



# The Camford International School

## Annual Lesson Plan 2023-2024

Subject: Geography (087)

GRADE 11

MONTH	CHAPTER	DETAIL CONCEPTS TO BE COVERED	PRACTICALS
APRIL	<p><b>Fundamentals of Physical Geography-</b></p> <p><b>Unit I</b> Geography As A Discipline</p> <p><b>Unit-II</b> 2. The Earth- The Origin and Evolution of the Earth</p> <p><b>Practical Geography-</b> 1. Introduction to maps</p>	<p>Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes. Branches of Geography; Physical Geography and Human Geography. Scope and Career Options.</p> <p>Origin and evolution of the earth; modern theories regarding the origin of the universe, the formation of the stars our solar system; .</p> <p>Map- essentials of map making, history of map making, Types of maps based on scale and function, uses of maps,</p>	<p>(Project given in the month of April 2019) Topic- Global warming-Cause effect and the measures taken by the countries of the world; its impact on human life and occupation.</p>
MAY	3. Interior of the Earth	<p>3. Earthquakes and volcanoes: causes, types and effects. Structure of the Earth- Core, Mantle and the Crust. Volcanoes and volcanic landforms.</p>	
JUNE	<p>4. Distribution of Oceans and Continents</p> <p><b>Unit III</b> 5. Minerals and Rocks</p>	<p>Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics. Continental drift theory, evidences to support it, force of drifting, post drift studies, ocean floor configuration, distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes, concept of seafloor spreading; plate tectonics; movement of the Indian plate.</p> <p>Definition of a rock, mineral; physical characteristic of minerals; classification of minerals; types of rocks- igneous, sedimentary</p>	<p>Submission of project.(last week of June)</p>

	<p>6. Geomorphic Processes</p> <p><b>Practical Geography-</b> 2. Map Scale</p>	<p>and metamorphic; rock cycle.</p> <p>Endogenic processes, diastrophism, volcanism, exogenic processes, weathering- chemical and physical weathering; significance of weathering; mass movements-slow and rapid movements. Erosion and deposition, soil formation</p> <p>Scale of a map; representative fraction, Statement scale, graphical scale</p>	
JULY	<p>7. Landforms and Their Evolution</p> <p><b>Practical Geography-</b> 3.Latitude, longitude and time</p> <p><b>India –Physical Environment</b> 1. India-Location</p> <p>2.Structure and physiography</p>	<p>Different agents of gradation –river, glacier, waves, underground water, winds their work on the surface of the Earth and the features formed by them-erosional and depositional.</p> <p>The importance of latitudes and longitudes. Drawing of latitudes and longitudes, the International Date Line, time calculation.</p> <p>The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India, states and their capitals, neighbouring countries the concept of sub-continent, the Indian standard time. The importance of the location of India with the respect trade.</p> <p>The major physiographic divisions of India- their origin characteristic features and their significance.</p>	
AUGUST	<p>2.Structure and physiography (cont,)</p> <p>3. India –Drainage system</p> <p><b>Fundamentals of Physical Geography-</b> <b>Unit IV Climate</b></p> <p><b>Practical Geography-</b> 4. Map projection</p>	<p>New terms- drainage, water shed, water divide, drainage patterns- dendritic, linear, rectangular etc. catchment area, drainage basin, river regimes of the north Indian and peninsular rivers.</p> <p>Atmosphere- composition and structure; elements of weather and climate.</p> <p>Insolation Pressure-pressure belts; winds-planetary, seasonal and local; air masses and fronts; tropical and extra tropical cyclones. Condensation and precipitation; types of precipitation-frontal, convectional and orographic.</p>	

		The need for map projection; types of map projection- conical, cylindrical. The advantages and disadvantages of the different types of projection.	
SEPTEMBER	<b>Practical Geography-</b> 5. Topographical maps  <b>India –Physical Environment</b> <b>Unit III</b> Climate, Vegetation and Soil	Reading of a toposheet, convectional signs and symbols, contours- its drawing and its interpretation  Weather and climate - spatial and temporal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, Indian monsoon	
OCTOBER	<b>India –Physical Environment</b> <b>Unit III</b> Climate, Vegetation and Soil (cont.)  <b>Fundamentals of Physical Geography-</b> <b>Unit V: Water</b>  <b>Unit IV: Natural Hazards and Disasters:</b> <b>causes, Consequences and Management</b>  <b>Unit VI Life on Earth</b>  <b>Practical Geography</b> Weather instruments, Maps and 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.  Features of the oceans, ocean floor, temperature of the ocean water, movement of the ocean water- tides, waves and ocean currents- their cause and effect.  What is a disaster? Classification of disasters- natural and man-made. Natural- floods, earthquake, volcanic eruption, drought, landslides, tropical cyclones- cause and effect; mitigation to prevent disasters.  Dry and wet bulb thermometer, barometer, rain gauge symbols used in a weather map weather map interpretation.	