

## Very Short Answer Questions

### Q.1. What are physical or relief maps?

**Ans.** Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, oceans, rivers, etc. are called physical or relief maps.

### Q.2. What are political maps?

**Ans.** Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

### Q.3. What are Thematic maps?

**Ans.** Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, etc. are known as thematic maps.

### Q.4. What is a small scale map?

**Ans.** When large areas like countries or continents to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale. For example, 5 cm on the map shows 500 km of the ground. It is called a small scale map.

### Q.5. What is a large scale map?

**Ans.** When a small area like a village or town is to be shown on the paper, then we use a large scale map that is 5 cm on the map shows 500 metres only on the ground. It is called a large scale map.

### Q.6. What are conventional symbols?

**Ans.** Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.

### Q.7. What is a sketch?

**Ans.** A sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.

### Q.8. What is Atlas?

**Ans.** A book where all maps are put together is called an atlas.

### Q.9. How can maps be helpful in emergencies?

**Ans.** They can be useful by providing valuable information regarding routes or places for hiding in case of emergencies or rescue operations.

## Short Answer Questions

### Q.1. What are the benefits of maps?

**Ans.** There are a number of benefits of using maps:

- Maps show accurate information of a small area.
- They can be carried with greater ease.
- Different types of maps are chosen to show various types of information as required, e.g., political maps, physical maps, weather maps and so on.
- Maps are used to make comparisons or deductions.

### Q.2. What are the various types of maps?

**Ans.** Several types of maps are made. The most commonly used maps are:

- i. **Physical maps:** These maps show landforms such as Mountains, Rivers, basins, lakes, plateaus, plains, etc.
- ii. **Political maps:** These maps depict countries, cities and towns, state boundaries, roads.
- iii. **Distribution maps:** These depict the distribution of things like farm products like wheat, rice, minerals such as iron or coal.
- iv. **Survey maps:** These maps give details of roads, buildings' structure, railways tracks, parks and other elements or smaller areas.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q.1. How are directions useful in a map?

**Ans.** Every map consists of a vertical line (arrow) at the upper right hand corner of the map where 'N' is marked to indicate the north. This line is called the North Line. There are four cardinal or main directions. These are known as the cardinal points. The directions are North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W). Amidst there are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE), South-East (SE), North-West (NW) and South-West (SW). If the map does not depict the north line then the top of the map is considered as north.

### Q.2. How are sketches useful for a map?

**Ans.** We often draw rough drawings to locate or show places where we need to go. These rough drawings are called sketches and they do not have any scale. For instance, ask a friend to visit your house and he does not know where you live. You can tell him how to reach your place by walking down certain specific roads or you may draw a sketch to help him. Direction and distances are shown in sketches but no scale is used.

### Q.3. Differentiate between small scale and large scale maps.

**Ans.**

- i. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on papers, then we use a small scale. For example, 5 cm on map shows 500 km on ground. It is called **small scale maps**.
- ii. When a small area like village or town is to be shown on paper then we use a large scale, i.e., 5 cms on the map shows 500 mts only on the ground. It is called **large scale maps**.

### Q.4. Why are plans important for a map?

**Ans.** A city or a town has many buildings and structures which cannot be depicted in detail in maps or sketches. To show a complete layout inside a building we make a drawing called a plan. These are normally made by the architects who design houses and buildings. When a house is constructed or a building is planned, architects first make detailed plans or layouts to show how they are going to be constructed. These depict the actual sizes of rooms, the location of staircases, doors and windows and so on.

## HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

### Q.1. Distinguish between a map, plan and a sketch.

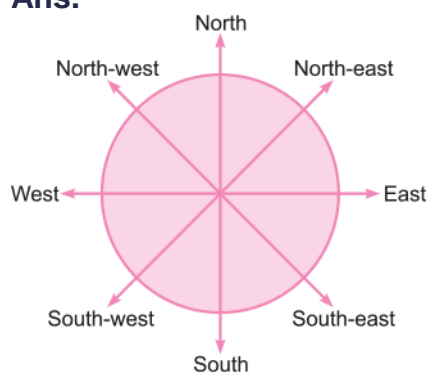
**Ans.** The main points of differences among a map, a plan and a sketch are the following:

- A map shows a large area on a small scale, the plan shows a small area on a large scale, a sketch is not drawn to scale.
- A map shows only important features of a large area, a plan shows detailed features of a small area. A sketch shows only landmarks which are useful as guides.
- Maps, plans and sketches each use a different method of drawing. Maps project curved features of the Earth on a flat surface to a scale according to some well-defined methods of projection. Plans are generally like an engineering drawing. The sketch needs no particular skill or method to draw.

### Q.2. Make diagrams of the following:

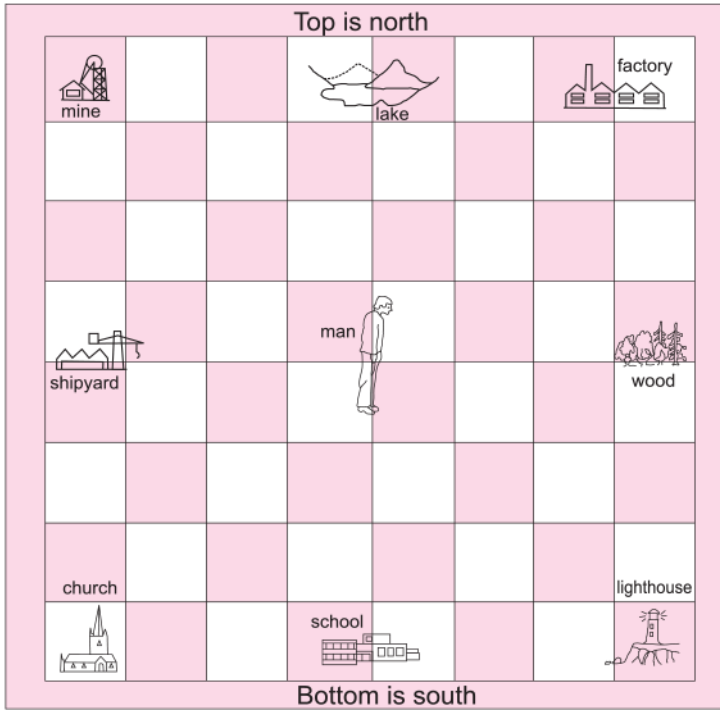
Q. Cardinal directions

**Ans.**



Q. Conventional symbols

**Ans.**  
**Conventional symbols**



**Q. Sketches**

**Ans.**

