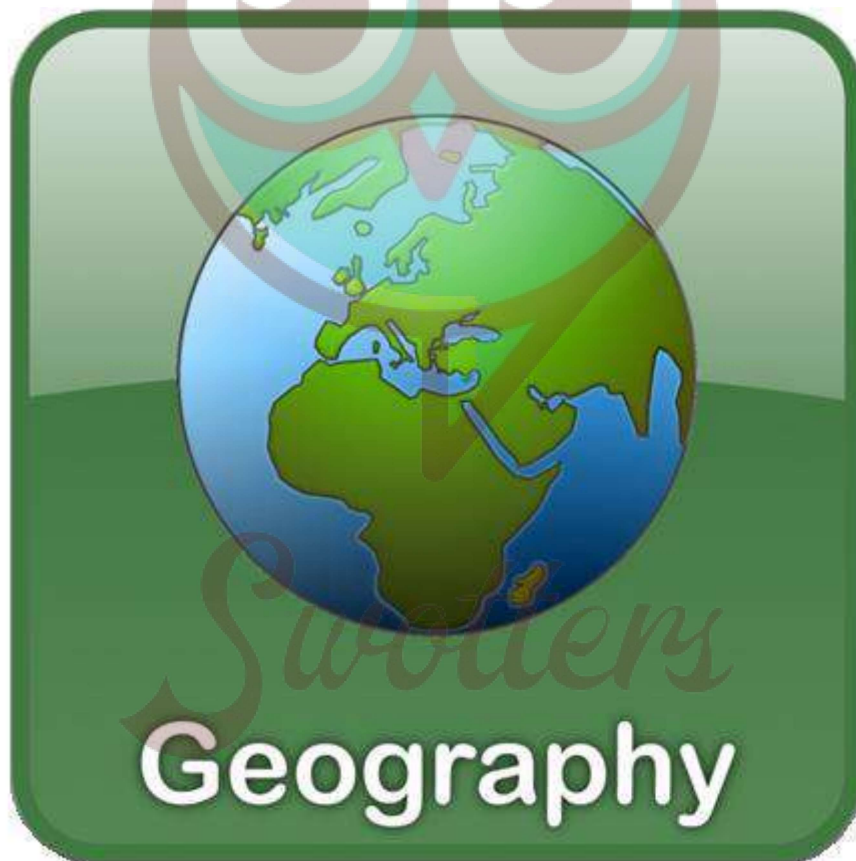


GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 4: Maps



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Which one is not a component of Map?

- (a) Distance
- (b) Direction
- (c) Scale
- (d) Symbol

Question 2. When drawing a small area on a large scale is called:

- (a) Plan
- (b) Map
- (c) Symbol
- (d) Sketch

Question 3. A large scale map is used to show:

- (a) Small area
- (b) Large area
- (c) (i) & (ii) both
- (d) None

Question 4. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a:

- (a) Small scale
- (b) Large scale
- (c) (i) & (ii) both
- (d) None

Question 5. Green colour is used for showing:

- (a) Mountains
- (b) Plateaus
- (c) Plains
- (d) Waterbodies.

Question 6. Topographical map are those:

- (a) Smaller than the atlas map
- (b) Are used by engineers
- (c) Larger than cadastral map



(d) Are based on actual survey of small area

Question 7. Symbol on map that represent human and physical features on surface of Earth is classified as

- (a) Legend
- (b) Grid
- (c) Key
- (d) Both a and c

Question 8. Which of the following is not the limitation of the globe

- (a) Maximum distortion is seen in the region around the poles
- (b) Represents earth on the flat surface
- (c) Details are not given in the form of symbols
- (d) Can study the detail part of the earth

Question 9. Atlas map are drawn on a _____ scale.

- (a) Infinite
- (b) Small
- (c) Very large
- (d) Large

Question 10. Plan is useful to show

- (a) Details such as length and breadth of a room or place
- (b) To find the location of place of the map
- (c) Details of counties river, ocean
- (d) Can be put together to make an Atlas

Question 11. Which of the following is not among the cardinal direction

- (a) South
- (b) North-east
- (c) East
- (d) West

Question 12. Boundaries between different states are shown in _____ .

- (a) Political Map
- (b) Relief Map
- (c) Vegetation
- (d) Commercial Map

Question 13. Usually top of the map indicates _____ direction.

