महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ, राज्य मंडळ, पुणे ४

इयत्ता 12 वी भूगोल (इंग्रजी माध्यम) प्रात्यक्षिक पुस्तिकेतील चुकांचा/त्रुटींचा तपशील

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1	iv	03	3/4	Units are included in practicals which will be helpful to all learners...	Units included in practicals which will be helpful to all learners...
2	v	index		Chapters Name	Content
3	1	Introduction paragraph		Directions, titles and scale	Direction, title and scale
4	1	03	04	1 inch to one mile 1 centimetre to one kilometre	1 inch to 1 mile 1 centimetre to 1 kilometre
5	1	03	06	Unit of measurement. metre metre	Unit of measurement.
6	1	05	01	Numerical scale	Numerical Scale (Representative Fraction or R.F.)
7	1	06	01	indicated that is distance between two places on the map is one cm, them	indicated that if distance between two places on the map is one cm, then
8	2	01	01	on the ground in 1,00,000 cm	on the ground is 1,00,000 cm
9	2	01	05	and the same place on the land, the distance is 63,360 inches	and the distance of same places on the land, is 63,360 inches.
10	02	03	paragraph	If the distance between the places on the map is less, than the statement scale and the numerical scale on the map are not very significant . In that case the Linear scale more useful.	Delete all paragraph
11	02	title	01	3) Linear map scale:	3)Linear scale or graphical scale:
12	2	04	02	actual land we can be considered by the linear scale.	actual land can be considered by linear scale
13	02	05	06	An enlargement and reduction of map relatively changes its small or large	Linear or graphical scale is more useful while enlarging or reducing maps because it enlarges

				graphical scale.	or reduces in the same proportion and so always remains correct.
14	03	Metric measurement method		10 mm	10 millimeters
15	03	Pink caption		1 inch = 2.5 centimetre	1 inch = 2.5 centimetres
16	03	Example 1	03	One lakh centimetre	One lakh centimetres
17	03	Example 1	03	1 kilometre = 1 lakh centimetre	1 kilometre = 1 lakh centimetres
18	03	Example 1	05	Then 5 kilomatre = ?	Then 5 kilomatres = ?
19	04	01	05,06	one thousand centimetre	one thousand centimetres
20	04	01 (I)	09	so, one centimetre equal to ...	so 1 centimetre is equal to ...
21	04	II)	02,03	so one centimetre equal to 20,00,000 centimetre	so one centimetre is equal to 20,00,000 centimetres.
22	04	Exam II)	03	Ground distance 20,00,000 is large...	Ground distance 20,00,000 cm is large...
23	04		05,06	1 kilometre equal to 1,00,000 centimeter Here, 2,00,000 centimeter	1 kilometre equal to 10,00,000 centimeters Here, 200000 centimeters.
24	04	II)	08	converted in to kilometre	Converted into kilometre
25	04	II)	08	to twenty kilometred as	to twenty kilometres as ....
26	04	3)exam I)	03	1 mile = 63,360 inch	1 mile = 63,360 inches
27	05	chart	1 coloum	verbal scale numerical scale	verbal scale ------------------ Numerical sacle
28	05	3) Drawings 01		use the British or metric unit	use the British or Metric unit
29	05		02	for distanc in inch	for distance in inch
30	05	Example 01		Numerical scale draw a linear...	Numerical scale – Draw a linear...
31	05		02	Draw a line or scale for the same . Given numerical scale 1:5834448	Given numerical scale 1: 583448 Draw a line or scale for the same .
32	06	in sum	05	so the verbal scale is 1 cm = 5.83 km	So the verbal scale is 1 cm to 5.83 km
33	06	sum	06	The ground distances is not around	The ground distances is not round number....

