

Here are the **exam-style questions and answers** based on **Chapter 1: Topographical Maps**, following the given format:

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions)

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. What is the main purpose of a **topographical map**? a) To show the climate of a region b) To represent elevation and land features in detail c) To indicate population distribution d) To display political boundaries only **Answer:** (b) To represent elevation and land features in detail
2. Which method is commonly used to represent **elevation** on a topographical map? a) Grid system b) Symbols c) Contour lines d) Latitude and longitude **Answer:** (c) Contour lines
3. A **contour interval** refers to: a) The space between two longitude lines b) The vertical difference between successive contour lines c) The depth of a river on a map d) The width of a road on a map **Answer:** (b) The vertical difference between successive contour lines
4. Which **colour** represents water bodies such as rivers and lakes on a topographical map? a) Red b) Green c) Blue d) Brown **Answer:** (c) Blue
5. Which **colour** is used to indicate **forests and vegetation** on a topographical map? a) Brown b) Yellow c) Green d) Black **Answer:** (c) Green
6. What does **red colour** indicate on a topographical map? a) Railways and roads b) Elevation levels c) Water bodies d) Forested areas **Answer:** (a) Railways and roads
7. Which **type of slope** is indicated by **contour lines that are drawn close together**? a) Gentle slope b) Steep slope c) Flat land d) Plateau **Answer:** (b) Steep slope
8. Which element on a topographical map helps us **measure distances** between two points? a) Legend b) Scale c) Grid system d) Compass **Answer:** (b) Scale
9. What does **RF (Representative Fraction)** indicate on a topographical map? a) Ratio between map distance and actual distance b) Type of rock formations in an area c)

Average rainfall in the region d) Measurement of temperature variation **Answer:** (a)
Ratio between map distance and actual distance

10. The **Survey of India (SOI)** is responsible for publishing: a) Political maps of India b) Economic reports of India c) Topographical maps of India d) Weather maps of India
Answer: (c) Topographical maps of India

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions)

1. Differentiate between topographical and non-topographical maps.

Feature	Topographical Map	Non-Topographical Map
Purpose	Shows elevation, landforms, and physical features	Focuses on themes like climate, population, economy
Representation	Uses contour lines , symbols, and colours	Uses charts, graphs, or simple outlines
Scale	Large-scale (detailed)	Small-scale (less detailed)
Example	Survey of India Maps	Political, climatic, or road maps

2. Explain contour lines and their importance.

Answer:

- **Contour lines** are imaginary lines on a topographical map that connect points of **equal elevation**.
- They help in understanding the **shape and slope** of the land.
- **Close contour lines** indicate a **steep slope**, while **widely spaced contour lines** indicate a **gentle slope**.
- They help in **measuring elevation**, planning construction, and guiding navigation for hikers and geographers.

3. Explain the different colours used in topographical maps.

Answer:

Colour	Representation
Blue	Water bodies like lakes, rivers, and streams
Green	Vegetation, forests, and orchards
Brown	Contour lines and land elevation
Red	Roads, buildings, and railways
Black	Text, boundaries, surveyed features
Yellow	Agricultural or cultivated land
White	Barren or uncultivated land

4. What are the types of map scales? Explain.

Answer:

- **Representative Fraction (RF):** Expressed as a ratio (e.g., 1:50,000), meaning 1 cm on the map equals 50,000 cm (500 m) on the ground.
- **Linear or Graphical Scale:** A visual scale like a ruler printed on the map to measure real-world distances.
- **Verbal Scale:** Expressed in words (e.g., 1 cm represents 5 km).

5. Explain the methods of measuring distance on a topographical map.

Answer:

- **Straight-line distance:** Measured directly using a **ruler** and converted using the scale.
- **Curved-line distance:** Used for roads, rivers, or paths. Measured using:
 - **Divider method:** Using a pair of dividers to break a curve into small straight segments.
 - **Twine method:** Placing a piece of string along the curved feature and measuring it against the scale.

6. Explain the purpose and significance of topographical maps.

Answer:

- **Navigation:** Used by hikers, pilots, and the military for route planning.
- **Geographical studies:** Helps study **landforms, elevation, and terrain**.
- **Urban and rural planning:** Used by governments for infrastructure development.
- **Agriculture and irrigation:** Helps farmers identify land suitability for crops.

Mapping Questions:

Shade and mark the following on the world map:

1. A region with high mountains requiring contour maps – Himalayas
2. A river system represented in blue on a topographical map – Ganga River
3. A country famous for using topographical maps for navigation – Switzerland
4. An area with steep slopes where contour lines are closely packed – Western Ghats
5. A major desert area where topographical maps show sand dunes – Thar Desert

This **exam-style** format comprehensively covers **Chapter 1: Topographical Maps**. Let me know if you need further modifications or additional content! 😊