

3 (Sem-5) GGY M 3

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(Held in 2021)

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 5.3

(Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks : 42

Time : 2 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

GROUP—A

(Marks : 21)

1. Answer the following : 1×2=2

(a) What is Geoid?

(b) Mention one property of arithmetic mean.

2. Answer the following : 2×2=4

(a) What is meant by 'orthomorphism' in map projection?

(b) Define 'random sampling' with an example.

1-21/766

(Turn Over)

3. Answer any *three* of the following (each within 100 words) : 5×3=15

(a) Distinguish between traditional cartography and modern cartography. 5

(b) Distinguish between 'surveying' and 'leveling'. Mention their importance in topographical mapping. 3+2=5

(c) What is a zenithal map projection? Present its complete classification scheme. 2+3=5

(d) What is sampling? Explain its need in geographical studies. 2+3=5

(e) What is dispersion? Distinguish between absolute and relative measures of dispersion with appropriate examples. 1+4=5

GROUP—B

(Marks : 21)

4. Answer any *three* of the following (each within 200 words) : 7×3=21

(a) "Map is an indispensable tool in geographical studies." Explain the statement with necessary examples.

1-21/766

(Continued)

(3)

- (b) Describe, with necessary illustrations, how you will conduct a survey of your college campus for the preparation of the campus map.
- (c) Make a critical assessment of conical and cylindrical groups of map projection with respect to their basic properties and uses.
- (d) With relevant examples discuss the significance of quantification in geographical studies.
- (e) Explain with examples how the causes of spatial variations of various geographical phenomena can be understood with the help of correlation and regression analysis.

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