Assignment 11th Science

Date – 02.01.26

Instructions:

- Do the assigned task on sheets.
- It should be done date-wise in neat & clean handwriting.

Class 11th Maths.

Solve these 4 questions on Sheets.

Day 1

Link of Quiz https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1ndgymqn4bc

Assignment Questions.

Find the mean deviation about the mean for the data in Exercises 9 and 10.

9.

Income per day in ₹	0-100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800
Number of persons	4	8	9	10	7	5	4	3

10.

Height in cms	95-105	105-115	115-125	125-135	135-145	145-155
Number of boys	9	13	26	30	12	10

Example 10 Calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation for the following distribution :

Class	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Frequency	3	7	12	15	8	3	2

Q.4 The mean and standard deviation of 100 observations were calculated as 40 and 5.1, respectively by a student who took by mistake 50 instead of 40 for one observation. What are the correct mean and standard deviation,

Class 11th (PHYSICS) Home Work 2 JAN 2026

Topic – Projectile motion

Dear students please read carefully all the key details of chapter and at the end there is quiz related to topic . it is must to solve all quiz questions .

1. Projectile

A projectile is an object which is thrown into the air and then moves under the influence of gravity alone.

2. Projectile Motion

The motion of a projectile is two-dimensional motion.

Horizontal motion is uniform.

Vertical motion is uniformly accelerated due to gravity.

3. Angle of Projection (θ)

The angle made by the initial velocity of the projectile with the horizontal.

4. Time of Flight

Total time for which the projectile remains in air.

5. Maximum Height
The maximum vertical distance reached by the projectile from the point of projection.
6. Horizontal Range
The horizontal distance travelled by the projectile during its time of flight.
7. Acceleration due to Gravity
Acts vertically downward with magnitude g.

IMPORTANT FORMULAS
Let initial velocity = u
Angle of projection = θ
Acceleration due to gravity = g

Horizontal and Vertical Components of Velocity

$$u_x = u\cos\,\theta$$
$$u_y = u\sin\,\theta$$

Time of Flight

$$T = \frac{2u\sin\,\theta}{g}$$

Maximum Height

$$H = \frac{u^2\sin^2\theta}{2g}$$

Horizontal Range

$$R = \frac{u^2\sin\,2\theta}{g}$$

Equation of Trajectory

$$y = x\tan\,\theta - \frac{gx^2}{2u^2\cos^2\theta}$$

Maximum Range
Maximum range occurs at θ = 45°

$$R_{max} = \frac{u^2}{g}$$

Instructions
Students you have to use following link to start the quiz. After completion of quiz you will get the certificate of participation and grade marks .you have to save it for further assessment in future .
Link of quiz- **https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1ndgxoa3zin**

Biology
https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1nti2nabuox&token=cHJlZXRpYmlzaG5vaTE5ODVAZ21haWwuY29t

Animal Kingdom – Quick Revision (Class 11)
Basis of Classification
Level of organisation: Cellular → Tissue → Organ → Organ-system
Symmetry: Asymmetrical / Radial / Bilateral
Germ layers: Diploblastic / Triploblastic
Body cavity: Acoelomate / Pseudocoelomate / Coelomate
Segmentation: Present or absent
Notochord: Present (Chordates) / Absent (Non-chordates)
Non-Chordata
1. Porifera (Sponges)
Asymmetrical, cellular level
Porous body with canal system
Internal skeleton (spicules/spongin)
Examples: Sycon, Spongilla
2. Coelenterata (Cnidaria)
Radial symmetry, diploblastic
Tissue level organisation
Cnidoblasts present
Examples: Hydra, Jellyfish, Corals
3. Ctenophora
Marine, bioluminescent
8 rows of cilia (comb plates)
Examples: Pleurobrachia
4. Platyhelminthes
Flatworms, acoelomate
Bilateral symmetry
Mostly parasitic
Examples: Taenia, Fasciola
5. Aschelminthes (Nematoda)
Roundworms, pseudocoelomate
Unsegmented body
Examples: Ascaris, Wuchereria
6. Annelida
True coelom, segmented
Organ-system level
Examples: Earthworm, Leech
7. Arthropoda
Largest phylum
Jointed appendages, chitinous exoskeleton
Open circulatory system
Examples: Cockroach, Butterfly, Crab

8. Mollusca
Soft body, shell present
Muscular foot, mantle
Examples: Pila, Octopus
9. Echinodermata
Marine, spiny skin
Radial symmetry (adult)
Water vascular system
Examples: Starfish, Sea urchin
10. Hemichordata
Worm-like marine animals
Body divided into proboscis, collar, trunk
Examples: Balanoglossus
Chordata
Common features:
Notochord
Dorsal hollow nerve cord
Pharyngeal gill slits
Post-anal tail
Protochordata
Urochordata: Herdmania
Cephalochordata: Amphioxus
Vertebrata
Backbone present
Closed circulatory system
1. Pisces
Fishes, aquatic
Gills for respiration
Examples: Shark, Rohu
2. Amphibia
Live on land & water
Moist skin
Examples: Frog, Toad
3. Reptilia
Dry, scaly skin
Cold-blooded
Examples: Snake, Lizard
4. Aves
Feathers, wings
Warm-blooded
Examples: Pigeon, Crow
5. Mammalia
Mammary glands
Hair present
Examples: Human, Cow, Whale

Chemistry

Instructions 1. Solve all the questions on sheets.

2. Write answers according to marks mentioned against the question.

Questions 1.Rotation around the carbon-carbon single bond of ethane is not completely free. Justify the statement.(3)

2. Draw Newman and Sawhorse projections for the eclipsed and staggered conformations of ethane. Which of these conformations is more stable and why?(5)

3. How will you convert benzene into (i) p – nitrobromobenzene (ii) m – nitrochlorobenzene(3)

English

https://padlet.com/davhrpaman/can-artificial-intelligence-replace-human-intelligence-jo28s6hp0wo8pgb2