3 (Sem-6/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2022 GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper: GGY-HC-6016

(Geographical Thought)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

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

- 1. Answer the following questions by choosing correct option: (any seven) 1×7=7
 - (a) Who among the following is known as the father of geography?
 - (i) Herodotus
 - (ii) Hecataeus
 - (iii) Eratosthenes
 - (iv) Hipparchus

- (b) The 'Age of Exploration' or the 'Age of Discovery' occurred during the period
 - (i) 1200 AD to 1400 AD
 - (ii) 1300 AD to 1500 AD
 - (iii) 1400 AD to 1600 AD
 - (iv) 1500 AD to 1700 AD
- (c) Who among the following propounded the concept of 'stop and go determinism' (neodeterminism)?
 - (i) Griffith Taylor
 - (ii) Carl O. Sauer
 - (iii) Vidal de La Blache
 - (iv) Ellsworth Huntington
- (d) The great concept of James Hutton 'the present is key to the past' is also known as
 - (i) Catastrophism
 - (ii) Uniformitarianism
 - (iii) Probabilism
 - (iv) Universalism

- (e) The behavioural approach in geography was introduced during
 - (i) 1940s
 - (ii) 1950s
 - (iii) 1960s
 - (iv) 1970s
- (f) Out of the six concentric rings around the market area, as recognised by Von Thunen, the vegetable and milk production occupy the
 - (i) First
 - (ii) Second
 - (iii) Third
 - (iv) Fourth
- (g) Who among the following are considered as the founder of modern geographical thought?
 - (i) Varenius and Kant
 - (ii) Humboldt and Ritter
 - (iii) Vidal de La Blache and Humboldt
 - (iv) Humboldt and Kant

- (h) Which German geomorphologist criticised the W M Davis's model of 'Cycle of erosion' and propounded his theories of 'landscape evolution'?
 - (i) Johann Matthias Hase
 - (ii) Wladimir Köppen
 - (iii) Alfred Hettner
 - (iv) Walther Penck
- (i) British geographer Andrew John Herbertson is remembered for his contribution to the field of
 - (i) Regional geography
 - (ii) Political geography
 - (iii) Anthropogeography
 - (iv) Oceanography
- (j) The world map drawn by Anaeximander was
 - (i) Circular
 - (ii) Elliptical
 - (iii) Square
 - (iv) Triangular

- 2. Give short answer: (any four) 2×4=8
 - (i) What do you mean by Human Ecology ?
 - Why the early medieval period in (ii) Europe is called Dark Age?
 - (iii) What is the meaning of Lebensraum as suggested by German geographer Freidrich Ratzel?
 - (iv) Define logical positivism.
 - (v) What do you mean by areal differentiation?
 - (vi) What is the major contribution of British geographer Halford J. Mackinder?
 - (vii) Give an appropriate definition of 'cultural landscape'.
 - (viii) What do you mean by post-modern geography?
- Differentiate the following: (any three) 3. 5×3=15
 - Environmental determinism and (i) possibilism
 - Regional geography and systematic (ii) geography

- (iii) Ideographic and nomothetic geography
- (iv) Absolute space and relative space
- (v) Expansion diffusion and relocation
- (vi) Modern and post modern thoughts in geography
- (vii) Stochastic model and deterministic model
- (viii) Humanistic geography and Behavioural geography
- 4. Answer the following: (any three)

 10×3=30
 - (i) Describe the factors attributed to the development of Arabian geographical knowledge.
 - (ii) Discuss the contribution of Greek scholars towards the growth of geomorphology.
 - (iii) Why did the age of exploration grow in Europe? Write a note on the contribution of the explorers towards the growth of geographical knowledge during this period.

 4+6=10

- (iv) Interpret the Christaller's Central Place theory as a model of spatial organisation.
- (v) What is 'Gravity Model'? Discuss the 'Gravity Model' citing appropriate example with suitable diagram.

