

Class- X

worksheet No.- 1

Subject - Geography

Topic_Name - TOPOGRAPHY

- 1) What is a Flat land?
Land varying between 20 metres to 40 metres above sea level, is called flat land. This type of area has sufficient slope for natural drainage. This area is generally suitable for farming.
- 2) What do you understand by the term Grid?
A Grid is a set of lines used to find the exact location of places on a map. Most maps use the grid formed by latitudes and longitudes to find places.
- 3) Describe the importance of colours on the toposheet?
The use of various colours are essential to show the various features on the toposheet e.g. the cultivated area is always shown by the yellow colour and the green colour on the toposheet, shows the forested and wooded area.
- 4) What is a River system?
Rivers generally rise on slopes and are joined by a large number of other small rivers or streams. The entire area drained by a rivet and its tributaries is called a river system.
- 5) What is a "Topographical Map"?
Topographical map gives detailed information about physical features and man-made features of a small area. Physical features are depicted by contours. Cultural or man made features are represented by symbols called conventional signs.
- 6) What is a scale?
A scale is the ratio between any two points on a map to the corresponding distance between the same two points on the actual ground.
- 7) What are the three methods of indicating scale on maps?
Three methods of indicating scale on maps are:
(i) By a statement (ii) By representative fraction
(iii) By graphical scale or linear scale.
- 8) What are 'Eastings' and 'Northings'?
The position of a certain feature on the sheets is indicated eastward and southward. The eastward lines of the grid are known as Northings. The northward lines of the grid are known as Eastings. These have been named Eastings and Northings

because they indicate distances eastward and northward respectively from the point of origin

9) Which colours are used on toposheets? What is their significance?

Six colours are used in a survey map to show various features. They are as follows:

Black: All names, river banks, broken grounds, dry streams, surveyed trees, heights and their numbering, railway tracks, telephone and telegraph lines.

Yellow: All cultivated areas.

Green: All wooded/forested areas, scattered trees and scrubs.

Brown: Contour lines, their numbering, stony waste, sand features.

Blue: All water bodies, where they contain water.

Red: Grid lines and their numbering, roads, cart tracks, settlements, huts and other buildings. Note: Sometimes we find white patches here and there to show barren lands.

10) What is a Nodal centre?

A town, which is at the junction of many routes is usually very important and is known as a nodal centre. A nodal centre has generally a dense settlement.

11) Explain the terms :

a) Open Scrub

It is the land where nothing grows. It is a sign of desert area. It indicates occupation as sheep or goat rearing.caused due to erosion

b) Rock Outcrop

It is an exposed part of rock. Cultivation is not possible.

c) Sheet rock :

It is a mass or slab of rock, a portion of which is exposed above the surface. Caused due to mechanical weathering.

d) Fire Line

When 5 to 10 metres of pathway cleared in order to prevent the spread of fire.

e) Causeway –

Causeway is a raised road or platform across a minor stream (not to be confused with a bridge). Its presence indicates areas of scanty or seasonal rainfall. Stream having causeway is motorable during dry season.

f) Broken Ground

It is the weathered part of the land caused due to erosion during heavy rain at the time of flooding. It is found mostly in dry regions around streams and rivers. On toposheet it is shown by tiny curved black line.

g) Quarry -

It is a pit from which limestone, marble, rock, sand or clay is obtained for building or other purposes.

h) Lime Kiln- It is a plant for manufacturing lime. Lime is used for making mortar which is used in holding bricks together.

- i) Dry Well –
The word 'dry' written in brackets near a well denotes a well that is dry in the dry season.
- j) Brackish Well –
The word 'brackish' written in brackets near a well means that the water in the well has a high salt content and is not fit for drinking. May be used for irrigation.
- k) STONY WASTE –
A large area usually in arid/semi arid regions where the finer sand/soil has blown away leaving a surface covered with boulders, stones and pebbles.
- l) Bench Marks –
These are heights, which are marked with letters BM, e.g., BM 942 m., on stones embedded on the ground, on prominent buildings or on rocks for permanent reference for survey purposes.
- m) Triangulated height - :
These are heights shown with the help of a triangle with the height mentioned next to it e.g. Δ 549. The height is not very accurate as the distance on the ground are surveyed by angular measurement and calculated by trigonometry.
- n) Spot Height –
A small dot with the height printed next to it 549 can be seen all over the map. These represent the position on the ground of which the height has been accurately determined. It is a surveyed height and exists only on the map.
- o) Relative Height –
Relative height is the difference between the highest and the lowest elevation in area. A relative height e.g. 25r against a well is blue, indicate its depth in metre. A relative height e.g. 10r against an embankment in black shows the relative height of it in metres. The number is the height in metres.
- p) Circuit house and Rest house –
It is a term used to define a place where government facilities for staying and dining are provided by roads and building department purely for govt officers and ministers etc.,.
