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Session: 2023-2024

Class : VI

Subject : Social Science

Topic : Geography

Chapter 2 (Maps)

Introduction

- The globe is a model of the earth on a small scale. The shapes of the continents and oceans are quite precise on a globe.
 - Maps can have more information and are easier to handle than globes.
 - Maps are of various kinds. Some are like Physical maps, Political maps, Thematic maps
 - The maps which show the natural features on the earth's surface, like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and so on are physical maps
 - The maps show boundaries of countries and of the states within the countries are called political maps.
 - Maps can also show types of soils, forest areas, the distribution of mineral and industries and so on in an area are called thematic maps.
 - The science of map-making is called cartography. It was Ptolemy, a geographer living in Egypt, who first represented the earth as a sphere.
 - Scale, directions, conventional symbols are important tools to understand map better.
 - The relation between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground is known as scale of the map.
 - The north, south, east and west points indicating the four directions of a compass are called cardinal points of the compass.
 - People all over the world use the same set of symbols, and there is an international agreement on these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.
 - A plan is a detailed drawing of a small area drawn on a very large scale.
 - A rough drawing showing only some features of an area, drawn without using any scale is known as sketch.
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Questions and Answers

B. Answer the following questions in not more than 20 words.

1. What is a map ?

Ans. A map is a representation of the curved surface of the whole earth or part of it on a flat sheet of paper according to a chosen scale.

2. What is the north line ?

Ans. The vertical line with an arrow at the top, marked with the letter 'N', indicating the north direction is known as north line.

3. What information do you need to locate a place with respect to another ?

Ans. The information that we need to locate a place with respect to another can be better understood with an example . To locate a place P with respect to place Q, we need to know both the directions of P with respect to Q, and its distance from Q.

C. Answer the following questions in not more than 40 words.

1. What are political and physical maps ?

Ans. (i) The maps that show boundaries of countries and of the states within the countries are called political maps.

(ii) The maps which show the natural features on the earth's surface, like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers , and so on are called physical maps.

2. What is a map's scale? Give one example.

Ans. (i) The scale of a map is generally shown by a graduated straight line of a particular length. The scale is drawn at the top or the bottom of a map.

(ii) Sometimes the scale is not drawn. It is given in words, for example, 1 cm to 100 km. This means that 1 cm on the map represents 100 km on the ground.

3. What are conventional symbols? Why are they needed?

Ans. (i) People all over the world use the same set of symbols, and there is an international agreement on these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.

(ii) It is impossible to show the actual shapes and sizes of trees, buildings, villages, etc., in a map because of limited space. So, they are shown with the help of various symbols.

(iii) These symbols not only make it easier to draw maps, but also to read them.

D. Answer the following questions in not more than 80 words.

1. How are maps more useful than globes ? What is the main disadvantage in using maps?

- Ans.** (i) Maps can have more information and are easier to handle than globes.
- (ii) To make a detailed map a large sheet of paper can be used which can be easily folded or rolled.
- (iii) Also, details of various continents, countries, etc., can be put together to make a book of maps, or an atlas.
- (iv) The main disadvantage in using maps is that a round shape cannot be flattened completely. And on a flat surface, the shapes and sizes of the continents and oceans gets distorted.

2. What is a plan? How is it useful?

- Ans.** (i) A plan is a detailed drawing of a small area drawn on a very large scale.
- (ii) It shows the details of a small area, for example, a room or a house. Before a house is built, a plan showing the rooms, windows, doors, etc., is drawn.
- (iii) Plans cover very small areas. The scale used to draw a plan is very large compared to the scale of a map.
- (iv) Plans show the details of a small area.

3. Show the difference between maps, plans and sketches using the table format shown below .

	Map	Plan	Sketch
1. Area covered	Large	Small	Large/Small
2. Scale	Small	Large	No scale
3. Details shown	Less detailed	Very detailed	Only necessary details