3+7=10

(vi) What is locational analysis in geography? How does it help in the study of human geography? Write your answer with suitable example.

3+7=10

- (vii) What is quantitative revolution?

 Discuss the impact of quantitative revolution in the study of human geography.

 3+7=10
- (viii) Define distance decay model. Explain, how the distance decay model interprets the nature of spatial interaction. Answer the question with suitable example and appropriate diagram. 3+7=10

3 (Sem-6/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper: GGY-HC-6026

(Research Methods in Geography and Project Work)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

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

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the following: (any seven) 1×7=7
 - (i) Data collected from Census Handbook is considered as
 - (a) Primary data
 - (b) Tertiary data
 - (c) Secondary data
 - (d) None of the above

- (ii) In research proposal writing, which sub-heading comes first
 - (a) Study area
 - (b) Statement of the problem
 - (c) Database
 - (d) Methodology
- (iii) The symbol 'h_o' stands for
 - (a) Alternative hypothesis
 - (b) Descriptive hypothesis
 - (c) Null hypothesis
 - (d) None of the above
- (iv) In the referencing system, APA stands for
 - (a) Assam Philosophy Association
 - (b) American Psychological Association
 - (c) Assam Physics Association
 - (d) None of the above

- (v) When the researcher collect data directly from the study area it is considered as
 - (a) Research data
 - (b) Primary data
 - (c) Tertiary data
 - (d) None of the above
- (vi) A method of sampling that involves the division of population into smaller subgroups is known as
 - (a) Areal random sampling
 - (b) Random sampling
 - (c) Stratified random sampling
 - (d) None of the above
- (vii) The survey where the researcher sends out a questionnaire to a smaller sample size compared to the actual target audience is known as
 - (a) Field survey
 - (b) Online survey
 - (c) Pilot survey
 - (d) None of the above

- (viii) Out of the following softwares which cannot be used for statistical data analysis
 - (a) MS-Excel
 - (b) SPSS
 - (c) MS-Word
 - (d) None of the above
- (ix) In a research report, bibliography is written
 - (a) In the beginning of the report
 - (b) In the middle part of the report
 - (c) In the last part of the report
 - (d) None of the above
- (x) 'A specific inquiry which the researcher seeks to find out in the course of investigation' is known as
 - (a) Research question
 - (b) Objective
 - (c) Questionnaire
 - (d) None of the above

- 2. Answer any four questions from the following in very short: 2×4=8
 - (i) What is an 'abstract' of a research work?
 - (ii) Why key words are used in research paper?
 - (iii) What is data?
 - (iv) What is research?
 - (v) What is a hypothesis?
 - (vi) What is plagiarism?
 - (vii) What is a citation?
 - (viii) Mention any two types of nonprobability sampling.
- 3. Answer any three questions from the following:

 5×3=15
 - (i) Mention the differences between research method and research methodology.
 - (ii) Write the importance of primary data in geographical research.
 - (iii) Discuss the procedure of formulation of a research problem.

- (iv) Write a brief note on summarization of data for geographical research.
- (v) Mention few techniques of data collection in physical geography.
- (vi) Discuss the importance of chart, table and figure in geographical research.
- (vii) Elucidate the difference between 'reference' and 'bibliography'.
- (viii) Explain the need of an executive summary in research work.
- 4. Answer **any three** questions from the following: 10×3=30
 - of research? What are the different types 6+4=10
 - (ii) Differentiate between research and geographic research. Discuss the importance of research methodology in geography.

 4+6=10
 - (iii) Discuss the importance of 'review of literature' in geographical research.

- (iv) What is research design? Write the characteristics of research design? What are the elements of a research design? 2+6+2=10
- (v) Define qualitative and quantitative data and discuss their importance in geographical research.
- (vi) Discuss the structure of a research report with a suitable example.
- (vii) Elaborate the procedure of primary data collection in human geographical research.
- (viii) Discuss few tools and techniques of data representation in geographical research.