CHAPTER 4

MAPS

2Marks Questions:

1. What are the three components of a map?

Answers:
The three components of a map are—distance, direction and symbol.

2. What are the four cardinal directions?

Answers:

The four cardinal directions are—North, South, East and West.

3.What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?

Answers:

The term 'the scale of the map' means the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

4.How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Answers:

Maps provide more information than a globe. 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 a country or a state, globe is of little help. In such a situation only maps are useful.

5. Distinguish between a map and a plan.

Answers:

Map	Plan
1. We can study a part or whole of the earth with the help of a map. 2. A map contains a lot of information. 3. A map shows only the very important features of the area.	1. A plan is a detail of drawing of small areas. 2. In plan, details are given in the form of symbols. 3. A plan can show the length and the breadth.

6. Large scale maps provide detailed information because of the following reasons.

Answer:

- Large scale maps are drawn on big-sized papers.
- Maps are of very large size. They have more space to depict more information.

7. How do symbols help in reading map?

Answer:

The symbols are of the features in true form.

- Language does not put any problem in understanding the feature.
- Even the less educated can understand the information easily.

4Marks Questions:

1. Explain the three components of a map and their significance.

Answer: Maps consist of three essential components: distance, direction, and symbols.Distance: Maps are drawn to reduced scales, where a small distance on paper represents a larger distance on the ground. The scale, the ratio between actual distance and map distance, is crucial for accurate measurements.Direction: Most maps include a north arrow indicating the north direction. Understanding cardinal points (North, South, East, West) and intermediate directions (NE, SE, SW, NW) helps in locating places accurately.Symbols: Symbols represent features like buildings, roads, rivers, etc., on maps. These conventional symbols convey information efficiently, allowing maps to communicate a lot of data in a limited space.These components collectively make maps effective tools for navigation and information representation.

2: Discuss the importance of scale in maps. Provide examples of small-scale and large-scale maps.

Answer: Scale is crucial in maps as it determines the relationship between actual distances on the ground and distances represented on the map.Small-scale maps: These maps cover large areas like continents or countries. For instance, if 5 cm on the map represents 500 km on the ground, it is considered a small scale. Small-scale maps provide an overview of vast regions.Large-scale maps: Designed for smaller areas like towns or villages, these maps offer more detail. For example, if 5 cm on the map represents 500 meters on the ground, it is a large scale. Large-scale maps are useful for detailed local studies.Understanding the scale is essential for calculating distances accurately on maps.

3: Elaborate on the role of symbols in map reading. Provide examples of conventional symbols.

Answer: Symbols play a vital role in map reading as they represent features that cannot be accurately drawn to scale. Examples of conventional symbols include:Water bodies: Represented by the color blue.

Mountains: Indicated by brown shading or contour lines.Plains: Shown in green.Roads: Displayed as thin lines, often with markings to denote types.Railway lines: Depicted by parallel lines.Buildings: Represented by squares or rectangles.Trees: Symbolized by small drawings resembling trees.

4. Explain the limitations of using a globe for studying specific regions compared to using maps.

Answer:

A globe is a three-dimensional representation of the Earth and is useful for studying the planet as a whole. However, when focusing on specific regions like countries, states, or towns, a globe becomes less helpful. Maps, being two-dimensional representations, are more suitable for detailed studies of smaller areas. This is because maps can provide more specific information about local features, such as cities, towns, and villages.

5.How maps are more useful than globes?

Answer:

The globe is important when we wish to study the entire earth as a whole. When only a small portion of the earth is being investigated, however, they do not yield much information. Maps can depict a portion of the earth or the full globe. They can aid in the visualisation of political divisions such as countries, states, and cities.

6.What kind of maps provide detailed information?

Answer:

The maps could be on a small scale or on a vast scale. Large scale maps are used to get detailed information. Large distances are represented on paper by maps by decreasing them. The scale is the ratio between the real distance and the distance on the map. A modest scale is used to represent countries.

