

1. There are five oceans and seven continents in the world.

2. A map is a drawing of a part or the whole of the Earth on a flat surface. It may represent a small area, a country, a continent or the entire world.

Some of the advantages of a map are that it gives more details and information. It is easy to carry. It can be used to show any place, such as a small river and the area around it.

3. A scale is the ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground. This means that if 1 cm = 100 km is written on a map, it means that 1 cm on the map is equivalent to 100 km on the surface of the Earth.

4. Signs and symbols are used in maps to show landforms, cities, roads, industries and other related information. Colours are used to show different natural features on a map.

5. All types of information of a place cannot be seen in one single map. Hence we use atlas which is a book with different kinds of maps. Different maps give us a variety of information.

6. a) A scale is the ratio of the distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground.

Symbols are used in maps to show landforms, cities, roads, industries and other related information.

b) A political map is used to show countries, continents, cities, villages and towns. A thematic map is on specific subjects, such as natural resources, industries and crop production.

7. Maps have minor distortions because it is not possible to draw a completely accurate representation of the spherical Earth on a flat surface.

1. Latitudes are called the parallels of latitude because these imaginary lines run parallel to the Equator.
2. Meridians of longitude are equal in length. The distance between two meridians is maximum at the Equator.
3. The important parallels of latitude are the 0° latitude, also called the Equator, the latitude at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ called the Tropic of Cancer, the latitude at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ called the Tropic of Capricorn, the latitude at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$ called the Arctic Circle and the latitude at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$ called the Antarctic Circle.
4. Prime Meridian stands at 0° and passes through Greenwich in London. It divides the Earth into the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
5. A grid helps us to locate places on maps. The network of latitudes and longitudes is called a grid.
6. We locate a place on a map with the help of the signs and symbols. Grid also helps us to locate places easily and accurately.

1. The variation on the Earth's surface creates different landforms.
2. Mountains are landforms that rise high above the surrounding land. They usually have steep, sloping sides and sharp or slightly rounded or conical peaks. But hills are not as high as mountains.
3. The top of a plateau is flat like a table, therefore, it is also known as a tableland. Two

features of a plateau are that the vegetation of the plateaus differs from region to region and several rivers flow through the plateaus.

4. The low-lying area between hills or mountains is known as a valley. People choose to live in valleys because they are sheltered from the wind and the soil is good for growing crops and fruits.

5. Deserts are vast areas of sand that receive very little rainfall and experience extreme temperatures. Thus, very less vegetation and animals are found in deserts. The days are very hot and the nights are cold. Deserts are extremely dry because of little rainfall. The famous deserts of the world are Thar Desert in India, Sahara Desert in Africa, Great Sandy Desert in Australia and Patagonia in South America.

6. Plains are suitable for human settlement because of good transport system, availability of water and rich fertile soil.