



2

Maps

Focus On

- ❖ Maps
- ❖ Plans
- ❖ Elements of a Map
- ❖ Kinds of Maps



HERE WE GO.....

Observe the political map of India carefully and answer the following questions :

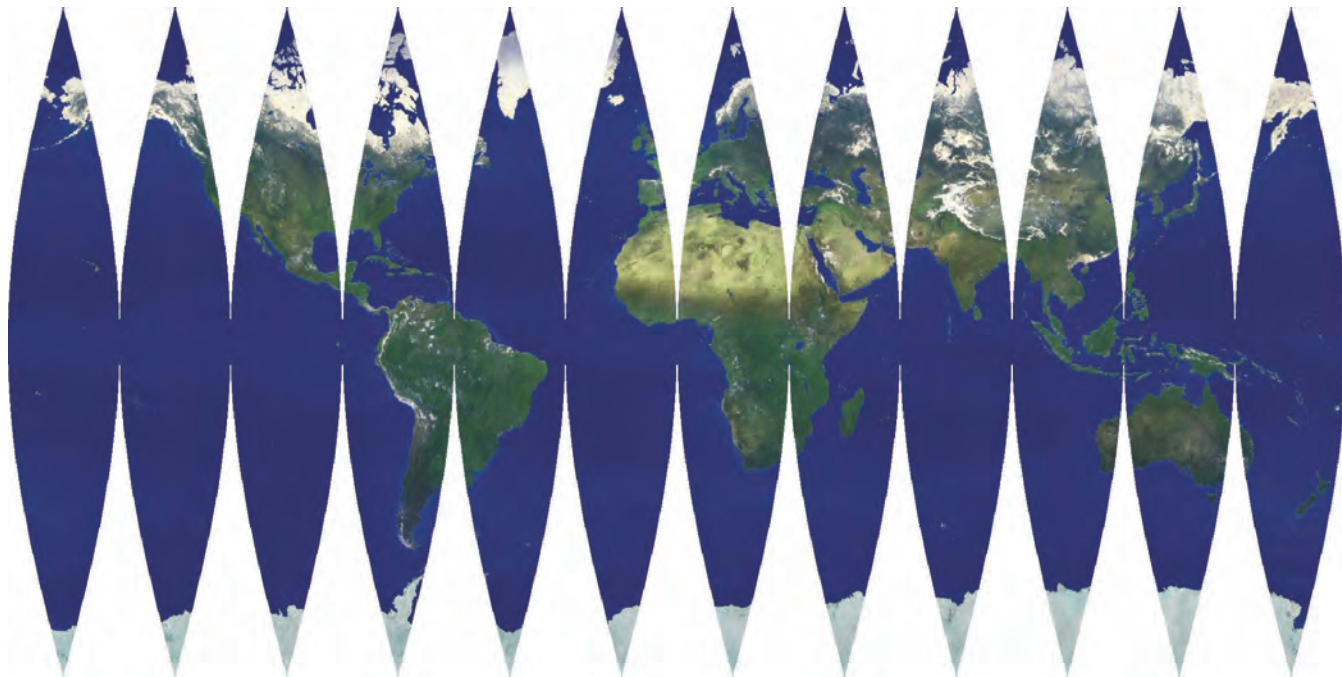
1. Name the neighbouring countries with which India shares its boundaries.

2. India is surrounded by three waterbodies and a mountain range. Name them.



Maps

Map is the flat visualisation of the earth. It is not practical to carry a globe everywhere, so maps are drawn to represent the Earth's different locations. We can locate a place easily on a map. Some maps shows local areas. In the same way, city maps and road maps are used to get the knowledge of different places by the tourists.



A globe flattened into a map

Maps are more useful than globes. Some advantages are given below :

- ❖ Maps can be easily studied. Globes need to be rotated to observe the places while the map shows all the places at the same surface.
- ❖ Maps are easy to carry to different places. Globes's shape does not help to take it to distant places. Small globes do not have descriptive presentation. Big globes are not easy to handle and carry.
- ❖ Globe shows only what the earth looks like while maps provide detailed information.

Fact Byte

By the 12th century, maps had developed into what people consider 'modern maps'. The first printed map is an encyclopedia called Rudimentum Novitorium.

