

SUBJECT – PAINTING (THEORY)

CLASS -XI

Assignment

Q.1 Explain the pre-historic rock painting “A roaring animal of Bhimbetka”.

Q.2 Explain any two of the following: -

- a) Male torso, Harappa
- b) Seal unicorn bull, Mohen-Jo-Daro
- c) Mother goddess, Mohen-Jo-Daro

Q.3 Give a brief list of the artifacts found from the sites of Indus Valley Civilization. Which one does attract you more and why?

Q.4 Describe the historical as well as artistic aspect of the idol “Dancing Girl”.

Q.5 Where have the pre-historic rock-paintings been found in India?

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

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

Q1. If  $M_{ux} > P_x$  then the consumer

- (a) Has reached the equilibrium
- (b) Has started incurring losses
- (c) Can consume more of X
- (d) Must stop consuming X

Q2. A consumer gets maximum satisfaction where the \_\_\_\_\_ are same.

- (a) TU and MU
- (b) Price of commodity and MU
- (c) Price of commodity and TU
- (d) Both a and b

Q3. The utility is generally related to

- (a) Satisfaction
- (b) Necessary
- (c) Useless
- (d) Useful

Q4. The law that defines the demand curve to slopes downward is known as

- (a) Diminishing marginal utility
- (b) Utility maximisation
- (c) Utility minimisation
- (d) Consumer equilibrium

Q5. When Marginal Utility = 0, Total Utility is

- (a) Maximum
- (b) Laws of return
- (c) Minimum
- (d) None of the above

Q6. A consumer is in equilibrium when marginal utilities are

- (a) Increasing
- (b) Equal
- (c) Minimum
- (d) Highest

Q7. When MU is positive, TU

- (a) Decreases
- (b) Is highest
- (c) Remains constant
- (d) Increases

Q8. Define Consumer's Equilibrium .

Q9. What are the two conditions required for a rational consumer to be in equilibrium under Double commodity model ?

Q10. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y whose prices are Rs 50 and Rs 40 per unit respectively. If  $MU_y = 160$  at the point of consumer's equilibrium . Calculate  $MU_x$ .

\*\*\*\*\*

## BUSINESS STUDIES ASSIGNMENT

- Q.1.** After depositing Rs.10,000 per month in a Recurring Deposit Account for 4 months, Reena wants to withdraw the amount. State the options available to her. [1]
- Q.2.** How can a businessman avoid government regulation in its working? [1]
- Q.3.** These stores have identical merchandising strategies, with identical products and displays. Identify the retailer. [1]
- Q.4.** "All countries cannot produce equally well or cheaply." Give reason. [1]
- Q.5.** "E-business gets failed due to the risk of default on the part of buyer or seller." Which type of risk is this? Explain briefly. [3]
- Q.6.** "Although Public deposit is an unreliable source of finance, yet it is considered very attractive by the companies." Give reasons. [3]
- Q.7.** Identify the principle of insurance, highlighted by the following statements: - [3]
- (i) The cause of loss must be related to the purpose of insurance.
  - (ii) The insured must have a monetary interest in the subject matter of insurance.
  - (iii) The insured should not be allowed to make any profit by selling damaged property.
- Q.8.** One of the types of cooperative society is formed with the purpose of improving economic conditions of small producers. [1+3=4]
- (i) Identify and explain the type of society discussed above.
  - (ii) Explain any other three societies.
- Q.9.** "Notwithstanding limitations of different modes of international business, there are numerous benefits of international business to business firms." Explain any four of them. [4]
- Q.10.** Differentiate between Departmental undertakings and Government Company on the basis of: [4]
- (i) Formation
  - (ii) Finance
  - (iii) Staff
  - (iv) Management
- Q.11.** Identify the source of finance highlighted in the following cases: [3]
- (i) Right to participate in the surplus profits of the company after paying dividend to equity shares is granted.
  - (ii) It enhances the financial strength and earning capacity of business.
  - (iii) It is directly raised from the public.





