

MBD

Super Refresher

Geography

- Fundamentals of Physical Geography
- India–Physical Environment
- Practical Work in Geography

11

- ➡ **NCERT** Exercises with answers
- ➡ Comprehensive summary of each chapter
- ➡ Includes **Self Evaluation Test** at the end of the each chapter



Highlights important information which must be remembered

Large pool of very short, short and long answer type questions

Based on the CBSE syllabus and textbook(s) issued by NCERT

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Super Refresher

GEOGRAPHY

- Fundamentals of Physical Geography
- India–Physical Environment
- Practical Work in Geography

11

By
Prof. ANAND

Based on the **CBSE** syllabus and
textbook(s) issued by **NCERT**

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Contributors

Project Manager: Manish Sharma

Composition & Layout: Dhirender Singh Negi and Team

Notes to the Maps: The external boundary and coastline of India on the maps agree with the record/master copy certified by the Surveyor General, Map Publication, Survey of India, Dehradun vide their letters no. TB 174/62-A-3/A-3, Dated 6/02/2015. Outline of the other maps included in the book are based upon Survey of India maps printed in 2015.

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Published by: MALHOTRA BOOK DEPOT
MBD House, Railway Road, Jalandhar City.

Printed at: HOLY FAITH INTERNATIONAL (P) LTD.
B-9 & 10, Site-IV, Industrial Area Sahibabad (U.P.)

SYLLABUS

GEOGRAPHY CLASS–XI

	One Theory Paper	70 Marks
Part A	FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	
	Unit-1 : Geography as a discipline	
	Unit-2 : The Earth	
	Unit-3 : Landforms	
	Unit-4 : Climate	
	Unit-5 : Water (Oceans)	
	Unit-6 : Life on the Earth	
	Map and Diagram	
Part B	INDIA—PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
	Unit-7 : Introduction	
	Unit-8 : Physiography	
	Unit-9 : Climate, Vegetation and Soils	
	Unit-10 : Natural hazards and Disasters	
	Map and Diagram	
Part C	PRACTICAL WORK	30 Marks
	Unit-1 : Fundamentals of Maps	
	Unit-2 : Topographic and Weather Maps	
	Practical Record Book and Viva	

PART A: FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

(87 Periods)

Unit 1 : Geography as a Discipline

(04 Periods)

- Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes.
- Branches of Geography; Physical Geography and Human Geography.
- Scope and Career Options

Unit 2 : The Earth

(11 Periods)

- Origin and evolution of the earth; Interior of the earth;
- Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics;
- Earthquakes and volcanoes: causes, types and effects.

Unit 3 : Landforms**(20 Periods)**

- Rocks : major types of rocks and their characteristics.
- Geomorphic processes—weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition, soil-formation.
- Landforms and their evolution.

Unit 4 : Climate**(30 Periods)**

- Atmosphere—composition and structure; elements of weather and climate.
- Insolation—angle of incidence and distribution; heat budget of the earth—heating and cooling of atmosphere (conduction, convection, terrestrial radiation and advection); temperature—factors controlling temperature, distribution of temperature—horizontal and vertical, inversion of temperature.
- Pressure—pressure belts; winds—planetary, seasonal and local; air masses and fronts; tropical and extratropical cyclones.
- Precipitation—evaporation; condensation—dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud; rainfall—types and world distribution.
- World climates—classification Koeppen, Global warming and climatic changes.
- Climate and Global Concerns.

Unit 5 : Water (Oceans)**(10 Periods)**

- Basics of Oceanography
- Oceans—distribution of temperature and salinity.
- Movements of ocean water—waves, tides and currents; submarine reliefs.
- Ocean resources and pollution.

Unit 6 : Life on the Earth**(07 Periods)**

- Biosphere—importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation; ecosystem and ecological balance.

Map Work on identification of features based on 1 to 6 units on the outline/Physical/Political map of the world. **(05 Periods)**

PART B: INDIA—PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**(78 Periods)****Unit 7 : Introduction****(04 Periods)**

- Location, space relations, India's place in the world.

Unit 8 : Physiography**(28 Periods)**

- Structure and Relief; Physiographic Divisions.
- Drainage systems : Concept of river basins, watershed; the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

Unit 9 : Climate, Vegetation and Soils**(28 Periods)**

- **Weather and climate**—spatial and temporal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, Indian monsoon : mechanism, onset and withdrawal, variability of rainfalls spatial and temporal, use of weather charts climatic types (Koeppen).
- **Natural vegetation**—forest types and distribution; wildlife; conservation; biosphere reserves.
- **Soils**—major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation.

