q16. Rename the column 'doj' as 'date_of_joining' in the employee table.

Q17. Delete the structure as well as the table duplicate from the database school.

Q18. Is there any differentiation between DESCRIBE and DESC command that displays the structure of a table?

Q19. Employee Table has a composite primary key emplcode+department. How we can change this to 'empcode' only. (ie drop department from primary key

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS-XI IP

ASSIGNMENT

MYSQL

Attempt this assignment on any version of mysql.

Q1. Show all the available database on your MySQL server.

Q2. Create a database 'school'

Q3. Change the current database to school

Q4. Show all the available tables in your current database.

Q5. Write SQL command to display your current database

Q6. Create a table student with the following specifications

S.no FieldName Data Type Size Constraints

1 Admno Char 10

2 Name VARCHAR 30 Not Null

3 Stream Varchar 20 NOT null

4 Gender Char 1

5 Marks Float 6,2

Q7. Add a new column email and phone number in the above table studentalte with the following specifications

s.no Field name Data type Size Constraint

1 Email Char 80

2 Phone Integer 10

Q8. Change the data type of phone no from integer 10 to char 15.

Q9. Add primary key(admno) in the above table using alter table command

Q10. Add a new column rollNo integer(4) in the above table using alter table command

Q11. Drop the primary key from the above table using alter table command

Q12. Add a primary key(admno + roll no) in the above table student

Q13. Create a table employee with the following specifications

s.no Field name Data Type Size Constraints

1 Empcode Number 10 Primary key

2 Department Char 30 Primary key

3 Name Char 30 Not null

4 Salary Number 8,2 Not null

5 Designation Char 30 Not null

6 Doj Date

Q14. Show the structures of above-created tables 'student' and 'employee'

Q15. Create a new table 'duplicate' with the same data structure as 'student'

Q16. Rename the column 'doj' as 'date_of_joining' in the employee table.

Q17. Delete the structure as well as the table duplicate from the database school.

Q18. Is there any differentiation between DESCRIBE and DESC command that displays the structure of a table?

Q19. Employee Table has a composite primary key emplcode+department. How we can change this to 'empcode' only. (ie drop department from primary key)

Q1. Show all the available database on your MySQL server.

Q2. Create a database 'school'

Q3. Change the current database to school

Q4. Show all the available tables in your current database.

Q5. Write SQL command to display your current database

Q6. Create a table student with the following specifications

S.no FieldName Data Type Size Constraints

1 Admno Char 10

2 Name VARCHAR 30 Not Null

3 Stream Varchar 20 NOT null

4 Gender Char 1

5 Marks Float 6,2

Q7. Add a new column email and phone number in the above table studentalte with the following specifications

s.no Field name Data type Size Constraint

1 Email Char 80

2 Phone Integer 10

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

- Define arithmetic mean, median and mode.
- Find arithmetic mean from the below two individual series.

20	25	24	23	48	35	37	38	24	21
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

15	16	20	16	15	18	19	13	14	19
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- Find mean, median and mode.

Weekly Wages	10	20	30	40	50
Number of workers	10	20	40	20	10

- Find mean, median and mode.

Marks	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90
No. of students	8	15	100	150	140	61	20

- Find Mode from the following data

Mid value	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Frequency	4	5	3	2	6	7	3

- Arithmetic mean and median of fifty items are 100 & 95 respectively. At the time of calculations of two items 180 & 90 were wrongly taken as 100 & 10. What will be the correct value of mean. Will these values change effect median?

- Find all the quartiles.

No. of days absent	0-5	0-10	0-15	0-20	0-25	0-30	0-35	0-40	0-45
No. of students	29	224	465	582	634	644	650	653	655

- Find mean from the following data.

