

Practical Question Bank  
B.A./B.Sc. Geography Practical (CBCS) 2016-2017

Time: 2 hrs

Marks: 25 marks

UNIT- I

(06 marks each)

1. Define map? Explain about the various types of maps and give a brief note on its uses and importance.
2. What is a map? Explain about different types of maps.
3. What are the various types of maps? Give a brief note on their uses?


UNIT- II

(06 marks each)

1. What is Representative Fraction? Draw a plain scale when R.F is 1:100000 showing Kilometers and metres for a distance of 20 kms
2. What is Representative Fraction? Draw a plain scale when R.F is 1:100000 showing Kilometers and metres for a distance of 10 kms
3. What is Graphical scale? Draw a graphical scale when R.F is 1:25,000 showing kilometres and meters for a distance of 5 kms.
4. What is Representative Fraction? Draw a plain scale when R.F is 1:63,360 showing Miles and furlongs for a distance of 6 miles.
5. What is Representative Fraction? Draw a plain scale when R.F is 1:50,000 showing Kilometers and metres for a distance of 10 kms

UNIT-III(06 marks each)

1. Define contour and draw a diagram to represent geological landform from a given contour map on a graph paper.
2. Extract Superimposed profile from the given Contour Map?
3. Draw a composite profile from the given Contour Map?
4. Draw series of simple profiles from the given Contour Map?
5. Draw a projected profile from the given Contour Map?
6. Define profile? Discuss the various types of profiles and draw a composite profile for a given contour map
7. Draw a geological landform from a given contour map and explain geological aspects.



**UNIT-IV(06 marks each)**

1. For a given topographical map, trace any one grid and interpret the physical and cultural Features.
2. Interpret the given topographical map by highlighting both Physical and Cultural aspects.
3. Explain how do the Geographical features are represented on topographical map, with the help of given toposheet.
4. Interpret the physical and cultural features of a given Topographical map.

**UNIT-V**

1. Practical Record & Viva Voce (3+2= 5 marks)
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**Practical Model Paper**

**B.A. /B.Sc. Geography (CBCS) - 2016-2017**

**Semester-I**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Total marks: 25 (1 credit)**

**Note: Answer any THREE of the following four questions and Question No.4 is compulsory**

**Practical-I**

**(Elements of Mapping and Interpretation)**

**Unit: 1.** Types of Maps: Cadastral, Topographical, Atlas, General Maps, Thematic Maps. (06 Marks)

**Unit: 2.** Constructions of scale: simple, diagonal and comparative. (06 Marks)

**Unit: 3.** Relief features of geological landforms and profile drawing (serial, superimposed, projected and composite) (06 Marks)

**Unit: 4.** Map reading and Interpretation of topographical sheets (**Compulsory Question – 08 Marks**)

**Unit: 5.** Practical Record and Viva Voce (3+2= 05 Marks)

## CHAPTER-I

1. What are the types of data? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
2. What is tabulation of data? Discuss different parts of table.
3. Explain various types of sampling techniques.
4. In a survey of 35 families in a village, the number of children per family was recorded and following data obtained.

1	0	2	3	4	5	6
7	2	3	4	0	2	5
8	4	5	12	6	3	2
7	6	5	3	3	7	8
9	7	9	4	5	4	3

Represent the data in the form of a discrete frequency distribution.

5. The marks obtained by 50 students are given below:

31	13	46	31	30	45	38	42	30	9
30	30	46	36	2	41	44	18	29	63
44	30	19	5	44	15	7	25	12	30
6	22	24	37	15	6	39	32	21	20
42	31	19	14	23	28	17	53	22	21

Construct a grouped frequency distribution with width of each class interval as 10. Use exclusive method of classification.

6. Count the number of letters in each word of the paragraph given below (ignoring comma, full stop etc.) and prepare a discrete frequency distribution.

"Today, to a very striking degree, our culture has become a statistical culture.

Even a person, who may never have heard of an index number, is attached in an intimate fashion by the gyrations of those index numbers which describe the cost of living."



## CHAPTER-II

1. What do you mean by measures of central tendency? What are the types of Averages?
2. What is Mean? What are its merits and demerits?
3. Define Mode. Explain different merits and demerits of it.
4. From the following data compute arithmetic mean by step deviation method.

Marks:	0-10	10-20	20-40	40-50	50-60
No of students	5	10	25	20	10

5. Calculate median for the following data.

Class:	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25
Frequency:	5	10	15	12	8

6. Find the value of mode from the data given below:

Weight (kg)	no of students
93-97	2
98-102	5
103-107	12
108-112	17
113-117	14
118-122	6
123-127	3
128-132	1

### CHAPTER –III

1. What do you mean by measures of Dispersion and what are the methods of studying variations?
2. Explain the difference between mean deviation and standard deviation.
3. What are merits and demerits of standard deviation?
4. What do you mean by Mean deviation and what are its merits and demerits?
5. Find out the Median, Mean deviation and coefficient of Mean deviation from the following data:

X:	10	11	12	13	14
F:	3	12	18	12	3

6. Find out the standard deviation for the following data.

Age under:	No. of persons dying:
0-10	15
10-20	15
20-30	23
30-40	22
40-50	25
50-60	10
60-70	5
70-80	10

(take 35 as assumed mean.)