# DISPLACING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

PASSAGE BASED MCQ'S

TEAM MEMBERS:

1. RIYA
2. RISHI
3. SAANCHITA
4. SNEHA



'At sunset on the day before America [that is, before the Europeans reached there and gave the continent this name], diversity lay at every hand. People spoke in more than a hundred tongues. They lived by every possible combination of hunting, fishing, gathering, gardening, and farming open to them. The quality of soils and the effort required to open and tend them determined some of their choices of how to live. Cultural and social biases determined others. Surpluses of fish or grain or garden plants or meats helped create powerful, tiered societies here but not there. Some cultures had endured for millennia...' – William Macleish, *The Day before America*.

1) The earliest inhabitants of North America came from Asia on a land-bridge across \_\_\_\_\_.

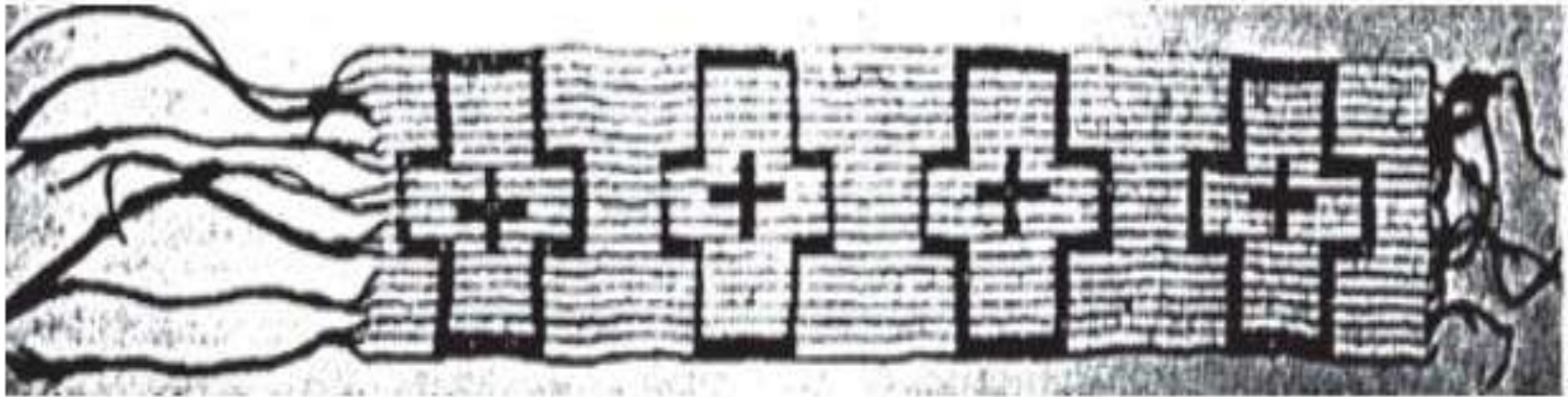
- a. Sierra Nevada mountains
- b. Mississippi river
- c. Bering Straits
- d. Rocky Mountains

2) The people living in 'bands' cultivated:

- a. Rice and Wheat
- b. Vegetables and Maize
- c. Maize and Wheat
- d. Vegetables and Rice

3) What meat did they chiefly go in search of?

- a. Deer
- b. Cow
- c. Goat
- d. Bison



4) What were the Wampum belts made of?

- a. Coloured shells sewn together
- b. Cotton and wool
- c. Leather and beads
- d. Piece of silk with gems

5) These belts were exchanged by native tribes after-

- a. A death
- b. A marriage ceremony
- c. Agreeing to a treaty
- d. The first harvest

6) “They believed that time moved in cycles and each tribe had accounts about their origins and their earlier history which were passed on from one generation to the next.”

Is the statement given above true or false? If false correct the statement.