Unit 10 : Natural Hazards and Disasters : Causes, Consequences and Management**(14 Periods)**

- Floods, Cloud bursts
- Droughts: types and impact

- Earthquakes and Tsunami
- Cyclones: features and impact
- Landslides

Map Work of features based on above units for locating and labelling on the Outline/ Political/ Physical map of India. (04 Periods)

Open Text based Assessment (05 Periods)

PART C: PRACTICAL WORK (50 Periods)

Unit 1 : Fundamentals of Maps (20 Periods)

- Geo spatial data, Concept of Geographical data matrix; Point, line, area data.
- **Maps**—types; scales—types; construction of simple linear scale, measuring distance, finding direction and use of symbols.
- **Map projection**—Latitude, longitude and time, typology, construction and properties of projection: Conical with one standard parallel and Mercator’s projection. (Only two projections)

Unit 2 : Topographic and Weather Maps (30 Periods)

- Study of topographic maps (1 : 50,000 or 1 : 25,000 Survey of India maps); contour cross section and identification of landforms—slopes, hills, valleys, waterfalls, cliffs; distribution of settlements.
- Aerial Photographs : Types & Geometry—vertical aerial photographs; difference between maps and aerial photographs; photo scale determination. Identification of physical and cultural features.
- Satellite imageries, stages in remote sensing data—acquisition, platform and sensors and data products (photographic and digital).
- Use of weather instruments: thermometer, wet and dry-bulb thermometer, barometer, wind vane, raingauge.

Practical Record Book and Viva Voce

Viva to be based on Practical Unit I and II only.

3

Interior of the Earth

CONCEPTS

- Formation of Earth
- A Volcano
- An Earthquake

CHAPTER—AT A GLANCE

Direct Sources of Knowledge of the Interior :

- The indirect sources like temperature, pressure, density of different layers, earthquakes and meteorites provide information about the interior of the earth.
- **Seismology** : The science of recording earthquakes is called Seismology.
- **Temperature** : The temperature increases with depth at an average rate of 1°C for every 32 metres.
- **A Volcano** : A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which eruptions of hot material takes place.
- **Types of Volcanoes** : On the basis of mode and

frequency of eruption, volcanoes are classified into three types :

- (1) Active volcanoes.
 - (2) Dormant volcanoes.
 - (3) Extinct volcanoes.
- **An Earthquake** : An earthquake is a sudden movement on the crust of the earth. It is sudden shaking of the crust which results in tremors or vibrations.
 - **Earthquake waves** : The place within the earth where the vibrations begin is known as the focus. The place vertically above the focus on the surface of the earth is known as Epicentre. These waves are recorded by an instrument known as a Seismograph.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

NCERT

1. Choose the right answer out of the four alternatives given below :

- (i) Which one of the following earthquake waves is more destructive ?
 (a) P-waves (b) S-waves
 (c) Surface waves (d) None of the above
Ans. (a) P-waves
- (ii) Which one of the following is a direct source of information about the interior of the earth ?
 (a) Earthquake waves
 (b) Volcanoes
 (c) Gravitational force
 (d) Earth magnetism
Ans. (d) Earth magnetism

- (iii) Which type of volcanic eruptions have caused Deccan Trap formations ?
 (a) Shield (b) Flood
 (c) Composite (d) Caldera
Ans. (b) Flood

- (iv) Which one of the following describes the lithosphere :
 (a) Upper and lower mantle
 (b) Crust and upper mantle
 (c) Crust and core
 (d) Mantle and core
Ans. (b) crust and upper mantle

• All chapters as per **CBSE Syllabus** and **NCERT Textbook**

• **Chapter At a Glance** provides a complete and comprehensive summary of the chapter

• **NCERT Textbook Exercises with Answers**

Variety of Additional Important Questions

Geography as A Discipline

place affects its history and economic structure. The political situation (civics) is a result of the geographic

and historical conditions. Hence, the disciplines of social studies are integrated.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT & BOARD'S QUESTIONS (Solved)

Objective Type Questions (OQs)

- Q. 1.** Name two German Geographers of 18th century.
Ans. Humboldt and Ritter
- Q. 2.** Name two main divisions of Geography.
Ans. Physical Geography and Human Geography.
- Q. 3.** Name two sub-divisions of Physical Geography.
Ans. Geomorphology and climatology.
- Q. 4.** Name two sub-divisions of Human Geography.
Ans. Economic Geography and Cultural Geography.
- Q. 5.** Name two branches of Geography to study weather conditions.
Ans. Climatology and Meteorology.
- Q. 6.** 'Human activities are determined by nature' whose statement is this ?
Ans. Ratzel.
- Q. 7.** Which subjects have given a mathematical approach to Geography ?
Ans. Astronomy, shape and size of earth.
- Q. 8.** Name the main features of Physical landscape.
Ans. Mountains, Rivers and Vegetation.
- Q. 9.** Name the two main divisions of environment.
Ans. Natural and Cultural.
- Q. 10.** Name the two main methods being used in the study of Geography.
Ans. Deductive method and Inductive method.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAQs)

- Q. 1.** Account for the popularity of Geography as a subject in the schools during the eighteenth century.
Ans. Geography was a popular subject because it provided knowledge about the people and places of the earth. It described the different natural and cultural facts. It helped to know the relation between man and environment on the earth.