Marks(more than)	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
Students	70	65	55	40	10	5	0

CBSE TEST PAPER-05
CLASS - XI CHEMISTRY (States of Matter: Gases and Liquids)
Topic: - Liquid state

1. Define standard boiling point. [1]
 2. What is surface energy? [1]
 3. What is surface tension? What is its S.I unit? [1]
 4. How does surface tension change when temperature is raised? [1]
 5. Why does viscosity of liquids decrease as the temperature is raised? [2]
 6. Why are tyres of automobiles inflated to lesser pressure, in summer than in winter? [1]
 7. Why is glycerol highly viscous? [1]
 8. What is the effect of temperature on [2]
 - (i) density
 - (ii) vapors pressure of a liquid?
 9. Some tiny light hollow spheres are placed in a flask. What would happen to these spheres, if temperature is raised? [1]
 10. The boiling points of a liquid rises on increasing pressure. Give reason. [1]
-

PSYCHOLOGY

DURATION: 3HRS

(OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: 1 MARK)

- 1) Pavlov's initial interest in classical conditioning was stimulated when he observed his research dog salivating at the site of-----
- 2) In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is called-----
- 3) Sunita was trying to operant condition her dog to roll over. Each time her dog rolled over she immediately said "Good Dog" however the dog did not roll over on command why?-----
- 4) Behaviour that is reinforced because it causes a negative event to stop-----

- 5) little Albert was conditioned to fear a white rat. He also displayed fear response to a white rabbit and a white coat. This is an example of-----
- 6) Rashid disruptive classroom behaviour stops because the teachers and other students no longer pay attention to the behaviour. The process is called-----
- 7) Those who are concerned about the effects that televised aggression has on children are likely to focus on-----

(VERY SHORT QUESTIONS: 4 MARKS)

- 8) How learning is different from performance?
- 9) What do you mean by the S-S learning?
- 10) Differentiate between negative reinforcement and punishment.
- 11) Explain the process of a spontaneous recovery.
- 12) Differentiate between Generic transfer and Specific transfer.

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 4 MARKS)

- 13) "Learning is a relatively in permanent change in behaviour potential produced by experiences". This process of learning has several distinct characteristics? Explain these characteristics in detail.
- 14) Rahul is an 8 year old boy who was whenever prosecuted with a teddy bear in the experimental room a fearful sound was made. This made Rahul fearful of the white furry objects.

- (i) What kind conditioning is taking place here in this situation?
 - (ii) Differentiate between the two types of conditioning.
- 15)** Differentiate between appetitive and aversive conditioning.
- 16)** Discuss the various types of experimental arrangements that can be made during classical conditions.
- 17)** “Human beings learn short cuts to attain desired goals through instrumental conditioning”. Discuss.
- 18)** Explain the schedules of reinforcement in detail.
- 19)** Explain the phenomenon of spontaneous recovery in detail with the help of diagram.
- 20)** “According to a psychologist, one learns a lot through observation and social learning”.
- (a) Which theory is being mentioned here and who gave this theory?
 - (b) Explain the theory with the help of an example.
- 21)** Differentiate between (a) Insight and latent learning (b) Serial & Paired Associate learning.
- 22)** Simran is a 5 years old girl studying in class I. She has difficulty in writing letters, understanding oral instructions, poor motor co-ordination and cannot sustain attention.
- (a) What is the problem she is currently going through?
 - (b) Explain any other 5 symptoms in detail.

VIDEO LINK: <https://unacademy.com/lesson/solutionsch-6-learning/IQEY0YVL>

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
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1947
- (d) 2001

Q.9. The head quartn of parolympic are situated in—

- (a) Paris
- (b) New yrok
- (c) Germany
- (d) Denmark

Q.10. 'Spirit in motion' is the motto of—

- (a) Paralympic (b) Special Olympic
- (c) Modern Olympic (d) Deaflympic

Q.11. Inclusion is needed for—

- (a) Hearing impaired (b) Loss of limb
- (c) Blind people (d) All of these

Q.12. Which of the following is not an asana—

- (a) Kapalbharti (b) Trikonasana
- (c) Shashankasana (d) Naukasana

Or

Which of the following is an adventure sport?

