

Grade VI

Lesson 4. Maps.

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Maps showing distribution of forests are  
a. Physical maps      b. Thematic maps      c. Political maps      d. None of these
- The blue colour is used for showing  
a. Water bodies      b. Mountains      c. Plains      d. None of these
- A compass is used  
a. To show symbols      b. To find the main direction  
c. To measure distance      d. None of these
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.  
a. Sketch      b. plan      c. symbol      d. None of these
- The colour blue is used on map represents \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mountains      b. Water bodies      c. plains      d. None of these
- A village or town is shown on a  
a. small scale map      b. large scale map      c. both of these      d. None of these

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. b	6. b
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II. Multiple Choice Questions

- Which one is not a component of map?  
a. Direction      b. Symbol      c. Scale      d. Distance
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the symbol of  
a. International boundary      b. State boundary  
c. District boundary      d. Village boundary
- Brown colour is used for showing  
a. Water bodies      b. Plateaus      c. Plains      d. Mountains
- A physical maps shows  
a. Natural features of the earth  
b. Different countries and states of the world

- c. Distribution of forests  
 d. Both a and b
5. Which one is not an intermediate direction?  
 a. North - east                      b. West                      c. South - West                      d. North - west

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. a	5. b
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### III. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is a map?  
 a. A globe  
 b. a drawing of the earth's surface on a flat paper according to scale  
 c. A projection  
 d. None of these
2. What is physical map?  
 a. Showing natural features of the earth  
 b. Showing cities, towns and villages with boundaries  
 c. Showing rainfall, distribution of forests etc.  
 d. None of the above
3. Which map gives more information?  
 a. Small scale map                      b. large scale map                      c. Ordinary map                      d. None of these
4. What does 'N' with arrow show?  
 a. Direction of North                      b. Direction of East  
 c. Direction of West                      d. Direction of South
5. The blue colour is used for showing  
 a. Mountains                      b. Plants and trees                      c. Water                      d. none of these
6. A scale is compulsory for  
 a. Map                      b. a sketch                      c. a symbol                      d. all of these
7. For what purpose magnetic compass is used?  
 a. For measuring distance                      b. For showing symbols  
 c. For finding the directions                      d. For all of these
8. Plan is drawing of  
 a. Small area on a large scale                      b. large area on a small scale  
 c. both c and b                      d. none of these
9. Yellow colour is used for showing  
 a. Plateau                      b. water bodies                      c. mountains                      d. plants

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. a
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**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a representation of earth on flat surface according to scale.
2. Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, rainfall map, etc. are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ration between the distance on the ground and distance shown on map.
4. Railway lines, roads, boundaries area examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Yellow colour is used for showing \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Sketch is a \_\_\_\_\_ based on inventory.

1. Map	2. Thematic maps	3. Scale	4. Conventional symbols	5. Plateaus	6. Drawing
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**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument used to find out main directions.
3. Maps have a \_\_\_\_\_ language that can be understood by all.
4. In a sketch match \_\_\_\_\_ is not needed.
5. Maps are more informative than a \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Small scale	2. Compass	3. Universal	4. Scale	5. Globe
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**I. Match the following**

1. Map	a. Cardinal points
2. Plain	b. Political map
3. Town	c. Relief map
4. North and South	d. Representation

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. a
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**II. Match the following**

Column A	Column B
(i)	(a) Chhatri
(ii)	(b) District boundary
(iii)	(c) Well
(iv)	(d) Unmetalled road
(v)	(e) Broad gauge, railway line

1. e	2. d	3. a	4. b	5. c
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**I. True or False**

1. Map is the flat representation of earth on paper.
2. A maps is of three types.
3. The map that shows 500 metres on only on ground is called small scale map.
4. There are three major directions, i.e., north, south, east.
5. Distance, direction and symbol are components of map.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. False	5. True
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**II. True or False**

1. A globe is used to study the earth as a whole.
2. Political maps show natural features of the earth
3. A large scale map is used to show large areas like countries on a paper.
4. There are four intermediate directions.
5. Large scale maps give less information than small scale maps.

1. True	2. False	3. False	4. True	5. False
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## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1. What are the three components of a map?**

The three components of a map are distance, direction and symbol.

**2. What are the four cardinal directions?**

The four cardinal directions are North, South, East and West

**3. What do you mean by the term 'the scale of the map'?**

Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance depicted on the map.

**4. How are maps more helpful than a globe?**

A globe is useful if we like to study the earth as a whole. But if we want to study only a part of the earth like our country, district, town, etc., a globe is not much helpful. In such a situation, maps are more useful.

**5. Distinguish between a map and a plan.**

Map depicts a large area of the ground on a small scale while plan depicts a small ground area on a large scale.

