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GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : GGY0500204

(Quantitative Methods in Geography)

Full Marks : 45

*Time* : 2 hours

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

1. Answer in *one* or *two* word(s) each :   1×5=5

   (a) Give one example of ordinal scale.

   (b) What is the simplest measure of dispersion?

   (c) Which scale of measurement classifies data into categories without any order?

   (d) Which sampling method ensures equal chance of selection?

   (e) Name the correlation method used for ranked data.

(*Turn Over*)

2. Answer the following questions in short (any *five*) : 2×5=10

(a) Distinguish between primary and secondary geographical data.

(b) What is stratified random sampling?

(c) State any two uses of regression lines in geographical data analysis.

(d) Mention two applications of standard deviation in geography.

(e) What do you mean by quantification in geography?

(f) Define mode.

(g) What is regression analysis?

(h) Mention any two advantages of quantification in geographical studies.

(i) State the purpose of using the semi-average method in time series analysis.

(j) Give two examples of geographical problems where correlation analysis is useful.
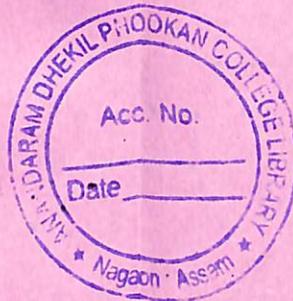
3. Answer the following questions (any *four*) : 5×4=20

(a) Describe different types of geographical data with suitable examples.

(b) Discuss why the median is sometimes preferred to the mean. Illustrate your answer with an example.

(c) Discuss the different types of scale of measurement with suitable examples.

(d) Distinguish between mean and median. Elaborate their advantages and limitations.

(e) Define correlation. Elaborate about its different types and characteristics with examples.

(f) Distinguish between Spearman's rank correlation and Pearson's product-moment correlation in terms of their computation and usefulness.

(g) What is time series analysis? Discuss its relevance in geographical studies.

(h) Describe the major sources of geographical data and explain how each can be used in geographical studies.

4. Answer in detail the following questions (any *one*) :   10

   (a) Discuss in detail the significance of quantification in geography. Explain how the quantitative revolution aided in geographical analysis.

   (b) Discuss the meaning and types of sampling. Compare between simple random sampling and stratified random sampling with examples.

   (c) Discuss the usefulness of dispersion measure in geographical data analysis. Explain with reference to any two measures.

   (d) Explain the concept of linear regression and its applications in geographical analysis.

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