- (a) Trekking (b) Paragliding
- (c) Surfing (d) All the above

Q.13. Find one word answers for the statements: raise your head, stand erect, raise your arms—

- (a) Padmasana (b) Garudasana
- (c) Tadasana (d) Shashankasana

Q.14. Which is not a quality of a good leader?

- (a) Autocratic (b) Dictator
- (c) Both (d) None of the above

Q.15. Who has a pear-shaped body?

- (a) Endomorph (b) Mesomorph
- (c) Ectomorph (d) All the above

Q.16. Body weight = 50 kg, Height = 155 cm, find the BMI

- (a) 20.81 (b) 21.53
- (c) 19.81 (d) 23.02

Or

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

- (a) Overweight (b) Obesity grade-II
- (c) Healthy (d) Underweight

Q.17. Ball and socket joint is situated at

- (a) Shoulder (b) Wrist
- (c) Neck (d) Knee

Q.18. A 19 year old boy fall in the catagery of

- (a) Late childhood
- (b) Adoloscance
- (c) Infancy
- (d) None of these

Q.19. Which of the following is not a sign of growth

- (a) Increase in height
- (b) Increase in weight
- (c) Increase in talking
- (d) Increased hairlength

Q.20. Which is a method of warming up

- (a) Sauna bath
- (b) Jogging
- (c) Streching
- (d) All of them

WEEKLY ASSIGNMENT

YOGA

- 1- What is diet?
- 2- How many types of diets according to srimad bhagwadgita? Write their names.
- 3- write any two sitting asana.
- 4- Define asana according to PYS?
- 5- Which diet is prefer for yoga sadhak? According to Hathpradipika.

ASSIGNMENT - CLASS XI
FINANCIAL MARKET MANAGEMENT

1. What is a Mutual fund? How is it advantageous for the investors?
2. Explain the structure of Mutual funds in India.
3. Who manages the investor's money in Mutual funds?
4. What is the role of an AMC in mutual funds?
5. Who is a custodian? What role does it play?
6. What is an NFO? What is the procedure in investing in an NFO?
7. Who is Registrar and Transfer agent? What role does it play?
8. Briefly explain the different schemes offered by the mutual funds.
9. What are open-ended and close-ended funds?
10. Explain the following:
 - (a) Equity fund
 - (b) Index fund
 - (c) Mid-cap fund
 - (d) Diversified Large-cap fund

ASSIGNMENT - Class: XI
ACCOUNTANCY
BILLS OF EXCHANGE

1. On Jan 01, 2016 Rao sold goods Rs.10,000 to Reddy. Half of the payment was made immediately and for the remaining half Rao drew a bill of exchange upon Reddy payable after 30 days. Reddy accepted the bill and returned it to Rao. On the due date Rao presented the bill to Reddy and received the payment.
Journalise the above transactions in the books Rao and prepare of Rao's account in the books of Reddy.
2. Vishal sold goods for Rs.7,000 to Manju on Jan 05, 2016 and drew upon her a bill of exchange payable after 2 months. Manju accepted Vishal's draft 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 the above transactions in the books of Vishal and Manju.
3. On Feb 01, 2016, John purchased goods for Rs.15,000 from Jimmi. He immediately made a payment of Rs.5,000 by cheque and for the balance accepted the bill of exchange drawn upon him by Jimmi. The bill of exchange was payable after 40 days. Five days before the maturity of the bill, Jimmi sent the same to his bank for collection. The bank duly presented the bill to John on the due date who met the bill. The bank informed the same to Jimmi. Pass Journal entries in the books of John and Jimmy.
4. Asha sold goods worth Rs.19,000 to Nisha on March 02, 2017. Rs.4,000 were paid by Nisha immediately and for the balance she accepted a bill of exchange drawn upon her by Asha payable after three months. Asha discounted the bill immediately with her bank. On the due date Nisha dishonoured the bill and the bank paid Rs. 30 as noting charges.
Record the necessary journal entries in the books of Asha and Nisha.
5. Kapil purchased goods for Rs.21,000 from Gaurav on 1.2.2017 and accepted a bill of exchange drawn by Gaurav for the same amount. The bill was payable after one month. On 25.2.2017 Gaurav sent the bill to his bank for collection. The bill was duly presented by the bank. Kapil dishonoured the bill and the bank paid Rs.100 as noting charges. Pass journal entries in the books all parties.
6. On March 15, 2017 Ramesh sold goods for Rs. 8,000 to Deepak on credit. Deepak accepted a bill of exchange drawn upon him by Ramesh payable after three months. On April, 15 Ramesh endorsed the bill in favour of his creditor Poonam in full settlement of her debt of Rs. 8,250. On May 15, Poonam discounted the bill with her bank @ 12% p.a. On the due date Deepak met the bill. Record the necessary journal entries in the books of Ramesh, Deepak, Poonam.