**6. Which maps provides detailed information?**

Large scale map give us detailed information. It is because in such a map small area is depicted on paper and a large scale is used, showing 1, 000 metres on the map equal to 1 cm on the ground.

**7. How do symbols help in reading maps?**

Symbols give useful information in a limited space. Even if someone does not know the language of an area, a symbol can help the person to collect information from the map. Symbols are part of a universal language in maps which all can understand.

**8. What are physical or relief maps?**

Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, oceans, rivers, etc. are called physical or relief maps.

**9. What are political maps?**

Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called political maps.

**10. What are Thematic maps?**

Some maps focus on specific information such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries, etc. are known as thematic maps.

**11. What is a small scale map?**

When a small area like a village or town is to be shown on the paper, then we use a large scale map that is 5 cm on the map shows 500 metres only on the ground. It is called a large scale map.

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## 13. What are conventional symbols?

Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.

## 14. What is a sketch?

A sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.

## 15. What is Atlas?

A book where all maps are put together is called an atlas.

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### Short Answer Type Questions

#### 1. What are the benefits of maps?

There are a number of benefits of using maps:

- Maps show accurate information of a small area.
- They can be carried with greater ease.
- Different types of maps are chosen to show various types of information as required, e.g., political maps, physical maps, weather maps and so on.
- Maps are used to make comparisons or deductions.

#### 2. What are the various types of maps?

Several types of maps are made. The most commonly used maps are:

- i. **Physical maps:** These maps show landforms such as Mountains Rivers, basins, lakes, plateaus, plains, etc.
  - ii. **Political maps:** These maps depict countries, cities and towns, state boundaries, roads.
  - iii. **Distribution maps:** These depict the distribution of things like farm products like wheat, rice, minerals such as iron or coal.
  - iv. **Survey maps:** these maps give details of roads, buildings structure, railways tracks, parks and other elements or smaller areas.
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## Long Answer Type Questions

### 1. How are directions useful in a map?

Every map consists of a vertical line (arrow) at the upper right hand corner of the map where 'N' is marked to indicate the north. This line is called the North Line. There are four cardinal or main directions. These are known as North, South, East and West. These are four cardinal or main directions. These are known as the cardinal points. The directions are North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W). Amidst these are four intermediate directions. They are North-East (NE), South-East (SE), North-West (NW) and South-West (SW). If the map does not depict the north line then the top of the map is considered as north.

### 2. How are sketches useful for a map?

We often draw rough drawings to locate or show places where we need to go. These rough drawings are called sketches and they do not have any scale. For instance, ask a friend to visit your house and he does not know where you live. You can tell him how to reach your place by walking down certain specific roads or you may draw a sketch to help him. Direction and distances are shown in sketches but no scale is used.

### 3. Differentiate between small scale and large scale maps.

i. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on papers, then we use a small scale. For example, 5 cm on map shows 500 km on ground. It is called small scale maps.

### 4. Why are plans important for a map?

A city or a town has many buildings and structures which cannot be depicted in detail in maps or sketches. To show a complete layout inside a building we make a drawing called a plan. These are normally made by the architects who design houses and buildings. When a house is constructed or a building is planned, architects first make detailed plans or layouts to show how they are going to be constructed. These depict the actual sizes of rooms, the location of staircases, doors and windows and so on.

### 5. Distinguish between a map, plan and a sketch.

The main points of differences among a map, a plan and a sketch are the following.

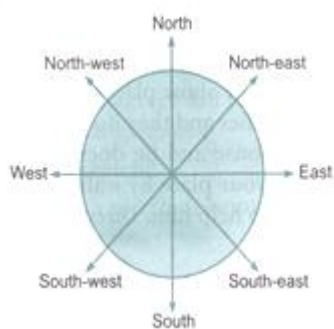
- A map shows a large area on a small scale, the plan shows a small area on a large scale, a sketch is not drawn to scale.

- A Map shows only important features of a large area, a plan shows detailed features of a small area. A sketch shows only landmarks which are useful as guides.
- Maps, plans and sketches each use a different method of drawings. Maps project curved features of the Earth on a flat surface to a scale according to some well-defined methods of projection. Plans are generally like an engineering drawing. The sketch needs no particular skill or method to draw

**6. Make diagram of the following:**

- a. Cardinal directions
- b. Conventional symbols
- c. Sketches
- d. Cardinal directions

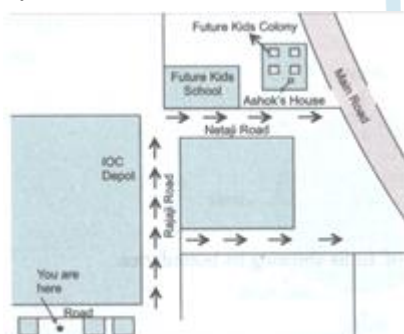
**a. Cardinal Directions**



**b. Conventional symbols**



**c. Sketches**



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