

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.

JANUARY 8, 2026

ECONOMICS

+1

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and solve the following questions

A. Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation

Q1. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data:

X	10	12	14	16	18
Y	20	24	28	32	36

Q2. Find the coefficient of correlation between X and Y:

X	5	7	9	11	13
Y	8	12	14	18	20

Q3. From the following data, calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation:

X	2	4	6	8	10
Y	9	8	7	6	5

Q4. Calculate the coefficient of correlation using the assumed mean method:

X	15	20	25	30	35
Y	10	14	18	22	26

Q5. Calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient:

Student	A	B	C	D	E
Marks in Maths	78	85	62	90	70
Marks in Economics	80	88	60	92	72

Q6. (With Repeated Ranks)

Find Spearman's rank correlation coefficient:

X	30	40	40	50	60
Y	35	45	50	55	65

Q7. If Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between two variables is -0.85 , what does it indicate?

State the nature and degree of correlation.

Q8. The value of coefficient of correlation is $+1$.

What type of correlation is it? Give one example.

Q9. The coefficient of correlation between X and Y is 0.90 . If all the values of X are doubled, what will be the new coefficient of correlation?

Q10. Can the coefficient of correlation ever be greater than $+1$ or less than -1 ? Give reasons.

Class: 11th Sub: English 8th Jan,2026

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS:

1. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of

warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining.

a. The grandmother who was against all types of songs other than prayer, enjoyed singing together that

day to -----

i) Express her regret for having trusted only prayer songs throughout life.

ii) Express her pleasure for the boy's arrival after 5 years

iii) to please her grandson with whom she rarely talked, after he had embraced music lessons.

iv) tell others that she has changed her attitude towards music.

b. What was so unusual about the grandmother that evening.

i) She never rejoiced so much ii) She did not care to pray that evening.

iii) She loved thumping the drum iv) She was calm

c. What happened to her next morning on account of overstraining?

2. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the

temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapattis we threw

to them

a. What is evident about the grandmother who feeds street dogs?

(i) Kind hearted and loves all creatures (ii) animals are fed to avoid wastage of food

(iii) pretends to be kind before others (iv) Street dogs are fed to amuse the grandson

b. Why did the dogs wait for them at the temple door?

(i) They would come after prayer (ii) They would come along the temple road from school

(iii) The school was attached to temple (iv) None of the above

c. What was it that both finished?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS OF 3 MARKS (40-50 WORDS)

SOLVED QUESTIONS:

1. How has Khushwant Singh employed several poetic words to describe the physical and spiritual beauty of his grandmother in the chapter?

Answer- Author has skillfully employed several images to describe his grandmother. He leaves an imprint of

physical presence and spiritual essence found in his grandmother. The short, fat and slightly bent grandmother

with criss-cross wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere provides a visual image of the grandmother.

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Her comparison to the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace

and contentment reflects the spiritual calmness she possessed. Her white clothes, rosary beads and constant

prayer conveys her spiritual beauty shaped by faith and serenity.

2. Why was it hard for the author to believe that his grandmother was once young and pretty?

Answer-The author had always seen his grandmother as an old lady, since his birth. Therefore, the way he had

seen her for the past twenty years had become the only reality for him. So, it was even unimaginable for the

child to think of his grandmother as a pretty young girl, though he had heard people saying that. As per the

author his grandmother had reached the zenith of growing old and she remained the same.

3. Why was the grandmother disturbed when he started going to the city school?

Answer-The grandmother being a religious and conservative woman wanted her grandson to learn religious

prayers and scriptures as was taught in the village school. When she came to know that the city schools taught

modern science, English and music she was disturbed. Her inability to assist him learn Western Science and

English made her unhappy. She was further disturbed as he didn't have any religious or scripture learning.

Music was not meant for gentle folk but for beggars and prostitutes. She did not protest but remained silent. Her

silence was her expression of strong disagreement.

UNSOLVED QUESTIONS:

1. How did the grandmother spend her day before her death?

2. What was the turning point in the friendship between grandmother and grandson?

3. Describe 'the happiest half-hour of the day' for the grandmother?
4. What are the differences between the village school education and the urban school education as mentioned in the chapter?
5. Do you think that the writer's attitude towards his grandmother changes as he grows up?
6. What does the behaviour of the sparrows assure about 'man and animal' love relationship?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS OF 6 MARKS IN 120-150 WORDS

1. A child should grow up with a knowledge to accommodate all living creatures and nature. He should learn to live harmoniously at a very young age so that he grows up into an adult with a heart to serve humanity and the world around him. How do you think Khuswant Singh's grandmother helped him to love all creatures?

Answer: Khuswant Singh's grandmother demonstrated immense love for nature and living creatures. All her actions

like feeding the stray dogs and later on befriending the sparrows shows a kind hearted generous soul. She carried

stale chapatis every day to feed the stray dogs while returning with her grandson from the village school. The lesson

states that her happiest time of the day was when she would feed the sparrows during the afternoon. Her frivolous

rebukes while feeding the sparrows displays her deep and loving bond with them. The sparrows bid her a silent

farewell on her demise and reciprocated her love.