				number....	
34	06		09	58.3 km = 10 cm	58.3 km to 10 cm
35	06		10	60km = ?	60 km to ?
36	06	chart linear scale details	Sr no 4	one of the primary divisional ground distance	Ground distance of one primary Division
			Sr no 6	one of the secondary Divisional ground distance	Ground Distance of one secondary Division
37	07	Diagram – 1/2		In the diagrams	First line required in (1) & (2)
38	07	Diagram	3	Linear Scale	Reduce width of the linear scale
39	08	Exercise	iii	1 inch to 3 mile	1 inch to 3 miles
40	08	03	iii (4)	On the map it is 6 inch convert into numerical	On the map it is 6 inch convert it into numerical
41	09		19	statistical diagrams are generally drawn to represent two tactors one generally is a---	statistical diagrams are generally drawn to represent two factors, one generally is a
42	10		08	The horizontal and vertical lines are called co-ordinates	The horizontal and vertical lines called axis.
43	10		10	'y' axis, wheras the value on the left---	'y' axis, whereas the values on the left
44	10	uses	02	Population data and economic like yield of crops.	Population data and economic data like yield of crops
45	12	construction	05 points	It should be about half to one cm	The width should be about half to one cm
46	13	In diagram	Simple bar graph	Scale is not given	Scale : 'y' axis 1 cm=10% area
47	14 In diagram	In diagram	Multiple bar graph	One multiple bar is extra	On 'X' axis from last third multiple bar is extra so delete it from and labelling last two as Brazil and U.S.A.
48	15	In diagram	Divided bar graph	India's foreign Trade (in Rupees crores)	scale : 'y' axis 1 cm to 5 lakh crores rupees

49	15		On 'y' axis	Crore Rupees	(in crore Rupees)
50	17		'y' axis		Credit (in crores rupees)
51	17	In diagram		Scale=1cm=1000 crore rupees	Scale=1cm to 2000 crore rupees
52	17				Index
53	19	In diagram	Divided circle	Sugar production in '000' tonnes (2009-10)	Sugar production (2009-2010)
54	19	In diagram	Divided circle		Index
55	20	uses	Point 2,3,4	2)one can represent the data on the map by using this technique	2)one can represent the data on the map by using this technique it is called as located circle diagram.
				3) It is called as a located circle Diagram 4) This Diagram gives a good visual effect	3) This diagram gives a good visual effect.
56	20	Calculation chart	4th column	Scale 1cm= 200 value	Scale 1cm= $\dfrac{value}{200}$
57	21	Circle diagram		Title is not given	Production or steel (2010-2011)
58	21	Circle diagram		Index is not given	Index- Production of steel (in '000' tonnes)
59	22	calculations	5th column	Scale 1cm= 100 value	One side of square (in cm) = $\dfrac{value}{100}$
60	22	Square diagram		Title is not given	World distribution of Iron-ore
61	22	Square diagram	Index	Is not given	Index- Iron ore reserves-(in million metric tonnes)
62	25	calculation	4th column	Scale 1 cm=100 cube root value	Radius for the sphere (or side of cube) in cm = $\underline{\text{cube root value} /100}$

63	25	Sphere diagram		Title and index is not given	Population of major cities in India
64	26	Calculation	4th column	Scale 1 cm: 20 cube root value	One side of cube (in cm) = $\dfrac{\text{cube root value}}{20}$
65	26	Cube diagram		Title ⎤ Index ⎦ is not given	. Hydroelectricity potential . Index- Hydroelectricity potential (in thousand M.W.)
66	30	Exercise 8		Total cost anticapted in rupees crores (India)	Anticipated cost of different sectors in India 31st March 2010
67	30	Exercise 8	3rd column	In crores Rupees	Cost (in crore rupees)
68	32	02	03	etc. On map can be represented very effectively	etc. Can be represented very effectively on map.
69	33		3 line	Isopleths method	Isopleth method
70	33	06	02	1 cm : 10 km	(1cm to 10 km)
71	35	solution	1)	Take an Base Map ---	Take a Base map ---
72	37	02	01	Shading method is use to represent	- shading method is used to represent
73	37	05	02) 1 line	Group (class) E = g	Group (class) e . g.
74	38	02	c) 2 line	misleading Eg.1 and 99	---misleading e.g. 1 and 99
75	40		7)	Give Map title---	Give map title
76	40	India sex ratio		On scale 500-250-0------500km	500km - -250--0--------500km
77	41	3	1)	Method of construction:, marks points are their values on it.	mark points and their values on it.
			2)	---isopleth lines E.g.	----isopleths lines e.g.------
			4)	---point which to be drawn	-----point which is to be drawn ----
78	41	04	c) 2nd line	close together indicates sharp	close together it indicate sharp
79	42	01	d) 2nd line	as it is based on area based data	.... , as it is based on point based data
80	43	solution construction	2)	(if not Marked)	(If not marked)

