

# Ch-1; Representing the Earth (Geography)

Class-VI  
Sub-Geo

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A Choose the most appropriate alternative

- 1 B - globe
- 2 B - Political
- 3 C - eight
- 4 A - graphical
- 5 B - yellow

B Fill in the blanks

- 1 map
- 2 north line.
- 3 Statement scale
- 4 Conventional
- 5 legend

C (H.W)

D Differentiate between the following

1 (Plan)

(Sketch)

(i) A plan is based on actual measurements taken on the ground

(ii) It tells the exact location and accurate details of a small area like an office or school building

(i) A sketch is a rough drawing based mainly on observation and memory.

(ii) It does not tell the exact location and accurate details of any place.

②

### (Political Map)

(i) Political map contains information about countries, states, capitals, national and international boundaries.

(ii) Political map is widely used reference map.

### (Physical map)

(i) Physical map contains information about land forms such as mountains, valleys, plains, rivers and other physical features.

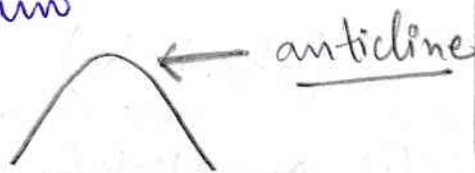
(ii) Physical map is used to study physical features of land.

③

### (Anticline)

(i) Anticline is the upward bend in the rock layers.

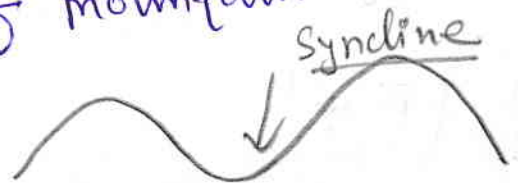
(ii) It is the top of the mountain.



### (Syncline)

(i) Syncline is the downward bend in the rock layers.

(ii) It forms the valleys of mountain area.



④

### (Large scale map)

(i) Large-scale maps represent a smaller area but the size of the object is large with greater details.

### (Small-scale map)

(i) Small-scale maps represent area large but the size of the objects is small with less details.

(ii) Example of large scale map - Small area like a village, town or city on a map.

(ii) Example of small-scale map - maps in an atlas.

F Answer the following questions

1) Q → What is meant by the title of a map?

Ans → The title of a map indicates the area and the information that is shown on the map. For example - a political map of the world shows different countries of the world, their capitals and boundaries.

2) Q Name the cardinal and intermediate directions.

Ans Cardinal directions: - There are four cardinal directions - north, south, east and west.

Intermediate directions: - The four cardinal directions can be further divided into eight intermediate directions. These include North-East (NE), South-East (SE), South-West (SW) and North-West (NW)

3) Q What are large-scale maps?

Ans → see D-4 answer

Q4 How are Colours useful for a map?

Ans Colours play a very important role in maps as they help us to interpret different landforms, their form, depth, altitude and their variations. For example - shades of blue show waterbodies, yellow<sup>shades</sup> is used to show desert areas.

Q5 What is a sketch?

Ans See answer - D - 1

Q6 Answer the questions in about 50-60 words.

Q7 State the main differences between globes and maps.

Ans (Globes)

(i) Globes provide less information than maps

(ii) Globes give a three dimensional view of the earth

(iii) Globes are difficult to carry

(Maps)

(i) Maps provide more information than a globe. Maps give accurate information even for small areas.

(ii) Maps give two dimensional view of the earth.

(iii) Maps can be carried easily from one place to another.

(iv) There is no different types of globes.

(v) we can't study minute details on globes.

(iv) There are many types of maps providing different types of information.

(vi) we can study more details on maps of a particular area.

Q9 Define a map. What are the essential features of a map?

Ans A map is a drawing or visual representation of the earth's surface or part of it, showing countries, towns and rivers on a flat surface, according to a scale.

There are five essential features used in making maps -

(1) Title → The title of a map indicates the area and the information that is shown on the map. For example, a political map of the world shows different countries of the world, their capitals and boundaries.

(2) Direction :-

(3) Scale or distance :-

(4) Conventional symbol and Colours :-

(5) Key or legend :-

(Hint)  
See book  
Pg. No - 11,  
12, 13, 15  
write four  
- five lines  
from each  
heading.

Q3) Define the scale of a map. State three ways to represent the scale of a map.

Ans see book Pg. No - (12, 13)

[ Define  $\rightarrow$  Scale, Representation of the scale ]  
a) Verbal scale  $\rightarrow$   
b) Graphic scale  $\rightarrow$   
c) Representative or Numerical fraction (RF)

Q4) What are conventional symbols? How are they important?

Ans see book Pg. No - (13, 14)

[ Define - conventional symbols and explain ]

Q5) What are the limitations of sketches and plans?

Ans see book Pg. No - (16); Add some more points

Hint ① write all the answers in notebook and learn.