

Assignment of 11th class 07.01.2026

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.

Assignment for 11th history 07.01.2026

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. Priests placed themselves in the first order, and nobles in the second. The nobility had, in reality, a central role in social processes. This is because they controlled land. This control was the outcome of a practice called 'vassalage'. The kings of France were linked to the people by 'vassalage', similar to the practice among the Germanic peoples, of whom the Franks were one. The big landowners – the nobles – were vassals of the king, and peasants were vassals of the landowners. A nobleman accepted the king as his seigneur (senior) and they made a mutual promise: the seigneur/lord ('lord' was derived from a word meaning one who provided bread) would protect the vassal, who would be loyal to him. This relationship involved elaborate rituals and exchange of vows taken on the Bible in a church. At this ceremony, the vassal received a written charter or a staff or even a clod of earth as a symbol of the land that was being given to him by his master. The noble enjoyed a privileged status. He had absolute control over his property, in perpetuity. He could raise troops called 'feudal levies. The lord held his own courts of justice and could even coin his own money. He was the lord of all the people settled on his land. He owned vast tracts of land which contained his own dwellings, his private fields and pastures and the homes and fields of his tenant-peasants. His house was called a manor. His private lands were cultivated by peasants, who were also expected to act as foot soldiers.
2. Expansion in agriculture was accompanied by growth in three related areas: population, trade and towns. From roughly 42 million in 1000, Europe's population stood at 62 million around 1200 and 73 million in 1300. Better food meant a longer lifespan. By the thirteenth century, an average European could expect to live 10 years longer than in the eighth century. Women and girls had shorter lifespans compared to men because the latter ate better food. The towns of the Roman Empire had become deserted and ruined after its fall. But from the eleventh century, as agriculture increased and became able to sustain higher levels of population, towns began to grow again. Peasants who had surplus grain to sell needed a place where they could set up a selling centre and where they could buy tools and cloth. This led to the growth of periodic fairs and small marketing centres which gradually developed town-like features – a town square, a church, roads where merchants built shops and homes, an office where those who governed the town could meet. In other places, towns grew around large castles, bishops' estates, or large churches. In towns, instead of services, people paid a tax to the lords who owned the land on which the town stood. In battle when required, in addition to working on their own farms.
 1. "Priests placed themselves in the first order, and nobles in the second. The nobility had, in reality, a central role in social processes." Explain the statement in eight points with the context of second order.
 2. "Expansion in agriculture was accompanied by growth in three related areas: population, trade and towns." Explain the statement in eight points with the context of fourth order.

3. Link for quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=02080358>

SAMPLE SPEECHES

ENGLISH CORE (301) – CLASS XI

1. THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN NATION-BUILDING

Main Points

- How Youth Can Contribute:
 - Through education, innovation, and leadership.
 - By developing skills and engaging in social causes.
 - By staying informed and participating in democratic processes.
- Challenges:
 - + Unemployment and skill gaps.
 - + Lack of political awareness.

"The youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow." – Nelson Mandela

Good morning respected dignitaries, teachers, and friends. I am Shirin, a student of class XI Humanities. Today, I stand before you to talk about the role of youth in nation-building.

Have you ever thought about the power of youth? More than 65% of India's population is under 35, making it one of the world's youngest nations. But are we using this potential wisely?

Youth play a crucial role in nation-building by contributing fresh perspectives, energy, and innovative ideas to drive economic development, social progress, and positive change. They are the future leaders and shapers of society, and their active participation is essential for creating a prosperous and inclusive nation. They can contribute through education, innovation, and leadership. However, challenges like unemployment, lack of skill development, and political disinterest often hold them back. It's time we take responsibility—work hard, stay informed, and actively participate in bringing positive change.

Remember, a strong nation is built by empowered youth. If we rise together, we can make India a global leader. Let's be the change-makers!

2. **SOCIAL MEDIA – A BOON OR A BANE?**

Main Points

- **Positive Aspects:**
 - Connects people across the globe.
 - Provides instant information and learning opportunities.
 - Creates job and business opportunities
- **Negative Aspects:**
 - + Causes addiction and distraction.
 - + Increases cyberbullying and online fraud

"Social media is addictive precisely because it gives us something which reality lacks: immediacy, direction, and a sense of clarity." – David Amerland

Respected teachers and dear friends. I am Vidisha, a student of class XI Commerce. Today, I stand before you to talk about social media and whether it is a boon or a bane.

Have you ever wondered how much time we spend scrolling through social media daily? Studies show that an average person spends over 2 hours on social platforms daily. But is social media making our lives better or worse?