*‘It was indicated on the stone tablets that the Hopis\* had that the first brothers and sisters that would come back to them would come as turtles across the land. They would be human beings, but they would come as turtles. So when the time came close the Hopis were at a special village to welcome the turtles that would come across the land and they got up in the morning and looked out at the sunrise. They looked out across the desert and they saw the Spanish Conquistadores coming, covered in armour, like turtles across the land. So this was them. So they went out to the Spanish man and they extended their hand hoping for the handshake but into the hand the Spanish man dropped a trinket. And so word spread throughout North America that there was going to be a hard time, that maybe some of the brothers and sisters had forgotten the sacredness of all things and all the human beings were going to suffer for this on the earth.’*

7) The Hopis tribe now lives near Kenya. True/false? Write the correct statement if false.

8) It was indicated on the stone tablets that the Hopis had that, the first brothers and sisters that would come back to them would come as

- a. Tortoise
- b. Birds
- c. Snakes
- d. Turtles

9) This source was drawn from a talk by-

a. Jacques Cartier, 1978

b. John Cabot, 1497

c. Lee Brown, 1986

d. Thomas Jefferson, 1816

*In 1854, the President of the USA received a letter from a native leader, Chief Seattle. The president had asked the chief to sign a treaty giving a large part of the land they lived on to the American government. The Chief replied:*

*'How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. If you do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can one buy them? Every part of the earth is sacred to my people. Every shining pine-needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every clearing and every humming insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people. The sap which courses through the trees carries the memories of the red man...*

*So, when the Great Chief in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land, he asks much of us. The Great Chief sends word that he will reserve us a place so that we can live comfortably. He will be our father and we will be his children. So we will consider your offer to buy our land. But it will not be easy. For this land is sacred to us. The shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water but the blood of our ancestors. If we sell you land, you must remember that it is sacred and you must teach your children that it is sacred and that each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of my people. The water's murmur is the voice of my father's father...'*



10) In which year did the President of the U.S.A receive a letter from the Great Chief?

- a. 1856
- b. 1872
- c. 1854
- d. 1859

11) Where did the Great Chief live?

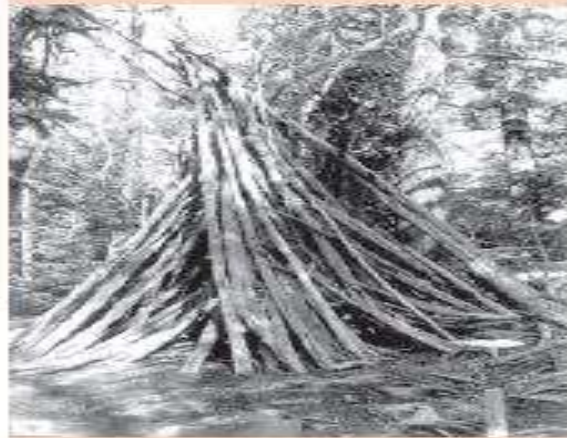
- a. Seattle, Washington, U.S.A
- b. Richland, Washington, U.S.A
- c. Olympia, Washington, U.S.A
- d. Redmond, Washington, U.S.A

12) What is the water's murmur referred to in the above passage?

- a. Voice of the President's father
- b. Voice of the Great Chief's father's father
- c. Voice of the Children
- d. Voice of the Ancestors

### *Anthropology*

*It is significant that it was at this time (from the 1840s) that the subject of 'anthropology' (which had been developed in France) was introduced in North America, out of a curiosity to study the differences between native 'primitive' communities and the 'civilised' communities of Europe. Some anthropologists argued that just as there were no 'primitive' people to be found in Europe, the American natives too would 'die out'.*



*A native lodge, 1862. Archaeologists moved this from the mountains and placed it in a museum in Wyoming.*

13) Where had Anthropology first been developed?

- a. Germany
- b. France
- c. Italy
- d. United Kingdom

14) Where was Anthropology introduced in?

- a. North America
- b. South America
- c. Asia
- d. Australia

15) According to the picture given in the above passage, where was the Native Lodge moved and placed in?

- a. The California Museum
- b. The Wyoming Museum
- c. The Florida Museum
- d. The Smithsonian Museum, Washington

*Karl Marx  
(1818-83),  
the great German  
philosopher,  
described  
the American  
frontier as  
'the last positive  
capitalist  
utopia...the limitless  
nature and space to  
which the limitless  
thirst for profit  
adapts itself'.*

*– 'Bastiat and Carey',  
Grundrisse*

16) Who was the great German philosopher (1818-83)?

