

## Assignment of 11th class 06.01.2026

Instructions: Dear students, we are sending you homework. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your subject teacher.

1. 6th Jan,2026  
CBSE Class 11th  
English  
Most Important Questions

Note: Doing & learning task

1. You are Vikram/Vidhi, a student of Class XI. Your school is organizing a debate on the effectiveness of traditional school practices. You have been asked to speak on the topic “Homework Is Beneficial for Students” Write the debate in 120–150 words

Hints for the Motion:

- Reinforces classroom learning and builds discipline.
- Encourages independent research and time management skills.
- Helps teachers assess students' understanding of concepts.

Hints Against the Motion:

- Leads to unnecessary stress and reduces family time.
- Not all students have equal access to resources for completing homework.
- Learning should be interactive and engaging rather than repetitive.

2. 1. You are Aarav/Aditi, a student of Class XI. Your school is hosting a debate competition on the role of social media in modern society. You have been selected to deliver a debate on the topic “Should Social Media Platforms Be Held Accountable for Spreading Misinformation?” Write in favour or against the motion in 120–150 words.

Hints for the Motion: ▪ Social media has a significant influence on public opinion. ▪ Misinformation can lead to serious consequences, including violence and panic. ▪ Platforms should ensure fact-checking and regulate harmful content. Hints Against the Motion: ▪ Freedom of speech should not be compromised. ▪ Users are responsible for verifying the authenticity of information. ▪ Regulating content could lead to censorship and biased narratives.

2. Pol Science

Link for Quiz

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1odmxoavlpt>

Class XI – Political Science

Chapter: Federalism

Learning Points

### 1. Meaning of Federalism

Federalism is a system of government in which powers are divided between a central authority and state governments.

### 2. Key Feature

The Constitution is supreme, and both Centre and States derive their powers from it.

### 3. Written Constitution

Federal systems usually have a written and rigid Constitution to clearly divide powers.

### 4. Dual Polity

India has a dual system of government – Union Government and State Governments.

### 5. Division of Powers

Powers are divided through three lists in the Seventh Schedule:

Union List

State List

Concurrent List

### 6. Independent Judiciary

An independent judiciary resolves disputes between the Centre and States.

### 7. Indian Federalism

India is often described as a federal system with a strong Centre.

### 8. Single Constitution

Unlike some federations, India has one Constitution for both Centre and States.

### 9. Emergency Provisions

During emergencies, federal features may become unitary.

### 10. Cooperative Federalism

Centre and States work together for development and governance.

Doing work for note book:

Four Marks Assignment Questions (with Answers)

Q1. What is federalism? Mention any three features of a federal system.

Answer:

Federalism is a system of government where powers are divided between the Centre and the States.

Three features are:

1. Division of powers between different levels of government

2. Written Constitution specifying powers

3. Independent judiciary to settle disputes

Q2. Explain the division of powers in India.

Answer:

The Indian Constitution divides powers between the Centre and States through three lists:

1. Union List – subjects of national importance like defence and foreign affairs
2. State List – subjects of state importance like police and agriculture
3. Concurrent List – subjects common to both, such as education and forests

Q3. Why is India described as a federation with a strong Centre?

Answer:

India has federal features like division of powers and independent judiciary. However, the Centre is strong because:

1. Emergency provisions give more power to the Centre
2. Single Constitution for whole country
3. Governors are appointed by the Centre

Hence, India is a federation with a strong Centre.

Q4. Role of judiciary in a federal system.

Answer:

The judiciary plays a crucial role in a federal system by:

1. Interpreting the Constitution
2. Settling disputes between Centre and States
3. Protecting the Constitution
4. Ensuring balance of power between different levels of government

Q5. What is cooperative federalism?

Answer:

Cooperative federalism refers to cooperation between the Centre and States in governance.

Both work together in:

1. Policy-making
2. Development programmes
3. Sharing resources

It strengthens unity while respecting diversity.

3. JANUARY 6, 2026 ECONOMICS +1

Dear students

Continuing with the same topic, today's Quiz is based on Assertion Reason based questions only. So read all the key details of chapter once again carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

<https://forms.gle/pjognLPL3SMnTZx9>

4. Math Date 6-1-26 : Straight Lines – Advanced Forms

Key Concepts / Hints:

Point-slope form:  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ .

Two-point form of a line:

$(y - y_1)/(y_2 - y_1) = (x - x_1)/(x_2 - x_1)$ .

Intercept form:  $x/a + y/b = 1$ , where a and b are x and y intercepts.

Distance of a point  $(x_1, y_1)$  from line  $ax + by + c = 0$  is:

$|ax_1 + by_1 + c| / \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ .

Self Practice Questions (Any 5):

Find the equation of the line passing through (3, 4) and (5, 8).

Find the equation of the line whose x-intercept is 4 and y-intercept is -2.

Find the distance of the point (2, -3) from the line  $3x - 4y + 5 = 0$ .

Find the equation of a line perpendicular to  $y = 2x + 1$  and passing through (1, 2).

Find the coordinates of the point where the line  $x - y + 1 = 0$  cuts the y-axis.

Quiz <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu1odmyoqnwhx>

5. Assignment for 11<sup>th</sup> history 06.01.2026

Instructions for Students-

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. The Mongols were a diverse body of people, linked by similarities of language to the Tatars, Khitan and Manchus to the east, and the Turkic tribes to the west. Some of the Mongols were pastoralists while others were hunter-gatherers. The pastoralists tended horses, sheep and, to a lesser extent, cattle, goats and camels. They nomadized in the steppes of Central Asia in a tract of land in the area of the modern state of Mongolia. This was (and still is) a majestic landscape with wide horizons, rolling plains, ringed by the snow-capped Altai mountains to the west, the arid Gobi desert in the south and drained by the Onon and Selenga rivers and myriad springs from the melting snows of the hills in the north and the west. Lush, luxuriant grasses for pasture and considerable small game were available in a good season. The hunter-gatherers resided to the north of the pastoralists in the Siberian forests. They were a humbler body of people than the pastoralists, making a living from trade in furs of animals trapped in the summer months. There were extremes of temperature in the entire region: harsh, long winters followed by brief, dry summers. Agriculture was possible in the pastoral regions during short parts of the year but the Mongols (unlike some of the Turks further west) did not take to farming.
2. When we remember Genghis Khan today the only images that appear in our imagination are those of the conqueror, the destroyer of cities, and an individual who was responsible for the death of thousands of people. Many thirteenth-century residents of towns in China, Iran and eastern Europe looked at the hordes from the steppes with fear and distaste. And yet, for the Mongols, Genghis Khan was the greatest leader of all time: he united the Mongol people, freed them from interminable tribal wars and Chinese exploitation, brought them prosperity, fashioned a grand transcontinental empire and restored trade routes and markets that attracted distant travellers like the Venetian Marco Polo. The contrasting images are not simply a case

of dissimilar perspectives; they should make us pause and reflect on how one (dominant) perspective can completely erase all others. Beyond the opinions of the defeated sedentary people, consider for a moment the sheer size of the Mongol dominion in the thirteenth century and the diverse body of people and faiths that it embraced.

1. “The Mongols were a diverse body of people, linked by similarities of language to the Tatars, Khitan and Manchus to the east, and the Turkic tribes to the west.” Explain the statement with the context of Social and Political Background of Mongols.
2. When we remember Genghis Khan today the only images that appear in our imagination are those of the conqueror, the destroyer of cities, and an individual who was responsible for the death of thousands of people. Explain the statement in eight points.
3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=13833830>