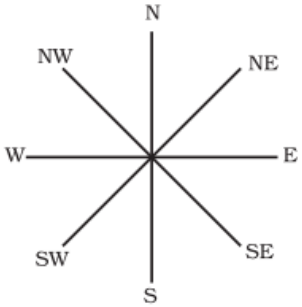
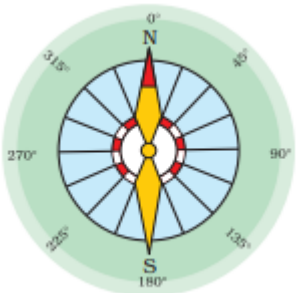
Chapter – 4: Maps

- Previous chapter – advantages of globe – it has limitations as well
- Globe – useful when study earth as whole – BUT – when studying part of it – maps are more useful
- Map – representation or drawing of earth's surface – drawn according to scale
- Maps – more useful – contain lots of information
- Lots of maps – put together – atlas – various sizes
- Different types of maps –
    - Physical maps –
        - Natural features of earth – mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans, etc
    - Political maps –
        - Cities, towns, villages, different countries, states with their boundaries
    - Thematic maps –
        - Focus on specific information – roads, rainfall, distribution of forests, industries, etc
- Titles – given on the basis of information they contain
- 3 components of maps – distance, direction, symbol

- **Distance –**
    - Maps – drawings – reduce the entire world – fit on a sheet of paper
    - Reduction of scales – done carefully – distance between places – stay real
    - Scale – ratio – actual distance between places to distance between their representation on maps
    - Example –
        - Distance between house and school – 10 km – on maps – shown as 2 cm – meaning – 1 cm on map = 5 km on ground
    - Representing larger areas on maps – countries, continents – use scale – 5 cm = 500 km – small scale
    - Representing smaller areas on maps – cities, villages – use scale – 5 cm = 500 metres – large scale
    - Large scale maps – more information

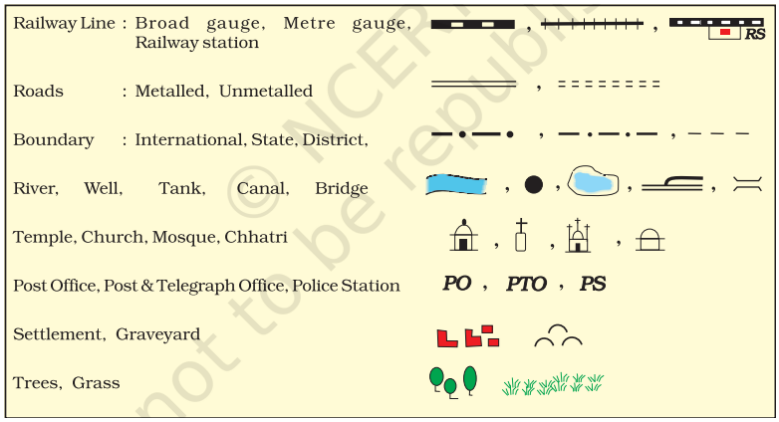
- **Direction –**
    - Most maps – arrow – upper right-hand corner – pointing upwards – marked with N
    - This arrow – known as – North line – north direction known – other directions can be calculated
    - 4 major directions – east (E), west (W), north (N), south (S) – 4 other intermediate directions – north-east (NE), south-east (SE), north-west (NW), south-west (SW) – all called cardinal points

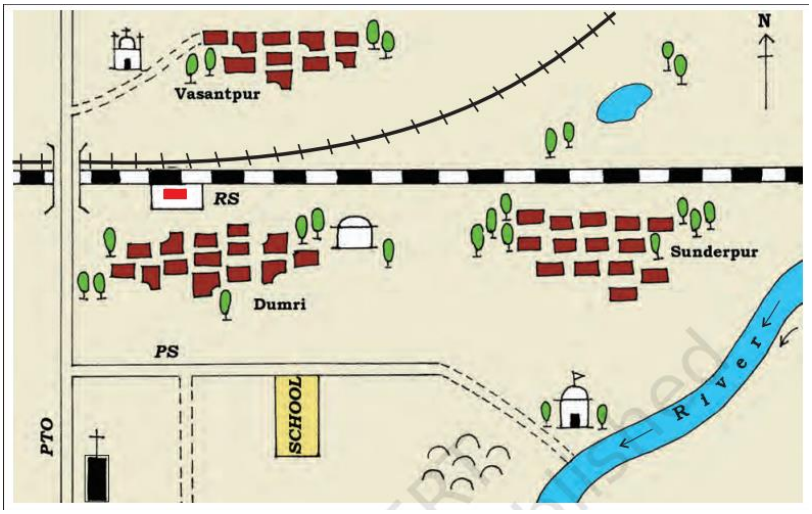




- Find out direction – with help of compass – magnetic needle – always in north-south direction

- **Symbols –**
  - 3rd imp. component
  - Not possible to draw actual shape and size – buildings, roads, bridges, etc – shown using letters, shades, colours, pictures, etc.
  - With symbols – maps – easy to create and read
  - Maps – universal language – understood by all
  - International agreement – use of symbols – conventional symbols
  - Various colours – used for same purpose – blue for water, brown for mountains, yellow for plateau, green for plants





Sketch

- Drawing – made from memory or spot observation – not to scale
- Rough drawing – without scale – usually to tell about some particular area

Plan

- Drawing – small area – large scale – lots of information
- Generally drawn for houses, buildings, etc