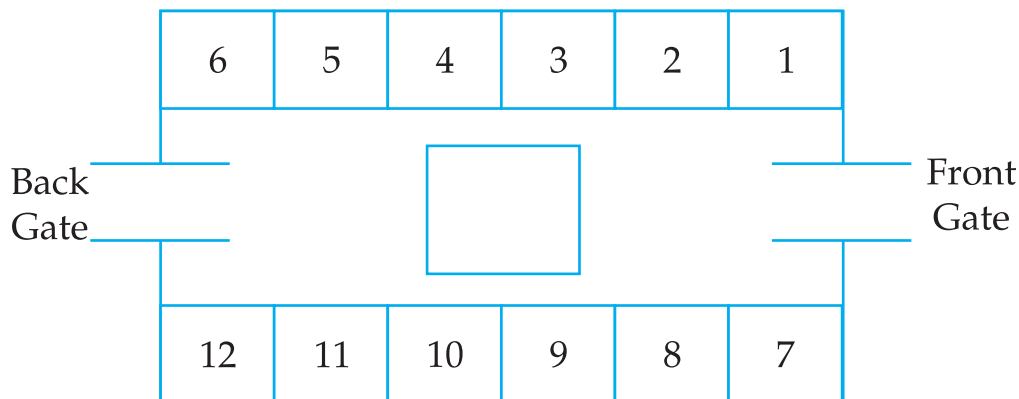
Collection of maps put together in a book form is called **Atlas**.

Plans

Small areas are shown in details by plans. Plan and map both are maps. While map is a detailed representation of the whole or a part of the earth's surface while the **plan** represents only a small area such as a school, an institute or a market.



Look at the plan of a shopping complex given below. Amit has a shop of musical instruments that lies on 4th number from front gate in left corridor. Mark A on corresponding shop.



Fact Byte

The art of making or drawing maps is called cartography. The person who draws a map is called a cartographer.

Kinds of Maps

There are three types of maps :

Physical Map : It represents the physical attributes such as mountains, rivers, plateaus, oceans, lakes etc.

Political Map : It represents the countries, states, their respective capital cities and other important places.

Thematic Map : It is drawn to show some special attributes like crops grown, type of soil found, pattern of rainfall, airports, coastal areas, plateaus etc.

Elements of a Map

Four elements are essential to draw a map. They are as follows :

- ❖ Directions
- ❖ Scale
- ❖ Colours and symbols
- ❖ Legend or key

These elements are used to express a map.

Directions

The most significant element of a map are the directions. We can locate a place easily with the help of directions.

- ❖ The top direction is always **North**.
- ❖ The bottom direction is marked **South**.
- ❖ The right direction is marked **East**.
- ❖ The left direction is marked **West**.



These four directions are called **cardinal** directions. Intermediate directions are also present on a map :



- ❖ North-East lies between north and east.
- ❖ North West lies between north and west.
- ❖ South-East, lies between south and east.
- ❖ South-West, lies between south and west.

FOLLOW IT



Knowledge of direction is a life skill thing. Always pay attention to it.

Colours and Symbols

A common **colour scheme** is followed mostly in all maps to display different attributes. For example :

- ❖ Plains and lowlands are shown in green.
- ❖ Snow-covered areas are shown in white.
- ❖ Waterbodies are shown in blue.
- ❖ Mountains and deserts are shown in brown and yellow.
- ❖ Capitals, cities, railways, airports, bridges, police stations, rivers and many such places and things are displayed by **symbols** and **signs**.

Scale

Can the distance of two places be depicted as the same in the map of that place? No, it cannot be.

A small piece of paper has not enough space to depict the same distance.

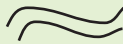
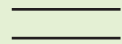
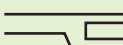
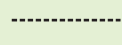
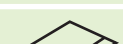

Thus, the size and the distance between two places on a map are shown by a scale. A scale is the ratio of the distance between two places on a map and the actual distance between those two places on the ground. Maps are drawn to scale. A scale is always mentioned on the map.

For example, if the scale of a map shows 1000 km = 1cm.

That means 1000 km on land are represented by 1cm on a map and the distance shown between a city and another city Y is 2 cm on the map, the actual distance between these two places on land will come out to be 2000 kms.

Legend or key

A key, also known as legend, is usually shown in a box at a lower corner of the map. Every map uses colours, symbols and signs. To understand the meaning of these colours, symbols and signs, this key is created in a map.

River		Road-Metalled	
Canal		Road-Unmetalled	
Tank		Cart Track	



Well		Footpath	
Settlement		Railway Broad Gauge	
Post Office	PO	Railway Metre Gauge	
Telegraph Office	TO	International Boundaries	
Temple		State Boundaries	
Trees		District Boundaries	
Grass		Railway Station	RS

Flash On

- ◆ A map is a drawing of the part of or whole earth's surface on a flat surface.
- ◆ A plan is a description of a small place.
- ◆ There are three types of maps-physical, political and thematic.
- ◆ The elements of a map consists of directions, colours and symbols, scale and legend or key.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- A drawing of a part of the earth on a flat surface is :
 (a) atlas (b) globe (c) map
- Plains and lowlands are shown by this colour :
 (a) Green (b) Yellow (c) Blue
- It is the important component of a map :
 (a) Size (b) Shape (c) Directions
- Maps showing details of a small place are called :
 (a) scales (b) plans (c) maps
- Collection of maps in a book form is called :
 (a) atlas (b) scale (c) globe

B. Fill in the blanks :

plan, globe, four, colour scheme, map

- _____ elements are essential to draw a map.
- A _____ is a drawing of the whole or part of the Earth's surface.