- a. [Immanuel Kant](#)
- b. [Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel](#)
- c. [Karl Marx](#)
- d. [Friedrich Nietzsche](#)

17) The above passage is an extract from?

- a. 'Bastiat and Carey', Grundrisse
- b. Das Kapital
- c. The German Ideology
- d. The Holy Family

18) What kind of rights did the 'Indian reorganization act of 1934' give to the natives ?

- a. Right to vote
- b. Right to property
- c. Right to buy lands and take loans

19) How were the natives treated in America ?

- a. Taxed arbitrarily
- b. Not seen as citizens
- c. Denied personal liberty



20) In which year did the American frontier end ?

a. 1872

b. 1882

c. 1892

## A Description of the Sydney Area in 1790:

'Aboriginal production had been dramatically disturbed by the British presence. The arrival of a thousand hungry mouths, followed by hundreds more, put unprecedented pressure on local food resources. So what would the Daruk people have thought of all this? To them such largescale destruction of sacred places and strange, violent behaviour towards their land was inexplicable. The newcomers seemed to knock down trees without any reason, for they were not making canoes, gathering bush honey or catching animals. Stones were moved and stacked together, clay dug up, shaped and cooked, holes were made in the ground, large unwieldy structures built. At first they may have equated the clearing with the creation of a sacred ceremonial ground...Perhaps they thought a huge ritual gathering was to be held, dangerous business from which they should steer well clear. There is no doubt the Daruks subsequently avoided the settlement, for the only way to bring them back was by an official kidnapping.'

21) In which year was Sydney founded ?

a. 1770

b. 1606

c. 1788

22) Assertion - The term aborigines was not used for Torres Strait Islanders.

Reason – They came from New Guinea and belonged to a different race.

a. A is true and R is the correct explanation of A

b. A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A

c. Both A and R are false

d. A is true but R is false

23) Assertion – There was a sharp reversal of the feeling on the part of the British towards the natives.

Reason – Captain Cook was killed by his own crew in Hawaii.

- a. A is true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. A is true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. Both A and R are false
- d. A is true but R is false

24) The Daruks were the aborigines of Australia who constituted most of Sydney.

- a. True
- b. False

‘Kathy my sister with the torn heart, I don’t know how to thank you For your dreamtime stories of joy and grief Written on paperbark. You were one of the dark children I wasn’t allowed to play with— Riverbank campers, the wrong colour (I couldn’t turn you white.) So it was late I met you, Late I began to know They hadn’t told me the land I loved Was taken out of your hands.’

- 25) Who was the champion of rights of the Australian aborigines ?
- a. Oodgeroo Noonuccal
  - b. William MacLeish
  - c. Judith Wright

26) What does the term Terra Nullius mean ?

- a. Belonging to every body
- b. Belonging to nobody
- c. Non- white territory

27) Consider the following and state which of them are incorrect-

[i] From the 1980s, there was an eagerness to understand natives not as anthropological curiosities but as communities with distinct cultures in Australia.

[ii] From 1974, 'multiculturalism' has been official policy in Australia.

[iii] From the 1970s, as the term 'human rights' began to be heard at meetings of the UNO and other international agencies.

[iv] In 1975, the 'White Australia' policy ended and the Asian immigrants were allowed entry.

- a. Only 1
- b. 1,2 and 3
- c. 1 and 4

It is interesting to note that another writer, Washington Irving, much younger than Wordsworth and who had actually met native people, described them quite differently. 'The Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing in real life are quite different from those described in poetry... Taciturn they are, it is true, when in company with white men, whose goodwill they distrust and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, they are great mimics, and entertain themselves excessively at the expense of the whites... who have supposed them impressed with profound respect for their grandeur and dignity... The white men (as I have witnessed) are prone to treat the poor Indians as little better than animals.'

28) According to Irving, what is the attitude of the Indians towards the Whites?

