

SYLLABUS OF GRADE XI GEOGRAPHY

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose Geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that Geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since Geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations

Objectives:

The course in Geography will help learners to:

- Familiarize with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.
- Describe locations and correlate with Geographical Perspectives.
- List/describe what students might see, hear, and smell at a place.
- List/describe ways a place is linked with other places.
- Compare conditions and connections in one place to another.
- Analyze/describe how conditions in one place can affect nearby places.
- Identify regions as places that are similar or connected.
- Describe and interpret the spatial pattern features on a thematic map.
- Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural features as well as human aspects and phenomena on the earth's surface.
- Understand and analyze the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and utilize such knowledge in reflecting on issues related to community.
- Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to emerging situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global.
- Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of spatial data/ information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers where ever possible; and to be sensitive to issues.
- The child will develop the competency to analyze, evaluate, interpret and apply the acquired knowledge to determine the environmental issues effectively.

COURSE STRUCTURE Class XI

One Theory Paper
Time: 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 70

Parts	Units	No. of periods	Marks
A	Fundamentals of Physical Geography	89	35
	Unit 1: Geography as a discipline	06	30
	Unit 2: The Earth	11	
	Unit 3: Landforms	20	
	Unit 4: Climate	30	
	Unit 5: Water (oceans)	10	
	Unit 6: Life on the Earth	07	
	Map Work	05	05
B	India: Physical Environment	78	35 Marks
	Unit 7: Introduction	04	30
	Unit 8: Physiographic	28	
	Unit 9: Climate, vegetation and soil	28	
	Unit 10: Natural hazards and disasters	14	
	Map Work and Diagram	04	05
	Total	167	70 Marks
C	Practical Work in Geography Part I	50	30 Marks
	Unit 1: Fundamentals of Maps	20	10 Marks
	Unit 2: Topographic and weather maps	30	15 Marks
	Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		05 Marks

COURSE CONTENT

Part A:	Fundamentals of Human Geography	89 Periods
Unit 1:	Geography as a Discipline Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes Branches of Geography: Physical Geography and Human Geography Scope and Career Options (Non-evaluative)	06 Periods
Unit 2:	The Earth Origin and evolution of the earth; interior of the earth	11 Periods

	Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics Earthquakes and volcanoes: causes, types and effects	
Unit 3:	Landforms Rocks: major types of rocks and their characteristics Geomorphic processes: weathering; mass wasting; erosion and deposition; soil-formation Landforms and their evolution- Brief erosional and depositional features	20 Periods
Unit 4:	Climate 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 extra tropical cyclones Precipitation-evaporation; condensation-dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud; rainfall-types and world distribution Climate and Global Concerns	30 Periods
Unit 5:	Water (Oceans) Basics of Oceanography Oceans - distribution of temperature and salinity Movements of ocean water-waves, tides and currents; submarine reliefs Ocean resources and pollution	10 Periods
Unit 6:	Life on the Earth Biosphere - importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation; ecosystem and ecological balance	07 Periods
Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Physical/Political map of World.		05 Periods
Part B:	India: Physical Environment	78 Marks
Unit 7:	Introduction Location, space relations, India's place in the world	04 Marks
Unit 8:	Physiography Structure and Relief; Physiographic Divisions Drainage systems: Concept of river basins, watershed; the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers	28 Periods
Unit 9:	Climate, Vegetation and Soil 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 Natural vegetation-forest types and distribution; wild life; conservation; biosphere reserves Soils - major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation	28 Periods
Unit 10:	Hazards and Disasters: Causes, Consequences and Management Floods, Cloudbursts	14 Periods

	Droughts: types and impact Earthquakes and Tsunami Cyclones: features and impact Landslides	
Map work on locating and labeling of features based on above units on outline map of India.		04 Period
Part C:	Practical Work in Geography Part I	50 Periods
Unit 1:	Fundamentals of Maps 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)	20 Periods
Unit 2:	Topographic and Weather Maps 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, waterfall, cliffs; distribution of settlements Aerial Photographs: Types and 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, rain gauge	30 Periods
Practical Record Book and viva voce Viva to be based on Practical Unit I & II only.		

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN GEOGRAPHY THEORY CLASS XI

COMPETENCIES	Total Marks and % 70 Marks
DEMONSTRATE	29 Marks- 41%
APPLICATION	26 Marks - 37%
FORMULATE	15 Marks – 22%
TOTAL	70 Marks – 100%