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CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY	CH-1
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MAPPING THE EARTH

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. A representation of the world on a flat surface according to a scale is called a/an **Map**
2. The needle of the magnetic compass always points towards _____ the direction. **North-south**
3. _____ map shows geographical features of a place. **Physical map**
4. Which one of the following is not a cardinal direction? **North-west**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. **Thematic** maps give information about the temperature of a place.
2. Distance between any two places on a map can be found if **scale** of a map is known.
3. **Key** is always shown at the bottom of a map.
4. The art of making maps is called **Cartography**.

C. Match the following.

A	B
1. Globe	Actual shape of earth
2. North-east	Intermediate direction
3. Map	Easier to carry
4. East	Cardinal direction

5. Title	On top of the map
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D. Short Answer Questions.

1. How is a map more convenient than a globe?

Map is more convenient as it can be rolled or folded and carried from one place to another with ease.

2. Name the different types of maps.

The different types of maps are

1. Political map
2. Physical Map
3. Thematic Map

3. What does a globe show?

A globe shows the actual shape of Earth along with the directions, relative sizes and shapes of oceans, continents, islands and seas.

4. What do you understand by cardinal directions?

The 4 main directions i.e. North, South, East and West are called cardinal directions.

5. What is the legend of a map?

The legend of a map helps us to interpret the information it contains.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Write a short note on distance shown on a map.

Distance is to represent a huge area in a smaller space, scales of distance measurement are present on maps. This is done carefully, keeping in mind that the small distance on the map represents the actual distance.

2. Explain in detail different types of maps.

The different types of maps are :-

1. **Political Map** - This type of map divides a given area into administrative units like countries, states, union territories, districts, cities, towns and villages with the help of lines to show borders or boundaries.

2. **Physical Map** - It shows the geographical features of a given area such as mountain ranges, plateaus, hills, oceans, rivers and seas with the help of different colours.
3. **Thematic Map** - It provides information on a particular theme of an area such as distribution of rainfall, temperature, crops, minerals, industries, etc.

3. Why are symbols used in a map? Draw conventional symbols and tell what they are used for?

It is not possible to give exact representation of minute details on a map therefore we use symbols in the form of letters, pictures, colours, lines, etc. Since maps are universal, the symbols used in them are also approved and recognised globally.

Conventional symbols chart

Conventional Symbols	
Railway Line: Railway station, Broad gauge, Metre gauge	
Roads: Metalled, Unmetalled	
Boundary: International, State, District	
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatra	
Post office, Post and Telegraph office, Police station	
Settlement, Graveyard	
Trees, Grass	
Bridge carrying Railway over road, National Highway, Level crossing	
Lake with (a) Defined limit (b) Fluctuating limit (c) Embankment	
Broken or Rocky ground	

4. What is a globe? Write its limitations.

A globe is a small model of Earth mounted on an axle that tilts at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, the same as that of the Earth. Therefore, it helps us to view the entire Earth. But a globe has some limitations.

- A bigger-sized globe cannot be carried easily.
- Since the space in a globe is limited, details cannot be shown.
- If someone wants to explore a new city, carrying a globe is not feasible.

5. Why is it important to know directions? What is the importance of cardinal points and north line in knowing directions?

It is important to know directions because it helps to understand the surroundings, navigate and interpret maps.

Cardinal points and north line are important in knowing directions, developing awareness, navigation skills, enabling them to locate places.