- a. Taciturn (Reserved or Uncommunicative)
- b. Loquacious (Talkative)
- c. Tranquil (Calm)
- d. Quiet

29) How do Indians entertain themselves?

- a. By being original
- b. By mimicking
- c. By being earnest
- d. By being idle



30) How do White men treat the Indians?

- a. With great Sympathy
- b. With Honesty
- c. A little better than Animals
- d. With voluminous Respect

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the USA, and a contemporary of Wordsworth, spoke of the natives in words that would lead to a public outcry today: 'This unfortunate race which we have been taking so much pains to civilise... have justified extermination.'

31) Who was Thomas Jefferson?

- a. Salesman
- b. Businessman
- c. President of the United States [3<sup>rd</sup>]
- d. Federal Agent

32) What was Thomas Jefferson known for?

- a. An Editor
- b. A Renowned Author
- c. A Copywriter
- d. An Archaeologist

# ANSWERS:

1) C

2) B

3) D

4) A

5) C

6) TRUE

7) B

8) D

9) C

10) C

11) A

12) B

13) B

14) A

15) B

16) C

17) A

18) C

19) B

20) C

21) C

22) D

23) D

24) B

25) C

26) B

27) C

28) A

29) B

30) C

31) C

32) B

## REVISION ASSIGNMENT

Q1 Explain the provisions of 73rd and 73rd amendment?

Q2 What do you understand by Local Government?

Q3 Explain the difficulties faced by the local government.

Q4 List the subjects given in the 11th Schedule.

Q5 Discuss the growth of women after decentralisation.

Q6 Discuss the jurisdiction of supreme court?

Q7 Explain the relationship between judiciary and parliament.

Q8 Describe the advantages and disadvantages of PIL.

<https://youtu.be/rAIW72VuiWU>

## THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:

"The man of wealth  
And pride  
Takes up a space that  
Many poor supplied  
Space for his lake, his  
Parks extended bounds  
Space for his horses,  
Equipage and hounds  
The robe that wraps his  
Limbs in silken sloth  
Has robbed the  
Neighboring fields of half  
Their growth."

1, Who wrote this poem and what is it called?

- A. Arnold Toynbee
- B. Ts Ashton
- C. Oliver goldsmith
- D. Georges Michelet

2.London became the center of the triangular trade network that drew in...

- A. Africa, India, and the United States
- B. west indies, Africa and England
- C. Africa, India, and England
- D. united states, Africa and England

3.ASSERTION: many landless farmers had to search for jobs elsewhere with the agricultural revolution

Reason- They found better-paying jobs in factories as compared to agriculture

- a. Both a and r are false and r is not the correct reason for a
- B. both a and r are true and r is the correct explanation of a
- C. A is true, r is false
- D. r is false, a is true



4. Identify the image:

- a. Cast iron bridge( Coalbrookdale)
- B. the houses of darbys
- C. the great exhibition of 1851
- D. blast furnaces and charcoal ovens ( Coalbrookdale)

5. What was NOT one of the problems of using charcoal in the smelting process;

- A. it was too fragile to transport
- B. there was a short supply
- C. it would produce high-quality iron but was scarce
- D. it would not generate high temperatures

6. What was the contribution of the second darby?

- a. Use of coke instead of charcoal
- b. Building the first iron bridge
- C. invention of puddling furnace and rolling mill
- D. development of wrought iron.





7. Identify the image.

8. The Darbys of Shropshire brought about a change in the \_\_\_\_\_ industry:

- A. cotton
- B. metallurgical
- C. agriculture
- d. Transport

9. The first iron bridge spanned the river \_\_\_\_\_

10. True or false:

Henry Cort made the first iron chairs. Vats for breweries and iron pipes.

