



The Savvy Humanities

SIMPLIFYING MINDS, SHAPING THINKERS

CLASS 11 · CBSE 2026-27 SYLLABUS

Complete subject

Geography Practical

Practical Work in Geography, Part 1 — all six chapters

170

pages of notes

6

chapters

90

exam questions solved

25 / 25

written-test marks covered

What's inside

- All six practical chapters, in order
- Every calculation worked step by step
- Every construction drawn in stages
- Six mind maps and 53 hand-drawn diagrams
- One combined glossary — 187 key terms
- One question bank — 90 model answers
- Help for the practical file and the viva
- Textbook slips corrected and flagged

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Handwritten-style, for revision

Every page inside is handwritten-style with highlighting, boxes and a mind map — built to be read the night before, not skimmed.



Contents

The complete CBSE Class 11 Geography practical course (subject code 029) — all six chapters of NCERT's *Practical Work in Geography, Part 1*. The marks column is CBSE's weightage for each chapter in the **25-mark written test**.

Ch	Title	Marks	Page
1	Introduction to Maps	3	4
2	Map Scale	4	22
3	Latitude, Longitude and Time	4	37
4	Map Projections	5	52
5	Topographical Maps	4	71
6	Introduction to Remote Sensing	5	94
Combined glossary — 187 key terms, tagged by chapter			113
Question bank — 90 solved questions, grouped by chapter			123

My Class 11 Geography Practical tracker

All six chapters of CBSE's Class 11 Geography practical syllabus for 2026-27. Tick each box as you finish it. Any row without three ticks is still to do.

Ch	Title	Page	Notes read	Questions done	Revised
1	Introduction to Maps	4	☐	☐	☐
2	Map Scale	22	☐	☐	☐
3	Latitude, Longitude and Time	37	☐	☐	☐
4	Map Projections	52	☐	☐	☐
5	Topographical Maps	71	☐	☐	☐
6	Introduction to Remote Sensing	94	☐	☐	☐

The practical carries 30 marks: a written test of 25 on these six chapters, the practical file 3 and the viva 2.

Still to do

Chapters finished of 6

Still left:



3 MARKS OF THE 25-MARK WRITTEN TEST

Chapter 1

Introduction to Maps

What the written test wants from this chapter

CBSE gives the Class 11 Geography practical 30 marks — a written test of 25 marks set by your school, the practical file 3 and the viva 2. CBSE's table gives this chapter 3 of the 25 marks. The written test usually takes short questions from it — the definition of a map, map and sketch, the five essentials, the types of maps by scale and by function — and sometimes a small sum on area by the method of squares. The viva asks the same, with the dates 2,500 B.C., 1767 and 1785. In the practical file put the chart of essentials, the tree of map types, the sixteen directions, one measured distance and one area worked by squares. Fifteen questions are solved in the question bank at the back of this book.

Your revision tracker

Three ticks across a row means that topic is exam-ready.

Syllabus topic	Read	Practised	Revised
Essentials of map making	☐	☐	☐
History of map making	☐	☐	☐
Maps — types	☐	☐	☐
Uses of maps	☐	☐	☐



Chapter at a Glance — Mind Map

Introduction to Maps

What a map is

- Selective, symbolised, generalised
- Plane surface, reduced scale
- No scale — only a sketch
- Globe is three-dimensional

History — the world

- Clay tablet, 2,500 B.C.
- Greek and Arab geographers
- Projections, then aerial photographs

Maps by scale

- Large-scale — cadastral, topographical
- Small-scale — wall, atlas
- Large scale, small area

Measuring distance

- Straight — dividers or scale
- Zigzag — a thread
- Wheel of the rotameter

Measuring area

- Method of squares
- Whole plus half of partial
- Polar planimeter

Essentials of map making

- Scale and projection
- Generalisation
- Map design
- Construction and production

History — India

- Vedic period, 'sidhantas'
- Seven dwipas, Mahabharata
- Todarmal, Sher Shah Suri
- Survey of India, 1767

Maps by function

- Physical — relief, geological, climatic, soil
- Cultural — political, population, economic, transportation
- One area, many maps

Measuring direction

- North line is zero
- Four cardinal points
- Intermediate directions between them



Where This Chapter Sits

This is the first of the six chapters of *Practical Work in Geography, Part 1*. It covers CBSE's four topics: what must be settled before a map is made (**essentials of map making**), how map making grew (**history**), the kinds of maps (**types**) and what maps let you measure (**uses**).

Marks

CBSE gives this chapter **3 marks** of the **25-mark written test**. The practical carries **30 marks** in all: the written test 25, the practical file 3 and the viva 2.

Exam tip

This chapter is asked in short questions: define a map, tell a map from a sketch, name the five essentials, classify maps. One sum is possible — an area by the method of squares. Learn the two classifications as one tree, and three dates: **2,500 B.C., 1767 and 1785**.

1. What a Map Is

The earth is three-dimensional: its shape is a **geoid** (an oblate spheroid), and a **globe** represents it best. A **map** is its two-dimensional form on flat paper.

Map

A **map** is a **selective, symbolised and generalised representation** of the whole or a part of the earth's surface on a **plane surface** at a **reduced scale**.

Word in the definition	What it means
Selective	Only the features that suit the purpose of the map are shown
Symbolised	Features are shown by symbols, colours and shades, not as they look
Generalised	What is shown is simplified to suit the scale and the purpose
Plane surface	The curved earth is put on flat paper — this needs a projection
Reduced scale	Everything is drawn smaller than it is — this needs a scale



Why reduced? It is impossible to show the features of the earth in their true size. NCERT's example is your school: a map of the campus drawn in its actual size would be as large as the campus itself. So a map is drawn at a scale and on a projection, and **each point on the paper corresponds to its actual position on the ground**.

Map, sketch, plan and globe

Name	What it is	How it differs from a map
Globe	A model of the earth; it represents the earth's shape best	It is three-dimensional. A map is two-dimensional, so it needs a projection
Sketch	A simple network of lines and polygons, drawn freehand (NCERT's Figure 1.2)	It has no scale and does not keep true scale or orientation. A map always has a scale
Plan	NCERT's word for the drawing of a very small area — a house, a school campus, a city	It is on a very large scale: house plans at 1 : 500, city plans at 1 : 2,000 and larger. NCERT counts plans among large-scale maps

Exam tip

For "define a map", write the definition word for word, then explain *selective*, *symbolised* and *generalised* in a line each. For "map and sketch", the one-word difference is **scale**: a legend, symbols and a north line are useful, but **without a scale it is only a sketch** (NCERT's first exercise MCQ).

2. Essentials of Map Making

Maps are of many kinds, yet five processes are common to all of them. NCERT calls them the **essentials of maps**. Together they make up **cartography** — the art, science and technology of making maps, charts, plans and other modes of graphical expression, as well as their study and use.