3. Maps are more useful than _____.
4. _____ depicts only a small area.
5. All the maps follow a common _____.

C. Write T for true and F for false :

1. Map is a drawing of the whole or a part of the earth's surface.
2. On a map, plains and lowlands are always shown in blue colour.
3. Atlas is a book that is a collection of maps.
4. A painter is the person that draws a map.
5. Cartography is the art of drawing maps.

D. Match the following :

Column A

1. Elements of the map
2. Mountains
3. Snow-covered areas
4. Thematic maps
5. Plains and lowlands

Column B

- (a) denoted by brown colour
- (b) colours and symbols
- (c) denoted by the green colour
- (d) white colour
- (e) pattern of rainfall, crops grown in an area

E. Answer the following in brief :

1. Define map.
2. What is a plan?
3. What is the person who makes or draws a map called?
4. Name all the elements of a map.
5. Define scale.

F. Answer the following in detail :

1. Make comparison of map and globe.
2. Describe various types of maps.
3. Name the cardinal and intermediate directions.
4. Explain how are directions displayed on a map?



Practice Time

QUIZ

- A.**
1. Write the names of the tools that are used to find the direction of a place.
 2. Name the cardinal directions.
 3. Who makes maps?
 4. What is the art of making maps in known as?
 5. Which type of a map show the boundaries of states of a country?



B. Rohit is planning for a trip to Goa. He is collecting thematic, city and road maps. In how many ways these maps would help him?

□ DO IT

A. Map

On an outline map of India, mark the following :

- The Bay of Bengal
- The capital of India.
- Four metropolitan cities
- The Arabian Sea
- The Indian Ocean

B. In following word search grid, spot and circle the terms used in the chapter.

Hints :

1. Ratio of the distance between two places on a map and the actual distance between those two places on the ground.
2. It is used to understand the symbols shown on a map.
3. Collection of maps put together in a book form.
4. A letter, character or sign used instead of a word or a group of words.
5. Maps that show small areas in great detail.

E	I	D	O	C	W	P	K	E	Y
G	W	Q	Y	K	Z	R	Q	C	P
R	B	M	S	Y	M	B	O	L	Q
P	U	Z	C	X	H	T	W	U	M
A	T	L	A	S	L	N	F	J	X
D	F	G	K	C	E	K	G	P	B
H	X	P	L	A	N	D	A	Y	T
L	S	C	J	L	V	L	R	N	G
G	I	W	L	E	G	E	N	D	W
T	Q	B	V	O	S	X	V	J	Z

□ HOTSPOT

Which type of maps are used in following cases?

1. To identify the state where tea plantation is a prominent part of agriculture.
2. To locate the capital of Afghanistan and Myanmar.
3. To locate the plateaus of Deccan.

□ YOUR TURN

You also can be a good cartographer. Always prepare maps of the place you visit. Understand directions very well. Always notice prominent landmarks of a place you are visiting. Make small route plans.



Revision

(Chapters : 1 to 2)

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. A round-shaped model of the earth is called :
(a) map (b) globe (c) plan
2. The prime meridian passes through :
(a) New York (b) Greenwich (c) Manchester
3. The southernmost point on the globe is :
(a) North Pole (b) South Pole (c) Axis
4. It is the most important component of a map :
(a) Size (b) Shape (c) Directions
5. Collection of maps in a book form is :
(a) globe (b) scale (c) atlas

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. The explorer who proved that the earth is round was _____.
2. _____ are also called longitudes.
3. The imaginary line passing through the earth's centre is called _____.
4. Rivers, mountains and plateaus are shown by _____ map.
5. A map has _____ components.

C. Match the following :

Column A

1. North pole
2. Grid
3. Model of the earth
4. Tropic of Capricorn
5. Latitude

Column B

- (a) $23\frac{1}{2}$ degree S
- (b) Imaginary lines parallel to the Equator
- (c) Globe
- (d) 90° degree N
- (e) Series of squares

D. Answer the following questions :

1. What do you understand by a globe?
2. What do you mean by a grid?
3. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.
4. Differentiate between a globe and a map.
5. What is legend?