Who were the inventors

### Who were the inventors?

It is interesting to find out who the individuals were who brought about these changes. Few of them were trained scientists. Education in basic sciences like physics or chemistry was extremely limited until the late nineteenth century, well after the technological inventions described above. Since these breakthroughs did not require a full knowledge of the laws of physics or chemistry on which they were based, advances could be and were made by brilliant but intuitive thinkers and persistent experimenters. They were helped by the fact that England had certain features which European countries did not. Dozens of scientific journals and published papers of scientific societies appeared in England between 1760 and 1800. There was a widespread thirst for knowledge even in the smaller towns. This was met by the activities of the Society of Arts (founded in 1754), by travelling lecturers, or in 'coffee houses' that multiplied through the eighteenth century.

Most inventions were more the product of determination, interest, curiosity, even luck, than the application of scientific knowledge. Some inventors in the cotton industry, like John Kay and James Hargreaves, were familiar with the skills of weaving and carpentry. Richard Arkwright, however, was a barber and wig-maker, Samuel Crompton was not technically skilled, and Edmund Cartwright studied literature, medicine and agriculture, initially wished to become a clergyman, and knew little of mechanics.

By contrast, in the area of steam engines, Thomas Savery, an army officer, Thomas Newcomen, a blacksmith and locksmith, and James Watt, with a strong mechanical bent, all had some knowledge relevant to their inventions. The road-builder John Metcalf, who personally surveyed surfaces for roads and planned them, was blind. The canal builder James Brindley was almost illiterate, with such poor spelling that he could never spell the word 'navigation', but he had tremendous powers of memory, imagination and concentration.

11. Who were the individuals that brought these changes?

- A. trained scientists
- B. physicians
- C. philosophers
- D. thinkers

12. Until when was an education in basic science limited?

- A. 17th century
- B. 19th century
- C. 18th century
- D. 16th century

13. When was the society of arts formed?

- A. 1793

- B.1815
- C.1754
- D.1803

14. John Kay was an inventor in which industry?

- A. jute industry
- B. cotton industry
- C. silk industry
- D. wool industry

15. Edmund Cartwright studied which subjects?

- A. literature
- B. medicine
- C. agriculture
- D. all of the above

Edward Carpenter eloquently described such cities in about 1881, in his poem 'In a Manufacturing Town'

'As I walked restless and despondent through the gloomy city,  
And saw the eager unresting to and fro – as of ghosts in some sulphurous  
Hades\* –

And saw the crowds of tall chimneys going up, and the pall of smoke  
covering the sun, covering the earth, lying heavy against the very  
ground –

And saw the huge refuse heaps writhing with children picking them  
over,

And the ghastly half-roofless smoke-blackened houses, and the black  
river flowing below, –

As I saw these, and as I saw again faraway the Capitalist quarter,  
With its villa residences and its high-walled gardens and its  
well-appointed carriages, and its face turned away from the wriggling  
poverty which made it rich, ...

I shuddered.'

### **The Workers**

16. What was the name of Edward Carpenter's poem?

- A. crowds of the tall chimney
- B. capitalist quarter
- C. in a manufacturing town
- D. in a state of wriggling poverty

17. What was the average lifespan of workers in Manchester?

- A. 15 years
- B. 14 years
- C. 21 years
- D. 13 years

18. What was the cause of death of 31000 people in 1832?

- A. cholera
- B. typhoid
- C. dengue
- D. malaria



19. In what industries were women employed in large numbers?

- A. cotton textile
- B. silk industry
- C. lace making
- D. all of the above

20. The cotton spinning Jenny was designed for whom?

- A. child workers
- B. Women
- C. none of the above
- D. both

21. Women worked in metal industries in \_\_\_\_\_

22. What was the reason for children being employed in textile factories?

- A. They were small enough to move between tightly packed machinery
- B. they demanded lower wages
- C. both a and b
- D. none of the above

In his novel *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation 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.'



23. Wha book of Charles dickens was a severe critic of the horrors of industrialization?

- A. great expectations
- B. a tale of two cities
- C. hard times
- D. bleak house

24. What did Charles Dicken call the industrial town in his fictional account?

- A: coketown
- B. Smocking chimney
- C. machine money
- D .smoke house

25. State the feature of the town in the 'Hard times' novel?

- 1. Black and red
  - 2. Machinery and tall chimneys
  - 3. described as painted faces of a savage
  - 4. Deforestation had taken place
- A. 1,2,4
  - B. 12
  - C. 1,2,3
  - D. All of the above

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.'