The narrator having spent his formative years (childhood days) with her must have been affected by this nature of

his grandmother. His portrait of grandmother is a tribute to her loving and affectionate nature.

2. Do you believe that Khushwant Singh's grandmother represents the inner strength of a woman? Find

instances from the chapter to support this view point and elaborate upon it.

Math NCERT Chapter 11 | Exercise 11.1

◆ **Hints:**

- Use general form $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$.
- Complete the square properly.

Find the equation of the circle passing through (2, 3) and touching the x-axis at (4, 0).

Solution:

Since the circle **touches the x-axis at (4, 0)**,
the **centre** of the circle must lie vertically above this point.

Let the centre be **C (4, r)**

⇒ Radius = **r**

Step 1: Use the given point on the circle

The circle passes through **(2, 3)**.

Distance from centre = radius

$$\sqrt{(2 - 4)^2 + (3 - r)^2} = r$$

Step 2: Square both sides

$$(2 - 4)^2 + (3 - r)^2 = r^2 \quad 4 + (r^2 - 6r + 9) = r^2$$

Step 3: Simplify

$$4 + 9 - 6r = 0 \quad 13 - 6r = 0 \quad r = \frac{13}{6}$$

Step 4: Centre and radius

$$\text{Centre} = \left(4, \frac{13}{6}\right)$$

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{13}{6}$$

Step 5: Write the equation of the circle

$$(x - 4)^2 + \left(y - \frac{13}{6}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{13}{6}\right)^2$$

✓ Final Answer:

$$\boxed{(x - 4)^2 + \left(y - \frac{13}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{169}{36}}$$

◆ **NCERT Hard Questions (Equation Form):**

1. Find the equation of the circle passing through (2, 3) and (4, 5) with centre on the line $x - y = 4$.
2. Find the equation of the circle passing through (1, 2) and touching the x-axis at (3, 0).
3. Find the equation of the circle with centre on y-axis passing through (2, 3) and (-2, 3).
4. Find the equation of the circle passing through (1, 1), (2, 4), (5, 3).
5. Find the equation of the circle with centre (2, -1) and radius = distance between (1, 2) and (4, 6).

Quiz <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mtq4mwxooe>

Political Science

Learning Points

CH. The Executive

Link for Quiz

<https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2mdk4nw7twp>

1. The Executive is the organ of government responsible for implementing laws and policies.
2. There are two types of executive:

Political Executive (President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers)

Permanent Executive (Civil Servants)

3. In India, the President is the nominal (constitutional) head, while the Prime Minister is the real executive authority.
4. The Council of Ministers consists of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
5. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha and heads the government.
6. The Permanent Executive ensures continuity and expertise in administration, regardless of political change.

Doing Work

4-Mark Questions

Q1. What is meant by Political Executive?

Answer:

The Political Executive consists of elected representatives such as the President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers. They take major policy decisions and are accountable to the people through Parliament.

Q2. Distinguish between Political Executive and Permanent Executive.

Answer:

The Political Executive is elected and makes policies, while the Permanent Executive consists of appointed civil servants who implement these policies. Political executives change after elections, but permanent executives remain in service.

Q3. Mention any four powers of the Prime Minister.

Answer:

1. Appoints and removes ministers
2. Chairs Cabinet meetings
3. Advises the President
4. Coordinates activities of different ministries

Q4. Why is the Prime Minister called the 'real executive'?

Answer:

The Prime Minister exercises actual authority in governance, controls the Council of Ministers, and makes key policy decisions, while the President acts mainly on the Prime Minister's advice.

6 Marks Questions

Q1. Explain the role and functions of the President of India.

Answer:

The President is the constitutional head of the Indian state. He appoints the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, summons and dissolves Parliament, and gives assent to bills. He also acts as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and

exercises emergency powers. Most powers are exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Q2. Describe the composition and functions of the Council of Ministers.

Answer:

The Council of Ministers includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers. It is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Council formulates policies, introduces bills in Parliament, administers departments, and advises the President on governance.

Q3. Explain the importance of the Permanent Executive.

Answer:

The Permanent Executive consists of civil servants who provide expertise and continuity in administration. They help ministers in policy formulation, ensure implementation of laws, and maintain stability in governance despite changes in political leadership.

ਅਖਾਣ -

15. ਮਨ ਜੀਤੈ ਜਗਜੀਤ (ਜੇ ਮਨ ਜਿੱਤ ਲੈ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਰਾ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ) ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਂਦੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜੇਕਰ ਮਨ ਤੇ ਕਾਬੂ ਪਾ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਥਵਾ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜਿੱਤ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਅਸੀਂ ਸਭ ਬੁਰਾਈਆਂ ਜਿੱਤ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ। ਮਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਾ ਸਾਰਾ ਜੱਗ ਹੀ ਜਿੱਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਮਨ ਦੀ ਜਗਜੀਤ ।

16. ਮਹਾਂ ਮੇਠਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਵੱਡਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ (ਇਸ ਅਖੌਤ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਣ ਲਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਭ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਵੱਡਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ) ਕਾਨੂੰਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਮੀਰ ਸਭ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਛੋਟਾ ਜਾਂ ਵੱਡਾ ਨਹੀਂ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਮਹਾਂ ਮੇਠਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਵੱਡਾ ਛੋਟਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ।

17. ਰਾਣੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰ ਧੋਂਦੀ ਗੋਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਾਉਂਦੀ (ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਮੋਸ਼ੀ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਰਾਦਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਮਝਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ) ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਕੋਈ ਨੀਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਘਟੀਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਤਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਰਾਣੀ ਪੈਰ ਧੋਂਦੀ ਗੋਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਾਉਂਦੀ।

18. ਵਾਦਝੀਆਂ ਸਜਾਧਝੀਆਂ ਨਿਭਣ ਸਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ(ਬੰਦੇ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਜਾਂ ਉਸਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਬਦਲਣ ਬਦਲਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਬੰਦੇ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਅਕਸਰ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਰਹਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ) ਜਗਮੀਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦਲਜੀਤ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਕਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਇਕਦਮ ਗਰਮ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਅਜੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਗਈ ਤੇਰਾ ਇਹ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਠੀਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੋਲ ਬੈਠੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਪਿੰਦਰ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੁਣ ਇਹਦੀ ਇਹ ਆਦਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣੀ ਆਦਤ ਬਦਲਣੀ ਤਾਂ ਲਗਭਗ ਅਸੰਭਵ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ । ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਵਾਦਝੀਆਂ ਸਜਾਧਝੀਆਂ ਨਿਭਣ ਸਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ।

19. ਵਿਦਿਆ ਵਿਚਾਰੀ ਤਾਂ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ(ਅਸਲ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਨੇਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਿਖਾਏ) ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਨੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨੇਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਭਲਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਸਿਖਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਠੀਕ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਵਿਚਾਰੀ ਤਾਂ ਪਰਉਪਕਾਰੀ।

20. ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਨਮਾਜ਼ ਕੁਵੇਲੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੱਕਰਾਂ (ਬੇਮੌਕੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਲਾਭ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ) ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਾਲ ਤਾਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਰ ਹੁਣ ਜਦੋਂ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਨ ਹੋਇਆ ਫਿਰਦਾ ਹੈ । ਮਨਜੀਤ ਦਾ ਦੇਸਤ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦਾ ਹੈ ਹੁਣ ਤੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਲਵੇਂਗਾ। ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ । ਵੇਲੇ ਦੀ ਨਮਾਜ਼ ਕੁਵੇਲੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੱਕਰਾਂ।

Assignment for 11th history 08.01.2026

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. Much of the writings of the Greeks and Romans had been familiar to monks and clergymen through the 'Middle Ages', but they had not made these widely known. In the fourteenth century, many scholars began to read translated works of Greek writers like Plato and Aristotle. For this they were indebted not to their own scholars but to Arab translators who had carefully preserved and translated ancient manuscripts (Plato was Aflaton, and Aristotle Aristu in Arabic). While some European scholars read Greek in Arabic translation, the Greeks translated works of Arabic and Persian scholars for further transmission to other Europeans. These were works on natural science, mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry. Ptolemy's *Almagest* (a work on astronomy, written in Greek before 140 CE and later translated into Arabic) carries the Arabic definite article 'al', which brings out the Arabic connection. Among the Muslim writers who were regarded as men of wisdom in the Italian world were Ibn Sina* ('Avicenna' in Latin, 980-1037), an Arab physician and philosopher of Bukhara in Central Asia, and al-Razi ('Rhazes'), author of a medical encyclopaedia. Ibn Rushd ('Averroes' in Latin, 1126-98), an Arab philosopher of Spain, tried to resolve the tension between philosophical knowledge (*faylasuf*) and religious beliefs. His method was adopted by Christian thinkers.
2. The Christian notion of man as a sinner was questioned from an entirely different angle – by scientists. The turning point in European science came with the work of Copernicus (1473-1543), a contemporary of Martin Luther. Christians had believed that the earth was a sinful place and the heavy burden of sin made it immobile. The earth stood at the centre of the universe around which moved the celestial planets. Copernicus asserted that the planets, including the earth, rotate around the sun. A devout Christian, Copernicus was afraid of the possible reaction to his theory by traditionalist clergymen. For this reason, he did not want his manuscript, *De revolutionibus* (The Rotation) to be printed. On his deathbed, he gave it to his follower, Joachim Rheticus. It took time for people to accept this idea. It was much later – more than half a century later, in fact – that the difference between 'heaven' and earth was bridged through the writings of astronomers like Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) and Galileo Galilei (1564-1642).
 1. "Much of the writings of the Greeks and Romans had been familiar to monks and clergymen through the 'Middle Ages', but they had not made these widely known." Explain the statement in eight points with the context of "The Arabs' Contribution in Science and Philosophy."
 2. "The Christian notion of man as a sinner was questioned from an entirely different angle by scientists." Explain the statement in eight points with the context of The Copernican Revolution.
 3. Link for the quiz

<https://wayground.com/join?gc=46759782>