

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**

# Geography as a Discipline

Geography · Chapter 1 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	<b>15</b>	<b>20 min</b>	<b>+1 / 0</b>	<b>≥ 12/15</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of Geography as a Discipline via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**
**Q 1-15 · 20 MIN**
**Q1.** Geography is best described as the science of:

- (A) Naming countries and capitals  
 (C) Rock formation only

- (B) Spatial attributes — where things are and why  
 (D) Past human events

PYQ 2020 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q2.** The systematic approach to geography was advocated by:

- (A) Karl Ritter  
 (C) Friedrich Ratzel

- (B) Alexander von Humboldt  
 (D) Vidal de la Blache

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q3.** The regional approach, which studies a region in its totality, was founded by:

- (A) Alexander von Humboldt  
 (C) Halford Mackinder

- (B) Karl Ritter  
 (D) Carl Sauer

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q4.** Which of the following is NOT a sub-branch of physical geography?

- (A) Geomorphology  
 (C) Population geography

- (B) Climatology  
 (D) Hydrology

PYQ 2019 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q5.** The study of landforms and the processes that shape them is called:

- (A) Climatology  
 (C) Hydrology

- (B) Geomorphology  
 (D) Pedology

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q6.** Geography is called an 'integrating discipline' because it:

- (A) Has no subject of its own

- (B) Synthesises physical and human phenomena over space

- (C) Only studies the atmosphere

- (D) Studies one country at a time

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

**Q7.** In the systematic approach, the geographer studies:

- (A) One region across all its themes  
 (C) Only the history of a place

- (B) One phenomenon across the whole earth  
 (D) Only maps

PYQ 2021 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

**Q8.** Climatology, as a branch of geography, is the study of:

- (A) Soils  
 (C) The atmosphere, weather and climate

- (B) Landforms  
 (D) Ocean currents only

PYQ 2019 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q9.** Geography is considered:

- (A) Only a natural science  
 (C) Both a natural science and a social science

- (B) Only a social science  
 (D) Neither a science

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q10.** Which branch of geography occupies the interface between physical and human geography?

- (A) Geomorphology (B) Biogeography  
(C) Political geography (D) Economic geography

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q11.** The four questions a geographer asks about a phenomenon are best summarised as:

- (A) Who, when, what, whom (B) What, where, why, how  
(C) Where only (D) When and who only

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q12.** The hardening of a dualism into a rigid either/or split in geography is called a:

- (A) Synthesis (B) Dichotomy  
(C) Region (D) Pattern

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q13.** Pedology, a sub-branch of physical geography, is the study of:

- (A) Rivers (B) Soils  
(C) Winds (D) Animals

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q14.** Modern geographical techniques like GIS, GPS and remote sensing are used mainly to:

- (A) Replace fieldwork entirely (B) Gather, store, analyse and present spatial data  
(C) Study only history (D) Avoid making maps

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q15.** Which pair is correctly matched (approach — founder)?

- (A) Systematic — Ritter (B) Regional — Humboldt  
(C) Systematic — Humboldt (D) Regional — Ratzel

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

**Q1. Answer: B**

Geography studies the location, distribution and interrelationship of phenomena over space — the 'science of spatial attributes'. Naming places is only raw data.

**Q2. Answer: B**

Humboldt = systematic approach (one theme studied over all places). Ritter = regional approach.

**Q3. Answer: B**

Karl Ritter = regional approach (one place studied across all themes). Do not reverse him with Humboldt.

**Q4. Answer: C**

Population geography is a branch of HUMAN geography. The physical sub-branches are geomorphology, climatology, hydrology and soil geography.

**Q5. Answer: B**

Geomorphology = study of landforms (mountains, plains, valleys) and the processes (erosion, deposition) that create them.

**Q6. Answer: B**

Its identity IS the spatial synthesis of the natural and human environments — not borrowing, but integration.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Systematic = one theme (e.g. climate) studied over ALL places. Regional = one place studied across ALL themes.

**Q8. Answer: C**

Climatology studies the atmosphere — temperature, pressure, winds, humidity, precipitation and world climatic types.

**Q9. Answer: C**

Physical geography uses natural-science methods; human geography uses social-science methods. Geography bridges both families.

**Q10. Answer: B**

Biogeography (plant geography, zoogeography, ecology) studies the spatial distribution of life and bridges physical and human geography.

**Q11. Answer: B**

What (is it), Where (is it), Why (is it there), How (does it relate / is it managed). 'Why there' makes geography explanatory.

**Q12. Answer: B**

A dichotomy is a damaging rigid division (e.g. physical vs human) that fragments the discipline geography exists to integrate.

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**Q13. Answer: B**

Pedology / soil geography studies the formation, composition, classification and distribution of soils.

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**Q14. Answer: B**

These techniques cut across all branches and are how geographers actually collect and analyse spatial data into maps and models.

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**Q15. Answer: C**

Systematic = Humboldt; Regional = Ritter. The other options reverse or misattribute the founders.