### Recent Moments

26.D.H Lawrence was a:

- A.Essayist
- B.novelist
- C. philosopher
- D.both a and b

27.How many combination acts did the England parliament pass in 1795?

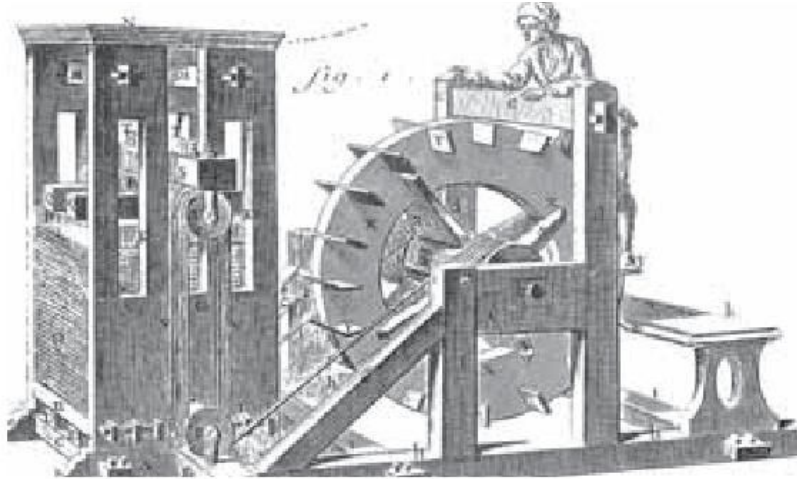
- A:2
- B.3
- C.4
- D.1

28.What was the term used for privileges linked to monarchy and parliament?

- A. Evil corruption
- B. old corruption
- C.Natural corruption
- D.monarchial corruption

29. Who were the members of parliament?

- A: landowners,
- B.Manufacturers
- C, professionals
- D.all of the above



30. As the East India Company's political control of parts of India was established, it began to import

- (a) Spices
- (b) Cotton Cloth
- (c) Opium
- (d) Raw Cotton

31. Which industry symbolized British industrialization from the 1780s?

- (a) Iron Industry
- (b) Cotton Industry
- (c) Coal Industry

32. What sustained the process of colonization?

Watt's inventions were not limited to the steam engine. He invented a chemical process for copying documents. He also created a unit of measurement based on comparing mechanical power with that of the previous universal power source, the horse. Watt's measurement unit, horsepower, equated the ability of a horse to lift 33,000 pounds (14,969 kg) one foot (0.3 m) in one minute. Horsepower remains as a universally used index of mechanical energy.



energy for centuries; areas, seasons and it was used different high temperatures t of machinery. This i source of energy tha to manufacture ma

Steam power wa: the demand for co obtain them from ev in mines was a seri 1715) built a model s in 1698 to drain mi shallow depths, an pressure.

Another steam Newcomen (1663-1 defect of losing ene: condensing cylinde:

The steam engin until James Watt (17 Watt's invention conve pump into a 'prime m machines in factories

Mat  
the  
Fro  
proc  
the  
stea  
hyd  
A  
furt  
stro  
acc  
bett  
stea  
70 p

Hors  
use  
man

33. What was the only source of energy that was reliable and inexpensive enough to manufacture energy?

- (a) Steam Power
- (b) Hydraulic Power
- (c) Wind Energy
- (d) Electrical Energy

34. Where was steam power first used?

- (a) Steam Engines
- (b) Mining Industries
- (c) Travel



(d) Agriculture

35. Who built the Miner's Friend in 1698?

- (a) Thomas Newcomen
- (b) Matthew Boulton
- (c) Thomas Savery
- (d) James Watt

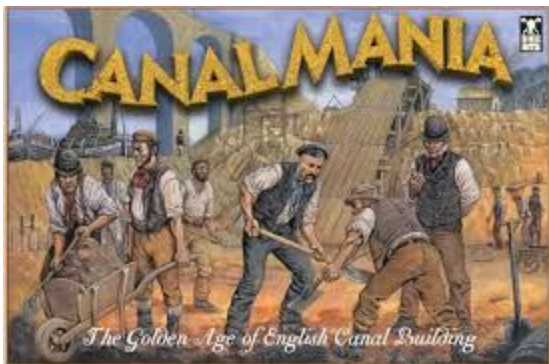
36. What was the problem with the steam engine built by Thomas Newcomen?