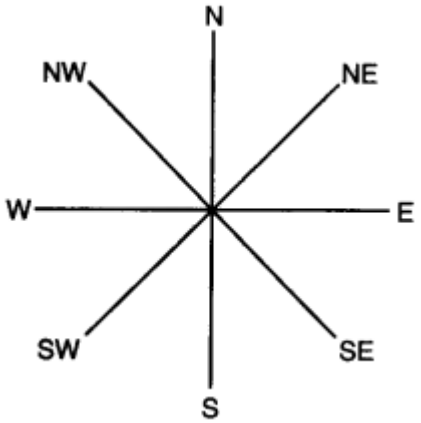
Small scale maps are the name for this type of map. The size is greater to represent smaller places such as towns and villages. This type of map is referred to as a large scale map since it contains a lot of information.

7marks Questions:

1. Define and discuss 'distance' as a component of a map.
Answer:
Maps are drawings. They reduce the whole world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper. In other words we can say that maps are drawn to reduced scales. But it needs great care while doing this reduction work in order to keep the distance between the real places. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground. For this purpose a scale is used.Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. We can understand this with the help of an example. Suppose, the distance between your coaching centre and your school is 8 km. If you show this 8 km distance by 2 cm on a map.It means, 1 cm on the map will show 4 km on the ground. Thus, the scale of your drawing will be 1 cm = 4 km Scale is very important in any map.If scale is known, calculation of distance between any two places on a map will be easy. A small scale is used to show large areas on a paper like continents or countries. For example, 10 cm on the map shows 1000 km of the ground. A large scale is used to show a small area like a village or town on paper. For example, 10 cm on the map shows 1000 metres only on the ground.

2. Give an account of 'direction' as a major component of a map.
Answer:

Direction is an important component of a map. Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand comer. This arrow show the north direction. It is called the north line. After knowing the north direction, other directions, east, west and south can be easily found out.
There are four major directions—North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal points. Besides these , there are four intermediate directions. They are north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). Location of any place with more accuracy can be possible with the help of these intermediate directions.



Fill in the Blanks

1. A…….. is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
2. A……. is an instrument used to find out main directions.
3. Maps have a……. language that can be understood by all.
4. In a sketch match ……. is not needed.
5. Maps are more informative than a ……
6. Maps are two-dimensional representations of the .....
7. A key or legend on a map provides information about the .....used in the map
8. The direction on a map is often indicated by a .....
9. The scale on a map helps to understand the..... between distances on the map and the actual distances on the Earth's surface.
10. Maps use different types of projections to represent the Earth's curved surface on a.....surface.

Answers:

1. small scale
2. compass
3. universal
4. scale
5. globe.
6. Earth's surface
7. Symbols
8. Compass rose
9. Relationship
10. flat

Summary:

The maps as representations or drawings of the Earth's surface on a flat plane, addressing the limitations of globes when studying specific areas. Maps serve various purposes and come in different types, including physical maps depicting natural features, political maps showing cities and boundaries, and thematic maps focusing on specific information. Three components of maps—distance, direction, and symbols—are discussed.

Distance: Maps are drawn to reduced scales, and the distance between places is represented carefully. The scale, indicating the ratio between actual ground distance and map distance, is crucial for accurate measurement. Large-scale maps provide more detailed information for smaller areas, while small-scale maps cover larger regions.

Direction: Maps typically include a north arrow, and understanding cardinal points (North, South, East, West) and intermediate directions helps in locating places accurately. A compass is a tool used to determine directions on a map.

Symbols: Maps use symbols to represent features like buildings, roads, and rivers, conveying information efficiently. Conventional symbols, following an international agreement, create a universal language understood globally.

The lesson also introduces related concepts such as sketches (drawings based on memory and observation) and plans (drawings of small areas on a large scale). Practical activities include drawing plans and sketches, and students are encouraged to use online tools like School Bhuvan-NCERT to create maps based on satellite imagery.