

Chapter - 1

Representation of geographical features.

A. Give short answers.

1. What is a map?

Ans: A map is a representation of any area of the earth on a flat surface.

2. What is a map's scale?

Ans: A scale of the map shows the relation between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

3. What are topographical maps?

Ans: Topographic map is a large-scale map showing both natural and man-made features.

4. What do we call a net of lines that helps us locate features on a map?

Ans: A net of vertical and horizontal lines that help us locate features on a map is called grid.

5. Which colour is most commonly used to show water bodies in maps?

Ans: The most commonly used colour to show water bodies in the map is blue.

6. Which colour is used to show gridlines and their numbers in topographic maps?

Ans: Red colour is used to show grid lines and their numbers in topographic map.

B. Distinguish between the following.

1. Large-scale and small-scale maps.

Ans: Large-scale maps, like tourist maps, show much smaller areas on relatively large sized papers. Small-scale maps, like the ones generally found in an atlas, show large area of the earth.

2. Easting and northing.

Ans: Eastings are vertical lines drawn on a topographic map.

Northings are horizontal lines drawn on a topographic map.

3. Areas coloured green and areas coloured yellow on a topographic map.

Ans: Areas coloured green on a topographic map present forested areas.

The areas which are coloured in yellow on a topographic map suggest cultivated land.

4. Water bodies coloured blue and water bodies coloured black on a topographic map.

Ans: Water bodies and wells that contain water are shown in blue colour on a topographic map. While those water bodies that are dry are shown in black colour on a topographic map.

C. Explain in brief.

1. What are the different ways of showing scale on a map?

Ans: There are three different ways of indicating the scale of the map. By statement, for example 1 cm to 100 km.

By a graduated straight line, known as a linear scale or graphical scale.

By the representative fraction, that is, the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance.

2. A map scale is given thus: 1 cm to 500m. What is the RF of this map?

Ans: If the map scale of the map is 1 cm to 500m. Then the RF of this map is 1: 50,000.

3. How do we find the directions on the map if no direction shown?

Ans: Some maps have neither the north line nor a compass rose. In such maps, the upper part is taken as north; lower part is thus the south and left and right side represent the directions west and east respectively.

4. Why is the grid of a topographic map not made up of parallels and Meridian as in atlas maps?

Ans: Topographic maps cover much smaller areas. Most of them cover less than 1° of latitude and longitude. Hence, in these maps there are not enough meridians or parallels to form the grid.

5. What are conventional symbols?

Ans: Because of the limited space, we do not show the actual shapes and size of trees, buildings, villages etc. on the map. We show these features with the help of various agreed symbols. These symbols are called conventional symbols. These symbols make it easier to draw and read maps.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Linear scale
2. North line
3. north east
4. south western
5. green
6. key

E. Choose the correct option.

1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b, 7-d.

F. Study the key of figure 1.8 and match the following.

1-e, 2-f, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d, 6-g, 7-h, 8-a.

G. Study figure 1.8 and answer the following.

1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b.

5. Give four figure grid references for the following.

a- 2123

b- 2221

c- 2021

d- 1923

e- 1825

f- 1922

g- 2126

6. Name the following.

a- Burari Khera

b- Temple, settlement, metalled Road.

c- Dry tank

d- Open scrub

e- Canal

f- Dry stream, cultivable land