What four things belong together in Geography?

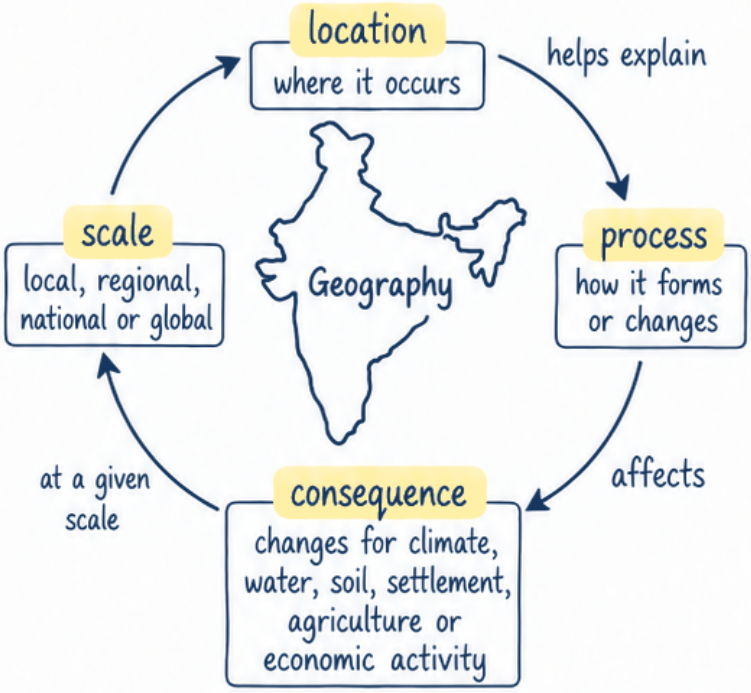
Geography carries **30 marks** in Group 2 Screening under the 2023 scheme. The notified subject covers general, physical, social and economic geography of India and Andhra Pradesh.

1. Learn four things together

For every topic, connect:

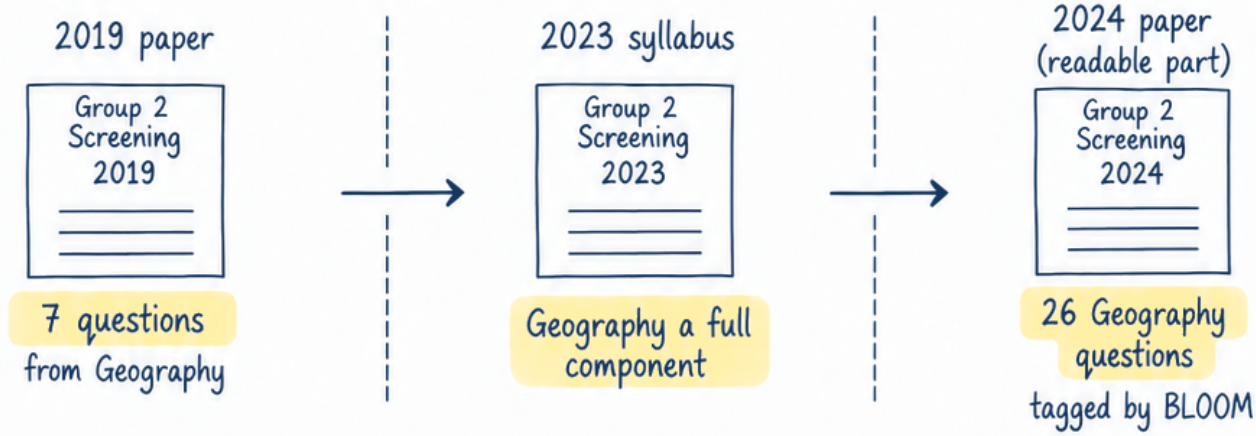
1. **location:** where it occurs;
2. **process:** how it forms or changes;
3. **scale:** whether the explanation is local, regional, national or global;
4. **consequence:** what it changes for climate, water, soil, settlement, agriculture or economic activity.

A map supplies location. It does not by itself explain process or consequence.



2. Do not rely on the old paper balance

Geography supplied **7 questions** in the 2019 paper. It became a full component in the 2023 syllabus, and BLOOM tagged 26 Geography questions in the readable part of the 2024 paper.



Give it full-subject preparation. The AP-specific share was small across the tagged 2024 paper, but the official Geography syllabus names both India and Andhra Pradesh. Cover both.

Note: one paper cannot fix a universal number of questions for future cycles.

Source boundary: fact-checked V10 article 13-geography-screening.md.
Cycle-bound details must be refreshed after the 2026 notification.

How do maps become recall and questions?

1. Build the floor before the regions

Make sure you can use directions, latitude, longitude, scale and basic map reading. Then study landforms, climate, drainage, soils, vegetation and resources as processes.

After that, study population, settlements, agriculture, industry and transport. These topics depend on the physical base. For example, a crop distribution makes more sense when rainfall, soil and irrigation are already known.

Physical base → **Human and economic** → **Clearer understanding**

- Physical base: landforms, climate, drainage, soils, vegetation, resources
- Human and economic: population, settlements, agriculture, industry, transport
- Clearer understanding: e.g. a crop distribution makes more sense when rainfall, soil and irrigation are already known.

2. Draw maps from memory

Use rough outline maps for rivers, mountain systems, rainfall patterns, soils, coasts, resource regions and major economic locations. Keep the drawing plain. Its job is to test whether you can place the feature.

After drawing, add one line on why the feature is there and one line on its consequence. This turns map recall into geography.



3. Practise relation questions

Geography questions often change one side of a correct relation: river and tributary, crop and condition, mineral and region, industry and location, current and climate, or landform and process.

Study the relation rather than two separate lists. For multi-statement questions, test each statement independently before combining the answer.

river and tributary	crop and condition	mineral and region	industry and location	current and climate	landform and process

In multi-statement questions, test each statement independently before combining the answer.

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