



Class : VI

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Subject : SST (Geography)

Ls 4: Maps

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What are the three components of a map?

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

(b) What are the four cardinal directions?

Ans: The four cardinal directions are—North, South, East and West

(c) What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map’?

Ans: The term ‘the scale of the map’ means the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.

(d) How are maps more helpful than a globe?

Ans: Maps provide more information than a globe. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But when we want to study only a part of the earth, or about a country or a state, globe is of little help. In such a situation only maps are useful.

(e) Differences between a map and a plan.

Ans: Distinguish between a map and a plan.

Map	Plan
A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth’s surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.	A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
Maps give detailed information about a larger portion of the earth.	A Plan gives confined information about a certain small area.

(f) Which map provides detailed information?

Ans: Large scale maps provide detailed information because of the following reasons.

- Large scale maps are drawn on big-sized papers.
- Maps are of large size. They have more space to depict more information.

(g) How do symbols help in reading map?.

Ans: With the use of symbols maps are more informative and easier to read because of the following reasons:

- The symbols are of the features in true form.
- Language does not put any problem in understanding the feature.
- Even the less educated can understand the information easily.

2. Tick the correct answer:

(a) Maps showing the distribution of forests are –

- (i) Physical map **(ii) Thematic map** (iii) Political map.

(b) The blue colour is used for showing-

- (i) Water bodies** (ii) Mountains (iii) Plains.

(c) A compass is used-

- (i) To show symbols **(ii) To find the main direction** (iii) To measure distance.

(d) A scale is necessary –

- (i) **For a map** (ii) For a sketch (iii) For symbols.

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