Political Science Revision Assignment Chapter 5

Legislature

Exercise : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : 122

Q1 :

Alok thinks that a country needs an efficient government that looks after the welfare of the people. So, if we simply elected our Prime Minister and Ministers and left to them the task of government, we will not need a legislature. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer :

- I do not agree with Alok because leaving the whole task of government with Prime Minister and Ministers would hamper the essence of democracy.
- Such a set up would reduce the representation of people in the government. The members of the legislature who do not represent the majority would not have the opportunity to present their point of view.
- The decisions made by the cabinet would not be accountable as the ministers would not have to explain them to the legislature. Thus, the executive would become all-powerful.
- The task of the legislature also includes law making. It is a complex process that requires the opinion of all sections of society. A legislature is required for this purpose.

Q2 :

A class was debating the merits of a bicameral system. The following points were made during the discussion. Read the arguments and say if you agree or disagree with each of them, giving reasons.

∠Ā₁ Neha said that bicameral legislature does not serve any purpose.

∠Ā₁ Shama argued that experts should be nominated in the second chamber.

∠Ā₁ Tridib said that if a country is not a federation, then there is no need to have a second chamber.

Answer :

Any answer supported with argument or explanation would solve the purpose. It is strongly recommended that you prepare the solution on your own. However, some sample solutions have been provided for your reference:

∠Ā₁ I do not agree with Neha. Bicameral legislature is necessary for a democratic country with large population and much diversity. It also presents the opportunity for the reconsideration of every decision along with a thorough debate.

∠Ā₁ I agree with Shama that experts should be nominated into the second chamber as they can provide inputs on subjects that require technical knowledge and give rational suggestions for policy making.

∠Ā₁ I do not agree with Tridib as federalism is not a pre-condition for having bicameral legislature. Therefore, the statement that a country without federalism need not have second chamber is incorrect.

Q3 :

Why can the Lok Sabha control the executive more effectively than the Rajya Sabha can?

Answer :

Lok Sabha exercises control over the executive more effectively than Rajya Sabha because it is a directly elected body. The Council of Ministers is responsible to Lok Sabha and not the Rajya Sabha.

The Lok Sabha has the power to make laws, ask questions and amend the Constitution.

The Lok Sabha can remove the government by expressing no-confidence but Rajya Sabha cannot remove any government.

Lok Sabha has crucial power in controlling the finances as it can reject money bill but Rajya Sabha cannot reject the money bill.

Q4 :

Rather than effective control of the executive, the Lok Sabha is a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and people's expectations. Do you agree? Give reasons.

Answer :

- I do not agree with the statement that the Lok Sabha is only a platform for the expression of popular sentiments and people's expectations.
- The members of the legislature are free to express their views and no action can be taken against any member for anything said inside the house.
- The main purpose of this parliamentary privilege is to enable the members to work for the people effectively as well as control the executive.
- While the Lok Sabha does provide an opportunity for elected representatives to express the expectations of their constituents, its powers are much more wide ranging.
- The Lok Sabha holds the Union Cabinet accountable for its decisions. It has the power to make laws, control finances and amend the Constitution.
- The Council of Ministers continues in office only as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- Therefore, Lok Sabha functions as an effective control of the executive.

Q5 :

The following are some proposals for making the Parliament more effective. State if you agree or disagree with each of them and give your reasons. Explain what would be the effect if these suggestions were accepted.

