6 SEM TDC GGR M 1

2 0 1 4

(May)

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Course : 601

(Map Projection and Cartographic Methods)

Full Marks : 48
Pass Marks : 19

Time : 2 hours

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

1. Answer/Choose the correct option from the
   following :   1×6=6

   (a) Name the line of constant bearing that
   joins two places on the globe.

   (b) Convert 10 stadia into miles.

   (c) Alidade is used in plane table/prismatic
   compass/dumpy level survey.

   (d) Name the level line above from the
   sea level to draw a profile.

(Turn Over)

(e) What is the range of wavelength for visible regions?

(f) LISS–III is a sensor/an artificial satellite.

2. Write short notes on the following :   4×3=12

(a) Ptolemy's contribution to cartography

(b) Geodetic survey

(c) Concept of GPS

UNIT—I

(Map Projection)

3. What is Map Projection? Give a detailed classification of map projection.   3+7=10

Or

Choose a map projection to show the northern hemisphere and its adjacent areas and state the reason for your choice. Construct a graticule for the projection with R. F. 1 : 125,000,000 and interval of 15°. Write its properties.   1+1+6+2=10

UNIT—II

(Cartographic Methods)

4. Define surveying and levelling. Discuss the principles of surveying.   2+2+6=10

Or

In a closed traverse surveying by prismatic compass, following field data have been found :

Line	Fore bearing	Back bearing
AB (53 km)	68°	248°
BC (51 km)	154°	334°
CD (43 km)	216°	36°
DE (45 km)	285°	105°
EA (34 km)	351°	271°

(a) Draw the closed traverse.   3

(b) Calculate included angles of the traverse.   5

(c) Prove the sum of included angles geometrically.   2

UNIT—III

(Modern Cartographic Methods)

5. What are the different platforms of the remote sensing? Discuss the role of geostationary satellite used in various purposes. 3+7=10

Or

Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

(a) Concept of GIS

(b) Aerial photographs

(c) Stationary orbit

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