



GEOGRAPHY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

DATA-ITS SOURCE AND COMPIATION

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. A number or character which represents measurement is called

A. Digit

B. Data

C. Number

D. Character

Answer: B



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2. A single datum is a single measurement
from the

A. Table

B. Frequency

C. Real world

D. Information

Answer: C



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3. In a tally mark grouping by four and crossing fifth is called

A. Four and Cross Method

B. Tally Marking Method

C. Frequency plotting Method

D. Inclusive Method

Answer: A::B



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4. An Ogive is a method in which

A. 1. Simple frequency is measured

B. 2. Cumulative frequency is measured

C. 3. Simple frequency is plotted

D. 4. Cumulative frequency is plotted

Answer: D



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5. If both ends of a group are taken in frequency grouping, it is called

A. 1. Exclusive method

B. 2. Inclusive method

C. 3. Marking method

D. 4. Statistical method

Answer: B



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6. Differentiate between data and information.



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7. What do you mean by data processing?



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8. What is the advantage of footnote in a table?



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9. What do you mean by primary sources of data?



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10. Enumerate five sources of secondary data.



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11. Discuss the national and international agencies where from secondary data may be collected.



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12. What is the importance of an index number? Taking an example examine the process of calculating an index number and show the changes.



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Ncert Textbook Questions Solved Activity

1. In a class of 35 students of Geography, following marks were obtained out of 10 marks

in unit test -1, 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 5, 8, 4, 5, 3, 6, 3, 2, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 7, 9, 4, 5, 4, 3.

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



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Additional Question Solved | Very Short Answer Questions

1. What do you mean by data?



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2. When do we get meaningful result from collected data?



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3. Explain different methods of presentation of data.



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4. Name two important sources of collecting data.



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5. What is absolute data?



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6. Differentiate between primary and secondary data.



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7. Why is it necessary to convert data into percentage or ratio?



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8. What do you mean by index numbers?



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9. Why is it necessary to analyse the collected data?



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10. Explain the methods adopted to determine class size of data.



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11. What do you mean by frequency distribution?



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12. Give the difference between normal frequency and cumulative frequency.



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13. What do you mean by frequency distribution polygon?



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14. What do you mean by Ogive?



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Additional Question Solved li Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the exclusive method by less than and more than cumulative frequencies.



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2. Exhibit the above data using a frequency polygon.



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3. Explain the difference between inclusive method and exclusive method.



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Additional Question Solved iii Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the procedure of tabulating and making frequency distribution with the help of an example.

Marks obtained by students in Geography are given below.



Make a frequency distribution.



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Additional Question Solved Iv Viva Voce Questions

1. Give two methods of collecting primary data.



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2. Give two examples where geographers use secondary data.





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3. Internet primary or secondary method of data collection?



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4. What is cumulative frequency?



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5. Give two examples of quantitative data.



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6. Give two examples of qualitative data.



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7. What is stub?



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8. What is caption?



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