

CLASS 6

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

TOPIC: REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

ANSWERS

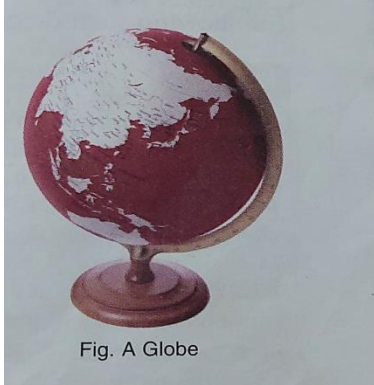
I. Give a single term for the following:

- Plan.
- Political map.
- Cartography.
- Conventional signs or Conventional symbols.
- Sketch.
- Contour lines.

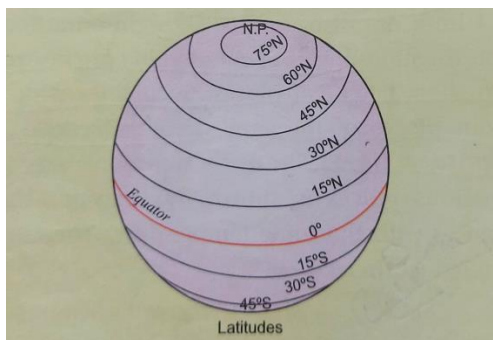
II. Answer the following questions:

- A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the earth or a part of the earth's surface and it is drawn to a scale.
- The four cardinal points are North, South, East and West.
- A grid system is a set of lines of latitudes and longitudes used to find the exact location of a place on a map.
- Brown.
 - Light blue.
- Any four key elements of a map are Title, Direction, keys or symbols and scale.

III. Draw neat and labelled diagrams of the following:



a)



b)

IV. Complete the following exercises at the end of the chapter:

Exercise A : Answer the following questions in brief:

1. A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the earth or a part of the earth's surface and it is drawn to a scale.
2. Any three basic elements of a map are Title, Direction and Scale.
3. a) Brown b) light blue.
4. A compass is a device consisting of a magnetic needle that is free to swing around. The needle always points North and South when it is at rest.
5. The maps are drawn on a flat or plain sheet of paper. It is very difficult to represent a spherical surface on a flat surface. As a result, the northern and southern portions of the earth are stretched out of proportion on a map. Hence, a map is not an accurate representation of the Earth.
6. A scale is the ratio between a unit distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.
7. A map is a flat, symbolic representation of the earth or a part of the earth's surface and it is drawn to a scale. On the other hand, a map which is drawn freehand and not according to scale is called a sketch.
8. The four cardinal points are North, South, East and West.
9. The science of map-making is called cartography.
10. Claudius Ptolemy, an Egyptian brought together the astronomical ideas of the ancient Greek world in his work, the Almagest in the 2nd century A.D. this was the first book which contained the idea of latitude and longitude. According to him, the Earth was thought to be the centre of the Universe with the other celestial objects moving around it.
11. Maps use symbols to show different features. Some of these symbols have definite or fixed meanings. They are called conventional signs.
12. A grid system is a set of lines of latitudes and longitudes used to find the exact location of a place on a map.

Exercise B : Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Maps are classified on the following basis: a) According to scale b) According to content.
On the basis of scale, maps can be small scale maps and large scale maps. Small scale maps represent large areas of the earth and the purpose of these maps is to show a small amount of detail about a large area. Example: an atlas map. On the other hand, large scale maps show large amount of details about a small area. For example, a topographical map which shows both the natural and man made features.

Maps on the basis of content are of three types. They are physical maps, political maps and thematic maps. Maps which show the physical features such as the continents and oceans, the mountains, rivers, oceans etc are called physical maps. Political maps are the maps which show the boundaries and areas of different countries and states. Capital cities and towns are also marked on these maps. Thematic maps are those maps that represent only particular features such as weather, people, minerals etc. These maps are given suitable names on the basis of what is shown by them.

2. Maps are useful tools. This is so because of the following:
 - a) Maps can be used more often than globes as they are easier to carry.
 - b) Maps show a part or the whole of the earth's surface.
 - c) Maps can show many details of a place.
3. A scale is the ratio between a unit distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground. There are two common types of scales which are used to represent distances.
 - a) Linear Scale: It consists of a straight line, drawn to scale, which is divided conveniently in term of distance on the earth.
 - b) Representative Fraction: In this method, the map scale is expressed as a numeric ratio. The denominator represents the corresponding ground distance.

$$\text{R.F.} = \frac{\text{Distance on the map}}{\text{Distance on the ground}}$$

4. Keys or symbols tell the story of the map. There are large number of symbols used on a map to show different features. Some of these have fixed meanings and are called conventional signs or symbols. Different colours are used to represent different features on a map. Shades of brown are used to show the height of the land areas. Light blue colour shows the water bodies with lesser depth and the dark blue shows deeper areas. Apart from these, lines of equal value are drawn to show height of places. Such lines which join places of the same height are called contour lines.

Exercise C : Define:

- a) Delta : A triangular piece of land that develops at the mouth of a river by the deposition of sediments. Example : Ganga-Brahmaputra delta.
- b) Tributary : A tributary is a smaller river or stream that joins a large river.
- c) Distributary : It is a river or a stream which flows away from a large river.
- d) Block Mountain: A block mountain is created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are known as Horst and the lowered blocks are called Graben. Example : The Rhine Valley in Europe.
- e) Anticline : The upfolds in the rocks due to the process of folding is called an anticline.
- f) Syncline : The downfolds in the rocks due to the process of folding is called a syncline.
- g) River : A river is a body of flowing water. Example : River Ganga.

Exercise D : True or False:

1. False.
2. True.
3. False.
4. True.
5. True.
6. True.

Exercise E : Give a single term for each of the following:

1. Globe.
2. Contour lines.
3. Political maps.
4. Plan.
5. Sketch.

Exercise F : Match the following:

1. State boundary – (d)
2. International boundary – (c)
3. Tube well – (a)
4. Temporary hut – (e)
5. Temple – (b)

Exercise G : Select the correct answers:

1. (a) Globe.
2. (d) Sketch.
3. (a) Height.
4. (a) A city guide map.
5. (a) Political map.

-----X-----