

Chapter - 1

Representation of geographical features.

Subject: Geography

Class: 6th

FA- 1

A. Give short answers.

1. What is a map?

Ans: A drawing of the earth's surface, either whole or part of it, on a flat surface is called a map.

2. What are political and physical maps?

Ans: Political maps show boundaries of countries and of the states within the countries. They also show the location of cities and towns.

Physical maps are the maps that show the natural features on the earth surface, like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and so on.

3. What is a north line?

Ans: A vertical line whose uppermost point has an arrow marked with the letter 'N', this line is called the North line and it shows the north direction.

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

Ans: To locate a place with respect to another place we need to know both, the direction of the place with respect to another place and the distance between both the places.

5. What is the use of key in the map?

Ans: Key helps in interpreting the map because it presents the meaning of the symbols used in the map.

6. What is the diagram?

Ans: A diagram is a simple drawing to show how something looks or how it is made or it works.

B. Explain in brief.

1. How are maps more useful than globe? Is there any disadvantage in using maps?

Ans: Maps are more useful than the globe because details of the country cannot be shown on the globe, larger globe can have some more details, but it is difficult to handle them whereas maps have more information and are easier to handle than globe.

There is one disadvantage in using map that is, on maps the curved surface of the earth is represented on a flat surface so when we try to show parts of the world on a flat surface the shapes of the continents and oceans get distorted.

2. What is the map's scale? A map's scale is given thus: 1 cm to 200 km. How far apart will two places be on the map, if the ground distance between them is 1200 km?

Ans: Scale shows the relation between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

If the ground distance between two places is 1200 km and a map scale is 1 cm equals to 200 km then the two places will be at the distance of 6 cm from each other on the map.

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

Ans: Conventional symbols are the symbols generally used to represent various features on the maps. These symbols not only make it easier to draw the maps, but also to read them.

4. Using the table given below, show the differences between maps, plans and sketches.

	Map	Plan	Sketch
Area covered	Large area is covered.	Very small area is covered.	Very small or quite a large area is covered.
Scale	Small-scale.	Very large scale.	Not drawn to a scale.
Details shown	Can't show all the details.	Details of small area are shown.	Only necessary details are shown.

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) poles
- 2) scale

3) upper

4) east

5) plan

D. Choose the correct option.

1-d, 2-d, 3-b, 4-d, 5-b

,6-b