- (a) Worked too slow
- (b) Worked only in shallow depths
- (c) Lost energy quickly
- (d) Burst under too much pressure

37. Who created the Soho Foundry in Birmingham?

- (a) James Watt
- (b) Matthew Boulton
- (c) Thomas Savery
- (d) Thomas Newcomen

38. How was the steam engine technology further developed?



39. Where was the first English Canal built?

- (a) Manchester
- (b) Worsley
- (c) London
- (d) Liverpool

40. Which period was known as the canal mania?

- (a) 1761-72
- (b) 1791-95
- (c) 1788-96
- (d) 1760-90

41. Which was the first steam locomotive?
42. What was the name of the locomotive constructed by George Stephenson  
(a) Puffing Devil  
(b) Stephenson's Rocket  
(c) The Butcher
43. When did the 'little railway mania' begin?  
(a) 1844  
(b) 1820  
(c) 1833  
(d) 1829
44. What problems were caused by the use of canals?

ANSWER KEY:

- 1.c  
2.b  
3.c  
4.d  
5.c  
6.d  
7.Cast iron bridge  
8.d  
9.Severn  
10.false  
11.a  
12.b  
13.c  
14.b  
15.d  
16.c  
17.b  
18.a  
19.d  
20.a  
21.Birmingham  
22.C  
23.C  
24.A  
25.C  
26.D  
27.A

28.B

29.D

30.D

31.B

32.Raw cotton was imported and a large part of the finished cloth was exported. This sustained the process of colonization.

33.A

34.B

35.C

36.C

37.A

38.After 1800, the steam engine technology was further developed with the use of lighter, stronger metals, the manufacture of more accurate machine tools, and the spread of better scientific knowledge.

39.B

40.D

41. The Stephenson's Rocket, built in 1814, was the first steam locomotive.

42.B

43.C

44.The congestion of vessels made movement slow on certain stretches of Canals and frost, flood or drought limited the time of their use.

East point School

Revision Assignment – 3 class-11 biology

- Q1. Name two cytoplasmic cell organelles that are double membrane bound. State their functions and draw labeled diagram of both.
- Q2. What do you mean by co-factors of enzyme? Mention the difference between: Prosthetic group and Co-enzyme.
- Q3. What is the significance of Juxta-glomerular apparatus (JGA) in kidney function?
- Q4. Why do we call our heart myogenic? What do the P-wave and T-wave represent in the electrograph (ECG)?
- Q5. Describe the events taking place during Interphase. What is the G<sub>0</sub> (quiescent phase) of cell cycle?
- Q6. (a) Describe the fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane.  
(b) Describe the structure of plastids along with a diagram.
- Q7. How will you ascertain by looking at the external and the internal characters, whether a plant is C<sub>3</sub> or C<sub>4</sub>? Even though very few cells in a C<sub>4</sub>-plant carry out biosynthetic Calvin pathway, yet they are highly productive. Justify the above statement, explaining the C<sub>4</sub> pathway.
- Q8. Give the schematic representation of glycolysis. What happens when oxygen is not available to the C<sub>4</sub> pathway?
- Q9.. What are the major transport mechanisms of CO<sub>2</sub> in the human body? Explain in brief.
- Q10. Name the stage of cell cycle at which the following events occur:-
- (i) Chromosomes move to equator of spindle.
  - (ii) Centromere splits and Chromatids separate.
  - (iii) Pairing between homologous chromosome takes place.
  - (iv) Crossing over between homologous chromosomes takes place.