Q. 2. 'The earth's surface is not uniform.'

Discuss.
Ans. The earth's surface is not uniform. It has variations in its physical features. There are mountains; hills, valleys, plains, plateaus, oceans, lakes, deserts and wilderness. There are variations in its social and cultural features too. There are villages, cities, roads, railways, ports, markets and many other elements created by human beings across the whole period of their cultural development.

Q. 3. Name the four realms of the earth studied through the subject of Geography.

- Ans.** (i) Lithosphere
 (ii) Hydrosphere
 (iii) Atmosphere
 (iv) Biosphere.

Q. 4. How does Geography studies the multi-dimensional earth ?

Ans. Reality is always multifaceted and the 'earth' is also multi-dimensional, that is why many disciplines from natural sciences such as geology, pedology, oceanography, botany, zoology and meteorology and a number of sister disciplines in social sciences such as economics, history, sociology, political Science, anthropology etc. study different aspects of the earth's surface. Geography is different from other sciences in its subject matter and methodology but at the same time it is closely related to other disciplines. Geography derives its data base from all the natural and social sciences and attempts synthesis. There is diversity in physical and cultural environment, so it is known as the study of Areal differentiation.

Q. 5. How does Physical Geography help in evaluating natural resources ?

Ans. The study of physical geography is emerging as a discipline of evaluating and managing natural resources. In order to achieve this objective it is essential to understand the intricate relationship between physical environment and human beings. Physical environment provides resources and human beings utilise these resources and ensure their economic and cultural development. Accelerated pace of resource utilization with the help of modern technology has created ecological imbalance in the

Geography

Atmosphere-Composition and Structure

- Weather depends upon the dominant element at a particular time say Rainfall, Temperature etc.
- Weather is actually present at a place. It is what you get.
- Every type of weather can occur at one place.
- Weather refers to a particular place.
- Weather deals with individual elements of weather.
- Weather is uncertain and we can only forecast for a short time ahead.
- Climate is the composite picture of all the elements spread over a longer period.
- Climate is what you expect. It is arrived at by averages.
- A particular place cannot have all types of climates.
- Climate refers to a particular area.
- It deals with the combination of all the elements of weather.
- Climate has a high degree of accuracy and it is similar year after year.

Comparison Questions CQs

Q.1. Distinguish between the Troposphere and Stratosphere.

Troposphere	Stratosphere
1. It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.	1. It is the second layer of the atmosphere above the earth.
2. Its height varies from 8 kms. at the poles to 20 kms. at the equator.	2. Its height varies from 16 kms. at the equator to 72 kms. at the poles.
3. In this layer the temperature decreases at the rate of 1°C per 165 metres.	3. In this layer temperatures are very low and fairly constant.
4. It is a zone of convection currents.	4. It is the non-convective zone of the atmosphere.
5. Most of the water vapours, clouds and dust particles are found in this layer.	5. Clouds, dust particles and water vapours are practically absent in this layer.
6. Atmospheric disturbances are confined to this zone.	6. This zone is free from atmospheric disturbances.
7. Unstable rising air makes weather changes in this layer.	7. Jet stream is a powerful element in this layer.

SELF EVALUATION TEST

Max. Marks : 20

Time : 30 Minutes

- Define atmosphere. 1
- What is the percentage of Nitrogen gas present in atmosphere? 1
- Which rays are absorbed by ozone gas? 1
- What is ionosphere? 1
- What are the causes of depletion of ozone layer? 2
- What is Thermosphere? 2
- Why is atmosphere held to the earth? 3
- Explain the significance of atmosphere. 3
- Name the different layers of the atmosphere. 3
- Distinguish between weather and climate. 4

• Comparison Questions in each chapter

• Self Evaluation Test at the end of each chapter

• Three Model Question Papers at the end of the book

MBD PROPOSED MODEL QUESTION PAPERS FOR PRACTICE

MODEL QUESTION PAPER—1

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)
CLASS—XI (C.B.S.E.)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- There are 22 general questions.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks for each question is indicated against it.
- Question numbers 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer Questions.
- Question numbers 8 to 13 are Short Answer Questions.
- Question numbers 14 to 20 are Long Answer Questions.
- Question numbers 21 and 22 are map based questions.
- Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