7. Calculate coefficient of variation and state which team is more consistent?

Team A X:	15	10	07	05	03	02
Team B Y:	20	10	05	04	02	01

#### CHAPTER-IV

1. What is correlation? Explain the types of correlation with the help of an example.
2. Find out that, is there any relationship between age and blood pressure. Calculate Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation.

X( ages):                                    52    63    45    33    72    65

Y (blood pressure): 82    93    100    120    83    80

3. Find out that, is there any relationship between advertisement expenditure and sales: calculate Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation.

Advt. exp. In lakhs(X): 52    63    65    70    76    80    78

Sales in crores(Y):                    14    16    18    20    24    30    32

4. Find the Spearman's rank correlation from the following data.

X:            87    22    33    75    37

Y:            29    63    52    46    48



## CHAPTER-V

1. Write about construction and working of wet and dry bulb thermometer.
2. Write about construction and working of rain gauge
3. Write about construction and working of wind wane.
4. Describe the weather conditions over India with the help of given January weather map of India.
5. Describe the weather conditions over India with the help of given July weather map of India.
6. Describe the weather conditions over India with the help of given October weather map of India.



### Practical-III: Maps and Diagrams

1. What is a dot map? How is the value and size of a dot map determined? What purpose does a dot map serve?
2. What is a Choropleth map? How is a Choropleth map prepared? What purpose does this map serve
3. What is an isopleths? When are isopleths used? What purpose does an isopleths map serve?
4. Give specific use, merit and demerits of a dot map.
5. Give specific use, merit and demerits of an isopleths map.
6. Give specific use, merit and demerits of a Choropleth map.
7. Explain with sketch maps, the cartographic techniques to show an area under rice as percentage of the total cropped area in Telangana.

Area under different crops during 2010-11

Sl.NO	District	Rice	Maize
1	Adilabad	26.47	31.23
2	Khammam	30.75	53.80
3	Karimnagar	35.48	52.31
4	Mahabubnagar	26.79	31.00
5	Medak	33.76	45.22
6	Nalgonda	32.80	23.66
7	Nizambad	38.15	53.33
8	RangaReddy	24.05	38.79
9	Warangal	32.86	48.40
10	Hyderabad	0	0

8. Explain with sketch maps & the cartographic techniques employed to show an area under Maize as percentage of the total cropped area in Telangana from the above given data.
9. Explain with sketch maps & the cartographic techniques employed to show the distribution of population according to the census, 2011 of Telangana from the given data.

Sl.NO	District	Population
1	Adilabad	27,41,239
2	Khammam	27,97,370
3	Karimnagar	37,76,269
4	Mahabubnagar	40,53,028
5	Medak	30,33,288
6	Nalgonda	34,88,809
7	Nizambad	25,51,335
8	RangaReddy	52,96,741
9	Warangal	35,12,576
10	Hyderabad	39,43,323

10. Write a detailed notes on the following graphs; Polygraph, Compound line-Graph.
11. Compare the use, merits and demerits of the Simple line graph and Polygraph.

12. Draw a Climograph with the help of the following data:

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wet-bulb temp.°C	11.0	11.8	20.2	24.6	30.2	32.4	28.7	27.6	25.8	22.4	16.9	12.2
Relative Humidity %	72	68	63	54	41	45	70	78	65	61	64	75

13. Draw a Hythergraph with the help of the following data:

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp.°C	10.5	12.9	16.9	21.5	26.1	27.5	24.3	23.4	22.7	20.1	16.1	12.6
Rainfall (cm)	14.3	9.2	11.8	4.7	5.5	14.2	105.5	103.6	52.8	11.8	1.5	5.4

14. Represent the following data by a suitable line graph:

Production of food grains in India (Lakh tonnes)

Crop	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011
Rice	39761	40430	42225	43068	39245	43742
Jowar	9804	9721	8105	7722	6968	8992
Bajra	3802	5327	8029	5319	3929	7086
Wheat	18651	20093	23832	26410	24735	22072
Pulses	10418	11691	11818	11094	9907	9754
Others	11577	12239	14413	11555	12242	11965

15. Represent the following data by a suitable line graph:

Foreign trade of India(2005-06-2010-2011) (Rupees in Crores)

Year	Imports	Exports
2005-06	1582.10	1413.28
2006-07	1634.20	1535.16
2007-08	1824.54	1608.22
2008-09	1867.44	1970.83
2009-10	2925.25	2523.40
2010-2011	4348.66	3253.04

16. Write a detailed note on Pie diagrams and Multiple bar diagrams.

17. For what purpose are the following diagrams used; Rectangular diagrams, Block-pile diagrams.

18. What do you mean by statistical diagrams? Explain about two dimensional statistical diagrams with suitable examples.

19. Represent the following data by a suitable diagram.

Production of selected chemicals in India('000 tonnes)

Chemical	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011
Sulphuric Acid	1053	975	1226	1353	1292
Soda Ash	449	489	483	449	516
Caustic soda	371	385	391	424	429

20. Write a detailed note on Simple bar diagram and compound bar diagram.