

G.D.GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Subject: S.St

(Geography)

Topic: Globes and Maps

Date:09-11-2021 (Tuesday)

Grade VI

This material is not to be printed.

F.Explain the following terms.

1. Map

A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface, or a part of it, drawn or printed on a flat surface, according to a scale.

2. Distance

It means the space between two places.

3. Scale:

It is the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance of a map.

4. RF:

It stands for representative fraction in which the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is denoted by a fraction.

5. Direction:

It is the course or orientation along which an object moves.

6. Cardinal directions:

North, south, east and west are known as the four cardinal directions.

7. Sketch:

A map without a scale is known as a sketch.

8. Plan:

It is a large-scale map of a very small area showing minute details.

G. Give very short answers for the following questions.

1. What is a man-made model of the earth called?

Ans: A small man-made model of the Earth is called a globe. It is spherical in shape and is the most accurate depiction of the Earth.

2. What is a map showing the boundaries of countries called?

Ans: A map showing boundaries of countries is known as a political map.

3. Name the system of measurement followed in India.

Ans: In India, the metric system of measurement is followed. Thus, distance is measured in metres and kilometres.

4. The direction on a map is shown with reference to which direction?

Ans: All directions on a map are shown with reference to the north direction.

5. Name the main cardinal directions.

Ans: The four cardinal directions are north, south, east and west.

6. What is vertically above the North Pole?

Ans: The Pole Star is located vertically above the North Pole.

7. What is the Great Bear constellation called in India?

Ans: The Great Bear constellation in India is known as the Saptarishi.

H. Give short answers for the following questions.

1. What are the various components of a map?

Ans: A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. There are three main components of a map: distance, direction and conventional signs or symbols.

2. How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Ans: A map is better than a globe because of the following reasons:

- **A map is easier to carry.**
- **More details can be shown on a map.**
- **A map can be made for a part of the Earth.**

3: Why do we need maps?

Ans: We need maps because they are useful in understanding various features present on the surface of the Earth. Different types of maps are used for conveying and extracting information on various purposes. Also, unlike globes, maps are more convenient to make, carry and study.

4: How can the Pole Star help in finding direction?

Ans: The Pole Star can be used to find the north direction. This is because the Pole Star always lies vertically above the North Pole. In the Northern Hemisphere, the constellation known as the Great Bear revolves around the Pole Star.

I : Give long answers for the following questions.

1. What are the main limitations of a globe?

Ans: The main limitations of a globe are as follows:

- **It is difficult to carry.**
- **The space on it is limited and large-scale details cannot be shown on it.**
- **It cannot be made for a part of the Earth.**
- **Details of geographic features cannot be properly shown on it.**

2. Explain the purpose of different types of maps.

Ans: Different types of maps are used by different people according to their needs.

On the basis of scale, maps are of two types:

- **Large-scale maps: These maps show very small areas in detail.**
- **Small-scale maps: These maps show very large areas with fewer details.**

On the basis of function, maps are of three types:

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- **Physical maps: They show relief features present on the Earth's surface like mountains, plateaus and rivers.**
 - **Political maps: They show boundaries of countries.**
 - **Thematic maps: They show specific type of information such as roads, railways, air routes and patterns of population.**

3 :Describe the different methods of showing scale on a map.

Ans Scales on a map can be shown with the help of the following methods:

- **By a statement: In this method, the scale is given in words, for example, one centimetre is to one kilometre.**
- **By a numerical fraction: In this method, the ratio of the map distance to the ground distance is given in the form of a fraction, for example, 1/1,00,000.**
- **By a graphic or linear scale: In this method, the map distance is shown with the help of a straight line that is divided into parts known as primary divisions and sub-parts known as secondary divisions.**

4. How can we locate directions on a map?

Ans: The direction on a map can be identified through an arrow that points towards north. It is known as the north line. Other directions on the map are derived through reference to this line.

5. What are the advantages of a mariner's compass?

Ans: A mariner's compass consists of a magnetic needle, which aligns itself with the magnetic field of the Earth. This needle always points to the north-south direction. Using this compass, all other directions, relative to the north-south direction, can be found out. This compass, therefore, helps sailors and mariners in navigation in seas and oceans.

6. Why is it not possible to draw an accurate map?

Ans: A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. But a map also has its limitations. The biggest limitation is the portrayal of the spherical surface of the Earth on the flat paper. It hinders the drawing of an accurate map. Distortions of shapes, sizes and areas and discontinuity occur in such depictions. Therefore, we have different types of maps to suit the requirements of people.

7. How do symbols and signs help us in reading maps?

Ans: Maps are used for recording and showing information such as political boundaries, relief features and social and cultural features. But there is not enough space on a map to show the actual size and shape of features such as mountains, peaks, rivers and forests. Therefore, different colours, signs, symbols, and letters are used to present information on maps. These signs and symbols thus help in keeping the map clean, making it easy to read and interpret.

8. Why is a book of maps called an atlas?

Ans: A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. Mercator and Hondt were the first to publish a collection of maps in the form of a book. Its cover had a picture of the Greek mythological giant Atlas holding the Earth. Since then, a book of maps is known as an atlas.

9: Why does R.F. have the universal application in map making?

Ans: Representative fraction (RF) is a method of showing the scale of a map. In this, the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is denoted as a fraction, whose numerator is always one. For example, the RF of $1/1,00,000$ denotes that for a unit distance on the map, the ground distance is 1,00,000. Since no particular units of measurement are needed in this method, it has a universal application in map making.