81	43	solution construction	6)	write the figure of value on the line or in break in the isolines	Write the figure or value on the line or in break in the isolines or upperside of the isolines.
82	44	India map Isopleth map		India Isopleth map	India Rainfall 2008 Isohytes Note- Rainfall amount represented by isohytes is in mm
83	50	01	02	Plane Table, Serveying	Plane Table surveying
84	50	02	01	measuring distance with chain & tape	measuring distances with chain and tape.
85	50	03	02	7) field-book	7)Field-book
86	50	04	02	at the end and joint each other	at the end and joined each other
87	50	06	03	10 square chains equal to 1 acre	10 square chains are equal to 1 acre.
88	51	02	ii)	Metric chain : countries --- used	Metric chain : The metric chains are widely used in the countries which use metric units, for measurement.
89	51	03	04	distances measure in Engineer's	distances measured in Engineer's
90	51	05	03	And divded into four types	and hence there are four types of tapes.
91	51	05	i)	Cloth and Linen tapes	Cloth and Linen tape
92	51	07	01	--the tape gets wet it shrinks	--the tape gets wet, it shrinks.
93	52	02	02	It is made of an alloy of nickel and steel	It is made up of an alloy of nickel and steel
94	52	03	01	pins and made of steel wire 4 mm diameter.	pins are made up of steel wire , 4 mm in diameter.
95	52	05	03	They are available in 2m and 3m lengths , the 2 m length are commonly used	They are available in 2 m & 3m lengths. The ranging rods of 2 m length are commonly used.
96	54	02	04	To establishment intermediate stations, ranging rods are fixed vertically.	To establish intermediate stations, ranging rods are fixed vertically.
97	54	04	07	Offset are useful in locating features like building roads, fence etc.	Offsets are useful in locating features like building, roads, fence etc.
98	55	03	01	A plane table surveying is a common method of surveying, in this method of	The plane table surveying is a common method of surveying. In this method of surveying....

				surveying..	
99	55	04	01	The plane table is consist of a drawing board and tripod	The plane table consists of a drawing board and tripod
100	56	Diagram		Eye vain object vain	Eye vane Object vane
101	57	01	07	While taking observation the screw is loosoned to more freely.	While taking observation the screw is loosened so the needle moves freely.
102	57	Diagram trough compass			
103	58	05	04	These are two types of opertaion forcentring of place table	These are two types of operation for centering of plane table.
104	59	03	01	In This method,---	In this method,---
105	59	04	01	This is more accurate method than magnetic compass.	This is more accurate method than the trough compass method.
106	59	04	04	---edge of the alidade is placed on ba line on the table	edge of the alidade is placed on base line on the table.
107	59	05	05	Radiation and intersection methods are used to locate object and feature present in the area of survey.	Radiation and intersection methods are used to locate objects and features present in the area of survey.
108	60	02	02	The distance of these points are measured from the plane table station.' And ------	The distances of these points are measured from the plane table station, and ------
		02	04	--small areas which can be sight from a single station.	---small areas which can be sighted from a single station.
109	60	Diagram radiation meth			
110	61	01	01	---the points to be located fixed on the plan by the intersection---	the points to be located are fixed on the plan by the intersection....
111	61		02	two different instruments stations.	two different base stations.

1			03	the line joining the two instrumental station is known as baseline.	The line joining the two base stations is known as baseline.
112	61	01	04	This method is most suitable when it is difficult or impossible to measure distance accurately	This method is most suitable when it is difficult or impossible to measure distances accurately.
113	61	02	02	M on the Sheet by---	M on the sheet by ------
114	62	Merits 2		It is most rapid method	It is most rapid method of surveying.
115	62		04	It is particularly suitable for magnetic area where prismatic compass is not reliable	It is particularly suitable in an area where prismatic compass is not reliable, due to local attraction.
116	62	demerits		Contour and irregular object may not be represented accurately.	Contours and irregular objects may not be represented accurately.
117	64	Model question paper		Q-3, With the help of statistic given draw a distribution map.	Q-3, With the help of statistics given prepare a distribution map.
118	64	Model question paper		Q-4, Conduct a survey of an area according to instruction and draw a map	Q-4, Conduct a survey of an area according to instruction and prepare a map.