- Which Geographer first used the term 'Geography'?
- Which layer of the Earth is the most useful for mankind?
- Which is the largest state of India as regards to area?
- What is a subcontinent?
- What do you understand by the term 'Doab'?
- Write any two characteristics of Alluvial soil.
- What are disasters?
- What is Human Geography? Name its any four branches.
- Name the three types of Seismic waves. Which of these waves travel the fastest?
- What causes the convection currents in the Mantle?
- Define Atmosphere. How is it held to the Earth?
- 'Mawsynram gets the highest rainfall.' Why?
- 'Earth is a play-field of two opposite groups of geomorphic processes.' What are these forces?
- Discuss the scope of Geography with changing times. Explain the effect of Agricultural and Industrial Revolution.
- Describe the composition of the Atmosphere.
- How is atmosphere heated? Describe the heat balance of the atmosphere.
- Describe how the Himalayas were formed. Explain its three ranges.
- 'Climate is the most dominant factor in Soil Formation.' Give any five arguments to support the above statement.
- How are various elements of Hydrological cycle interlinked?
- Examine the factors that central the distribution of temperature in oceans.

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SECTION-A

FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- ✓ UNIT-I Geography as a Discipline
- ✓ UNIT-II The Earth
- ✓ UNIT-III Land-Forms
- ✓ UNIT-IV Climate
- ✓ UNIT-V Oceans
- ✓ UNIT-VI Life on the Earth

UNIT-I

GEOGRAPHY AS A DISCIPLINE

Geography as a Discipline

CONCEPTS

- Geography as a Science
- Regional and Systematic Geography
- Branches of Geography.



CHAPTER—AT A GLANCE

- **Geography as a Science :**
Geography is an areal or spatial science. Geography is a combination of two words, Ge-earth and graphe-description.
- **Synthesis of Geography :** *H.J. Mackinder advocated for the synthesis of physical and human geography.*
- **Geography an independent subject :**
Geography nowadays is considered a science. It studies areas and all features-natural as well as cultural.
- **Aims and Objectives of Geography :** Geography studies the totality of an area.
- **Relation with other Disciplines :** Geography is related to its allied sciences like Geomorphology, Economics, Botany, Zoology, History, etc.

NCERT

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the correct answer out of the four alternatives given below :

(i) Which one of the following scholars coined the term 'Geography' ?

- (a) Herodotus (b) Erathosthenese
(c) Galileo (d) Aristotle

Ans. (b) Erathosthenese

(ii) Which one of the following features can be termed as 'physical feature' ?

- (a) Port (b) Road
(c) Plain (d) Water park

Ans. (c) Plain

(iii) Mark correct pairs from the following two columns and mark the correct option :

Natural/ Social Science	Branches of Geography
1. Meteorology	A. Population Geography
2. Demography	B. Soil Geography
3. Sociology	C. Climatology
4. Pedology	D. Social Geography

- (a) 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D (b) 1D, 2B, 3C, 4A
(c) 1A, 2D, 3B, 4C (d) 1C, 2A, 3D, 4B

Ans. (d) 1C, 2A, 3D, 4B

(iv) Which one of the following questions is related to cause-effect relationship ?

- (a) Why (b) Where
(c) What (d) When

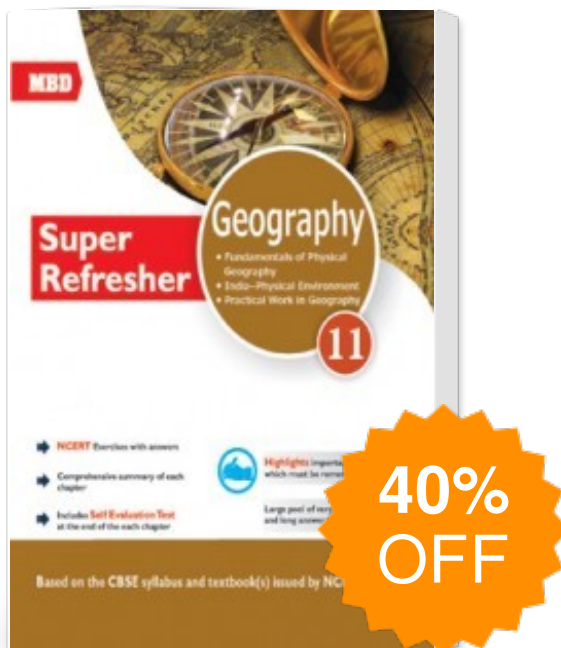
Ans. (a) Why

(v) Which one of the following disciplines attempts temporal synthesis ?

- (a) Sociology (b) Geography
(c) Anthropology (d) History

Ans. (d) History

MBD Super Refresher Geography For Class-XI



Publisher : MBD Group
Publishers

Author : Prof. Anand

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