

Lesson at a Glance

- A **map** is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
- Maps are of different types—physical maps, political maps and thematic maps.
- **Physical maps** show natural features of the earth, **political maps** show cities, towns, countries etc. with their boundaries and thematic maps focus on some particular information such as maps showing distribution of population.
- The three components of maps are **distance, direction** and **symbol**.
- A **scale** is needed to represent a small distance on paper for a large distance on the ground. Thus, scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
- A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
- A large scale map is used to show a small area like village or town on a paper.
- There are four major **directions**—North, South, East and West, known as cardinal points.
- There are four intermediate directions—north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
- **Symbols** are used to show features like buildings, roads, bridges, etc. on the map. By using symbols we make the map very informative.
- Maps have a universal language. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called **conventional symbols**.
- A **sketch map** is a rough drawing without scale.
- A **plan** is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.

■ TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED ■

9. 1. *Answer the following questions briefly:*
- (a) *What are the three components of a map?*

- (b) What are the four cardinal directions?
 (c) What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?
 (d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?
 (e) Distinguish between a map and a plan.
 (f) Which map provides detailed information?
 (g) How do symbols help in reading map?

- Ans.** (a) The three components of a map are—distance, direction and symbol.
 (b) The four cardinal directions are—North, South, East and West.
 (c) The term 'the scale of the map' means the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
 (d) Maps provide more information than a globe. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But when we want to study only a part of the earth, as about a country or a state, globe is of little help. In such a situation only maps are useful.
 (e) Differences between a map and a plan.

Map	Plan
1. We can study a part or whole of the earth with the help of a map.	1. A plan is a detail of drawing of small areas.
2. A map contains a lot of information.	2. In plan, details are given in the form of symbols.
3. A map shows only the very important features of the area.	3. A plan can show the length and the breadth.

- (f) A thematic map provides detailed information.
 (g) Symbols are an important part of a map. They give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of symbols maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read. Even if we don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions. We can collect information from maps with the help of symbols.

Q. 2. Tick the correct answer:

- (a) Maps showing distribution of forests are
 (i) Physical map (ii) Thematic map
 (iii) Political map.
 (b) The blue colour is used for showing
 (i) Water bodies (ii) Mountains
 (iii) Plains.
 (c) A compass is used
 (i) To show symbols
 (ii) To find the main direction
 (iii) To measure distance.
 (d) A scale is necessary
 (i) For a map (ii) For a sketch
 (iii) For symbols.

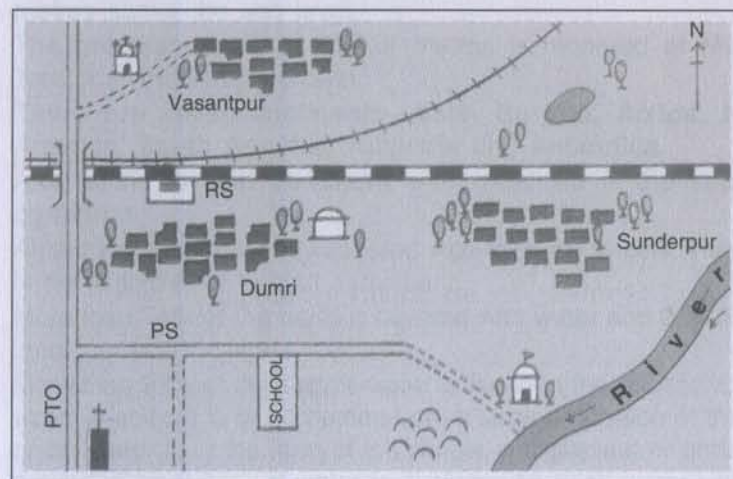
Ans. (a)—(ii), (b)—(i), (c)—(ii), (d)—(i).

THINGS TO DO

Q. 1. Draw a plan of your classroom and show the teacher's table, blackboard, desks, door and window.

Ans. Do yourself.

Q. 2. Look at the Figure and find out:



- (i) In which direction is the river flowing?
 (ii) What kind of road passes by the side of village Dumri?

- (iii) On what type of railway line is Sunderpur situated?
- (iv) On which side of the railway bridge is police station situated?
- (v) On which side of the railway line do the following lie:
- (a) Chhatri (b) Church
- (c) Pond (d) Mosque
- (e) River (f) Post and Telegraph Office
- (g) Graveyard.

- Ans.** (i) The river is flowing southward.
- (ii) Metalled road.
- (iii) Broad gauge.
- (iv) North side.
- (v) (a) South, (b) South, (c) North, (d) North, (e) South,
(f) South, (g) South.