- (a) West
- (b) North
- (c) South
- (d) East

Question 14. Map showing the distribution of important crops, minerals, industries etc are called

- (a) Distribution map
- (b) Political map
- (c) Divided map
- (d) Physical map

Question 15. In map Light brown colour is used to show

- (a) Rainfall
- (b) Mountains
- (c) Rivers
- (d) Forest

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The blue colour is used for showing _____.
2. A _____ is used to find the main directions.
3. _____ colour is used for showing mountains.
4. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. A scale is necessary for a map.
2. Direction is not a component of maps.
3. A physical map shows natural features of the earth.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Which map provides detailed information?
2. Which map shows distribution of forests?
3. What is an Atlas?
4. What are the three components of a map?
5. When should we use a globe?

6. What are intermediate directions?
7. What are the four cardinal directions?
8. What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?
9. What is Compass?
10. What are physical maps?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Define Political Maps.
2. Write the color used for the following: water bodies, mountain, plateau and for plains.
3. What is called the north line?
4. What do you mean by Thematic Maps?
5. What are called conventional symbols?
6. How are maps more helpful than a globe?

➤ Long Questions:

1. Mention some of the disadvantages of magnetic compass?
2. Mention different types of maps with examples.
3. What are the basic characteristics of a good map?
4. What do the following colours represents on the map?
Blue, Red, Yellow, Green, Brown and Black.
5. Explain the major components of maps.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (d) Symbol
2. (a) Plan
3. (a) Small area
4. (b) Large scale
5. (c) Plains
6. (d) Are based on actual survey of small area
7. (a) Legend
8. (d) Can study the detail part of the earth
9. (b) Small
10. (a) Details such as length and breadth of a room or place

11. (b) North-east
12. (a) Political Map
13. (b) North
14. (a) Distribution map
15. (b) Mountains

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. water bodies
2. compass
3. Brown
4. whole

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Thematic maps provide detailed information.
2. Thematic map shows distribution of forests.
3. When many maps are put together we get an Atlas.
4. There are three Components of Maps – distance, direction and symbol.
5. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole.
6. The four intermediate directions are north-east (NE), southeast (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
7. There are four major directions, North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal points.
8. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
9. It is an instrument used to find out main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.
10. Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called physical or relief maps.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world

with their boundaries are called political maps.

2. Blue is used for showing water bodies, brown for mountain, yellow for plateau and green is used for plains.
3. Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner. This arrow shows the north direction. It is called the north line.
4. Some maps focus on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps.
5. Symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.
6. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole but when we want to study only a part of the earth, as about our country, states, districts, towns and villages, it is of little help. In such a situation we use maps.

➤ Long Answer:

1. The compass is very stable in areas close to the equator, which is far from "Magnetic North". At some point close to the Magnetic Pole, the compass will not indicate any particular direction but will begin to drift in a non direction indicating manner. Also, the needle starts to point up or down when getting closer to the poles, due to the so-called magnetic inclination. Cheap compasses with bad bearings may get stuck due to this; therefore, indicate a wrong direction.
2. **There are three types of maps. These are:**
 - Physical maps show natural features of the earth such as mountains, plains, plateaus, rivers, etc.
 - Political maps show cities, towns villages, different countries and states of the world with their boundaries.
 - Thematic maps lay emphasis on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, population, etc.
3. Maps are the basic tools of geography that enable us to depict spatial phenomenon on paper.

A good map will have:

- **Legend:** A good map will have a legend or key which shows the user what different symbols mean. For instance, a square with a flag on top usually represents a school and roads are represented by a variety of widths and combinations of lines.
- **Direction:** Without a north arrow, it is difficult to determine the orientation of a map. With a north arrow, a user can determine direction.
- **Title:** A map's title provides important clues about the cartographer's intentions and goals.

4. Several of the principle colors include:

- **Blue:** lakes, rivers, streams, oceans, reservoirs, etc.
- **Red:** major highways, roads, urban areas, airports, special interest sites, military sites, place names, buildings, borders.
- **Yellow:** built-up or urban areas.
- **Green:** parks, golf courses, forest, orchards, highways.
- **Brown:** deserts, historical sites, national parks, military reservations or bases, contour (elevation) lines.
- **Black:** railroads, highways, bridges, place names, buildings, borders.

5. There are three Components of Maps – distance, direction and symbol:

- **Distance:** Maps are drawn to reduced scales. But this reduction is done very carefully so that the distance between the places is real. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale. When a small area like village or town is to be shown on a paper, then we use a large scale.
- **Direction:** Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner. This arrow shows the north direction. It is called the north line. When we know the north, we can find out other directions, for example east, west and south.
- **Symbols:** It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines or a well. So, they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.