∟Ä; Parliament should work for longer period.

∟Ä; Attendance should be made compulsory for members of Parliament.

∟Ä; Speakers should be empowered to penalise members for interrupting the proceedings of the House.

Answer :

- Parliament should work for longer period.

I agree with the above proposal that parliament should work for a longer period. There are a large number of issues that require debate and legislation and these are delayed sometimes because the parliament is not in session. To overcome this, the parliament needs to work for a longer time.

- Attendance should be made compulsory for members of Parliament.

I agree with this proposal as compulsory attendance would lead to presence of members for crucial decisions that require the support of majority. It would also encourage presentation of views across the political spectrum.

- Speakers should be empowered to penalise members for interrupting the proceedings of the House.

I agree with this proposal as penalising members for interrupting the proceedings of house would lead to less wastage of time and maintain the dignity of the Parliament. This would also lead to less wastage of the tax payers' money that is incurred to run the parliament. However, it should not lead to suppression of dissent.

Q6 :

Arif wanted to know that if ministers propose most of the important bills and if the majority party often gets the government bills passed, what is the role of the Parliament in the law making process? What answer would you give him?

Answer :

- Parliament is an important component of the law making process even though most of the important bills are proposed by ministers.
- This is because the provisions of the proposed law are required to be debated and these debates can only be conducted in parliament. Various committees comprising of members of parliament study these bills and present their recommendations.
- The opposition also participates in the framing of laws by suggesting changes and thus, it is necessary for legislative procedure to take place in parliament.
- Differences between the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha over proposed bills are only resolved through joint sitting of the two houses of parliament.

Q7 :

Which of the following statements you agree with the most? Give your reasons.

∟Āĭ Legislators must be free to join any party they want.

∟Āĭ Anti-defection law has contributed to the domination of the party leaders over the legislators.

∟Āĭ Defection is always for selfish purposes and therefore, a legislator who wants to join another party must be disqualified from being a minister for the next two years.

Answer :

- Legislators should not be free to join any party they want as this would encourage corrupt practices particularly at the time of confidence motions. While in theory, they should be free to leave the party they do not want to be with, there should be certain restrictions outlining the conditions under which they are allowed to join another party.
- It is incorrect that anti-defection law has led to domination of party leaders over legislators. The legislators are allowed to defect as long as they have the support of a minimum number of members from their own party.
- Defection may not be always for selfish purposes. However, a legislator who wishes to join another party must seek re-election from his/her constituency before being eligible for ministerial posts. A period of two years of disqualification is therefore, appropriate in this situation.

Q8 :

Dolly and Sudha are debating about the efficiency and effectiveness of the Parliament in recent times. Dolly believed that the decline of Indian Parliament is evident in the less time spent on debate and discussion and increase in the disturbances of the functioning of the House and walkouts etc. Sudha contends that the fall of different governments on the floor of Lok Sabha is a proof of its vibrancy. What other arguments can you provide to support or oppose the positions of Dolly and Sudha?

Answer :

Dolly's position about the decline of Parliament is correct up to some extent. The time spent on debates has decreased and on many occasions, entire sessions of parliament have passed without discussions due to disruption by one party or the other. This has somewhat hindered the law-making process as many progressive legislations have been pending for a long period of time.

However, the effectiveness of Parliament as an institution is undiminished as it remains the supreme law making body in the country. Crucial policy decisions like the nuclear agreement with the United States that was debated in the Parliament is proof of the relevance of the body. Thus, major decisions related to national interest still require the approval of the parliament.

Sudha's position that the fall of different governments on the floor of Lok Sabha is a proof of its vibrancy is also partially correct. The fall of different governments on the floor of the Lok Sabha is a reminder that no government can afford to take its existence for granted. It has to be accountable for its actions. The Lok Sabha is the body that controls the finances of the government and scrutinises its every action. A government cannot survive by acting against the wishes of the majority of elected representatives. This has checked the excess concentration of power in the Council of Ministers. However, instability must not be mistaken with vibrancy. In the age of coalition governments at the centre, stability is important for achieving the goal of development.