On the positive side, social media connects us, provides information, and creates opportunities. However, it also leads to addiction, cyberbullying, and misinformation. The key is responsible usage. Instead of letting social media control us, we must use it wisely—fact-check information, avoid toxic content, and limit screen time.

In the end, social media is a tool, and it is up to us to decide whether we use it constructively or destructively. Let's make the right choice!

3. CLIMATE CHANGE – A GLOBAL CONCERN

Main Points

- Causes of Climate Change:
 - 🌳 Deforestation and industrial pollution.
 - 🔥 Excessive use of fossil fuels.
 - + Unchecked human activities damaging nature.
- Consequences:
 - 🟡 Rising temperatures and extreme weather.
 - 🌊 Melting glaciers and rising sea levels.
 - 🌪️ Increased natural disasters like floods and droughts.

"We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors; we borrow it from our children."

Good morning, respected Principal, teachers, and my dear friends. I am Hrithik, a student of class XI science. Today, I stand before you to talk about Climate Change – A Global Concern.

Have you noticed how summers are getting hotter and winters less cold? Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, and natural disasters are becoming frequent. This is the reality of climate change, and we are responsible for it.

Uncontrolled pollution, deforestation, and industrialization have caused global warming. The solution? Small steps with big impacts—using eco-friendly products, saving electricity, and planting trees. Governments must take stricter measures, but we too can contribute by making sustainable choices.

The time for debate is over. The time for action is now! If we work together, we can still save our planet for future generations. "I hope my words inspire action. Thank you for your time."

Class 11 Political Science

Chapter: Election and Representation

Learning Work

Elections are a key mechanism of democracy through which people choose their representatives.

The Constitution of India provides for universal adult franchise, ensuring political equality.

India follows the First Past the Post (FPTP) system for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is an independent constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections.

Electoral rolls include the names of all eligible voters above 18 years of age.

Political parties play an important role in mobilising voters and presenting policy choices.

Reservation of seats is provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure representation.

Elections help in ensuring accountability of the government to the people.

Doing Work

Assignment Questions (4 Marks Each)

1. Explain the meaning and importance of elections in a democratic system.

Key points: Meaning of elections, citizen participation, legitimacy of government, accountability.

2. Describe the First Past the Post (FPTP) system of elections.

Key points: Single-member constituency, highest votes wins, simplicity, example from India.

3. What is universal adult franchise? Why is it important in India?

Key points: Meaning, age criterion, equality, inclusion of all citizens.

4. Explain the role of the Election Commission of India.

Key points: Conducting elections, preparing electoral rolls, ensuring free and fair polls, enforcing Model Code of Conduct.

5. What is an electoral roll? Why is it necessary?

Key points: Definition, eligibility, importance for voting rights, transparency.

6. How do political parties influence the electoral process?

Key points: Candidate selection, election campaigns, policy choices, voter awareness.

7. Explain the system of reserved constituencies in India.

Key points: SC/ST reservation, constitutional provision, social justice, political representation.

8. Why are free and fair elections essential for democracy?

Key points: Public trust, genuine choice, legitimacy of government, prevention of misuse of power

ਜਮਾਤ ਗਿਆਰਵੀਂ ਅਖਾਣ 06.01.2026

6. ਨਵਾਂ ਨੌ ਦਿਨ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸੌ ਦਿਨ (ਨਵੀਂ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਰਸਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਅਖੌਤ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਹਨ)

ਬਲਰਾਜ ਨੇ ਨਵਾਂ ਸਕੂਟਰ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਵਧੀਆ ਹਾਲਤ ਦਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸਕੂਟਰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਉਸ ਤੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਮਨਜ਼ੀਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਿ ਦੱਸ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਨਵੇਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨਵਾਂ ਨੌ ਦਿਨ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸੌ ਦਿਨ।

7. ਪਾਟਾ ਸੀਵੀਏ ਨਾ ਰੁੱਸਾ ਮਨਾਈਏ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੱਸਦੇ (ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕੰਮ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਯਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇਣ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਅਖੌਤ ਵਰਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ) ਦੋਹਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੋਲ ਚਾਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਵੱਡਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਬੁਲਾਉਂਦਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾ ਲੈ। ਰੁੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਾਟਾ ਸੀਵੀਏ ਨਾ ਰੁੱਸਾ ਮਨਾਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਵਸਦੇ।

8. ਪਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੋਟਾ ਮਾਰਿਆ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ (ਆਪਣਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਹੈ ਖੂਨ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝ ਖਤਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀ) ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੁੱਟ ਪਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਬੜੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ। ਪਰ ਉਹ ਸਫਲ ਨਾ ਹੋਏ। ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੋਟਾ ਮਾਰਿਆ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ।

9. ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਖਾਧਿਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਖੂਹ ਵੀ ਨਿਖੁੰਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ (ਅੱਗੋਂ ਕਮਾਈ ਨਾ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਪਿਛਲੀ ਤਾਂ ਜਲਦੀ ਹੀ ਮੁੱਕ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਨਦੀਪ ਕਈ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਵਿਹਲਾ ਬੈਠਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸਦੀ ਮਾਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਕੋਈ ਕੰਮ ਕਰੇ ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਹਲੇ ਬੈਠਿਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਚੱਲਣਾ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਖਾਧਿਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਖੂਹ ਵੀ ਨਿਖੁੰਟ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

10. ਬੇਗਾਨਾ ਮਹਿਲ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੱਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਢਾਹੀਦੀ (ਅਮੀਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਰੀਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰੀਦੀ) ਸੋਨੂ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਆਪਾਂ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਵੇਚ ਕੇ ਐਲੀਡੀ ਲੈ ਲਈਏ ਤਾਂ ਸੋਨੂ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਂਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਬੇਗਾਨਾ ਮਹਿਲ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੱਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਢਾਹੀਦੀ ਅਜੇ ਆਪਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸੇ ਟੈਲੀਵਿਜ਼ਨ ਨਾਲ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।

Class 11th math 7-1-26

Q1 Find the number of 4 letter words, with or without meaning, which can be formed out of the letters of the word ROSE, where the repetition of the letters is not allowed.

Q2 Given 4 flags of different colours, how many different signals can be generated, if a signal requires the use of 2 flags one below the other?

Q3 How many 2 digit even numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 if the digits can be repeated?

Q4 Find the number of different signals that can be generated by arranging at least 2 flags in order (one below the other) on a vertical staff, if five different flags are available.

Q5 If $\frac{1}{8!} + \frac{1}{9!} = \frac{x}{10!}$, find x .

Q6 How many words, with or without meaning can be made from the letters of the word MONDAY, assuming that no letter is repeated, if. (i) 4 letters are used at a time, (ii) (iii) all letters are used at a time, all letters are used but first letter is a vowel?

Q7 In how many of the distinct permutations of the letters in MISSISSIPPI do the four I's not come together?

Q8 Find the number of words with or without meaning which can be made using all the letters of the word AGAIN. If these words are written as in a dictionary, what will be the 50th word?

Quiz <https://www.propoofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mdi5na7mae>

JANUARY 7, 2026

ECONOMICS

+1

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

CORRELATION

◆ Meaning

Correlation measures the degree and direction of relationship between two variables. It shows how variables move in relation to each other, not cause and effect.

◆ Types of Correlation

❖ Positive Correlation

Both variables move in the same direction

Example: Income ↑, Consumption ↑

❖ Negative Correlation

Variables move in opposite directions

Example: Price ↑, Demand ↓

❖ Zero Correlation

No relationship between variables

Example: Shoe size & Intelligence

◆ Degree of Correlation

Value of r: +1

Interpretation: Perfect Positive

Value of r: -1

Interpretation: Perfect Negative

Value of r: 0

Interpretation: No Correlation

Value of r: $0 < r < 1$

Interpretation: Positive (High/Moderate/Low)

Value of r: $-1 < r < 0$

Interpretation: Negative (High/Moderate/Low)

◆ Methods of Studying Correlation

Scatter Diagram Method

Dots close together → High correlation

Dots scattered → Low or Zero correlation

Rising pattern → Positive

Falling pattern → Negative

Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation

Most accurate method

Formula based

Value lies between **-1 and +1**

Spearman's Rank Correlation

Based on ranks

Used when data is qualitative or ranks are given

◆ Uses of Correlation

- Economic analysis
- Business forecasting

- Policy making
- Research and statistics

◆ **Limitations of Correlation**

- Does not establish cause and effect
- Only shows degree of relationship
- Affected by extreme values
- Applicable mainly to linear relationships

□ **Important points to remember**

- ✓ Correlation \neq Causation
- ✓ Value of r always lies between -1 and $+1$
- ✓ Zero correlation does not mean independence always
- ✓ Pearson's method is most reliable

Now use the following link to attempt the quiz:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1YFsDSUO_0kp_iAlK9wWJ4GHBYOxe47K4t-212UYR3v4/edit