

Q1. Differentiate between the following:

(i) Map and Globe

	Map	Globe
(i)	It is a two dimensional representation of the earth	It is a three dimensional representation of the earth
(ii)	It is drawn to a scale	It is not drawn to a scale
(iii)	It gives more details of a small area	It gives less details of an area

(ii) Plan and Sketch

	Plan	Sketch
(i)	It is a detailed drawing of a place	It is a rough drawing of a place
(ii)	It is drawn to a scale	It is not drawn to a scale
(iii)	It shows more detail	Does not show all details

(iii) Large scale map and Small scale map

	Large scale map	Small scale map
(i)	Shows small area	Shows large area
(ii)	Shows more details of an area	Shows less details of an area
(iii)	Example - Topographical map	Physical map, political map etc

(iv) Meander and Delta

	Meander	Delta
(i)	A river course forms broad S- shaped loops or curves called meander	A triangular shaped alluvial deposit called delta.
(ii)	It forms in the middle course of the river	It forms at the mouth of the lower course of the river
(iii)	Example- Buyuk meander in river Turkey	Sunderban delta in India

(v) Tributaries and Distributaries

	Tributaries	Distributaries
(i)	A river flowing into a large river or lake	A river divides into many channels
(ii)	Forms in middle course of river	Forms in lower course of the river
(iii)	River Yamuna is a tributary of river Ganga	River Hugli is a distributary of river Ganga

Q.2 Give reason:

a. A map is more accurate than a globe.

Ans- (i) Map shows more details than a globe.

(ii) It is drawn to a scale

(iii) It is easy to carry

b. A verbal scale is not as popular as a linear scale.

Ans- A verbal scale is not popular as a linear scale as it does not give the accurate measurement of an area on the map.

c. Pole star is useful in finding directions.

Ans- Pole star is useful in finding directions because it always points towards north and is always visible in the sky.

Q.3 Define terms:

a. **Conventional Symbols**- A set of symbols and signs that describes the natural and man made features on the map.

b. **Scale of a map**- A scale is a ratio between the distance on a map and the distance on the ground.

c. **Legends**- Legends are the symbols and colours used in the map.

d. **Meander**- The river develops winding and zig-zag pattern in the middle course of the river are called meander.

e. **Delta**- A triangular shaped alluvial deposit near the mouth of the river called delta.

Q.4. Answer the following questions:

a. What are the advantages of drawing a map to scale?

Ans- The advantages of drawing a map to scale are-

(i). Scale help us to show large area of the ground accurately on a small piece of paper,

(ii). It gives accurate measurement of distance.

(iii). Scale helps us to enlarge and reduce the map.

b. What is the significance of colours in map reading?

Ans- Colours play an important role in map reading. It helps us to interpret the information being provide by the map.. For example mountains are shown by brown colour, plains are by green colour.

c. What is the significance of symbols in maps?

Ans- Symbols are easy to draw and depict the natural and man- made features on the map.