Q9 :

Arrange the different stages of passing of a bill into a law in their correct sequence:

∟Å; A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion

∟Å; The bill is referred to the President of India - write what happens next if s/he does not sign it

∟Å; The bill is referred to other House and is passed

∟Å; The bill is passed in the house in which it was proposed

∟Å; The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon

∟Å; The bill is referred to the subcommittee - the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion

∟Å; The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill

∟Å; Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts a bill

Answer :

1. The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill
2. A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion
3. Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts a bill
4. The bill is referred to the subcommittee - the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion
5. The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon
6. The bill is passed in the house in which it was proposed
7. The bill is referred to other House and is passed
8. The bill is referred to the President of India

(Note: If the President does not sign the bill, it goes back to the Parliament for with recommendations for reconsideration and further discussion to make some changes.

If the same bill is again sent to the President without any changes then the President has to give assent to the bill and it becomes a law.)

Q10 :

How has the system of parliamentary committee affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament?

Answer :

- The system of parliamentary committee has influenced the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament as most of decisions regarding the technical points of legislation are referred to these committees. The Parliament rarely rejects any of the suggestions made by the committee.
- There are twenty Standing Committees related to various departments that work on the issues related to budget and its expenditure related to their respective departments. These committees also supervise the bills related to their department that come in the house. The Joint Parliamentary Committees investigate financial irregularities.
- Thus, parliamentary committees have reduced the burden on the legislature and saved time as the Parliament meets only for a limited time during its sessions. However, on most occasions, the Parliament makes only minor alterations to the draft of the bills while approving them. This has diluted the Parliament's appraisal of legislations to a large extent.

Chapter: - Probability, Limits and Derivative

Q1. Evaluate each of the following limits: -

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{x}. \quad \text{Ans. 1.}$$

$$(ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{(\pi - 2x)^2}. \quad \text{Ans. 1/2.}$$

$$(iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{8+x} - 2}{x}. \quad \text{Ans. 1/12}$$

$$(iv) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 2}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x + 1}. \quad \text{Ans. 5/4,}$$

$$(v) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+2x} - \sqrt{1-2x}}{\sin x}. \quad \text{Ans. 2.}$$

$$(vi) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{x^2}. \quad \text{Ans. 3/2.}$$

$$(vii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin x - \cos x}{x - \frac{\pi}{6}}. \quad \text{Ans. 2.}$$

$$(viii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{x^2}. \quad \text{Ans. -4.}$$

$$(ix) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x - \sin 2x}{x^3}. \quad \text{Ans. 4.}$$

$$(x) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos mx}{1 - \cos nx}. \quad \text{Ans. } \frac{m^2}{n^2}.$$

$$(xi) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x}. \quad \text{Ans. 1/2.}$$

$$(xii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{2}{x}}. \quad \text{Ans. } e^2.$$

$$(xiii) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{x}. \quad \text{Ans. 2.}$$

$$(xiv) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^{3x} - 1}{x}. \quad \text{Ans. } 3 \log 5.$$

$$(xv) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+7x)}{x}. \quad \text{Ans. 7.}$$

Q2. Let $f(x)$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x-6 & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ 2x-k & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$. Find k , if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x)$ exists. **Ans. -6**

Q3. Let $f(x)$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x+3 & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2x-3 & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)$. **Ans. 1, 1**

ASSIGNMENT
BUSINESS STUDIES (054) CLASS- XI
CHAPTER-2 FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

- Q1.** What do you understand by a sole proprietorship firm? Explain its merits and limitations.
- Q2.** Why is partnership considered by some to be a relatively unpopular form of business ownership? Explain the merits and limitations of partnership.
- Q3.** Discuss the characteristics, merits and limitations of the cooperative form of organization. Also describe briefly different types of cooperative societies.
- Q4.** What is the role of Karta in Joint Hindu Family business?
- Q5.** Explain procedure of registering a partnership firm.