

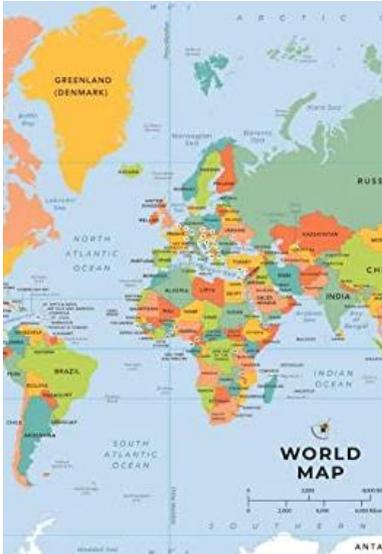


CLASS -6

**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER- 4**

TOPIC- MAPS

MAPS



1. Maps
2. Types of maps
3. Components of maps
4. Distance
5. Directions
6. Symbols
7. Sketch

The students will be able to learn about-

Maps and Globes

Different Types of Maps

Difference between Small Scale and Large Scale Maps

Cardinal and intermediate directions

Conventional Symbols

Sketch and Plan

Learning Objectives

Competencies Achieved

- Understanding maps
- Critical Thinking
- Problem Solving

Let us learn about



Maps



Globes

Map and globe are different in many ways-

A **globe** is a three-dimensional sphere while a **map** is two-dimensional.

The **globe** represents the whole earth, whereas a **map** may represent the whole earth or just a part of it.

A **globe** can be used to get a broad-level picture of the world while **maps** provide more specific information about different places.



Maps are of three different types.

Physical Map

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

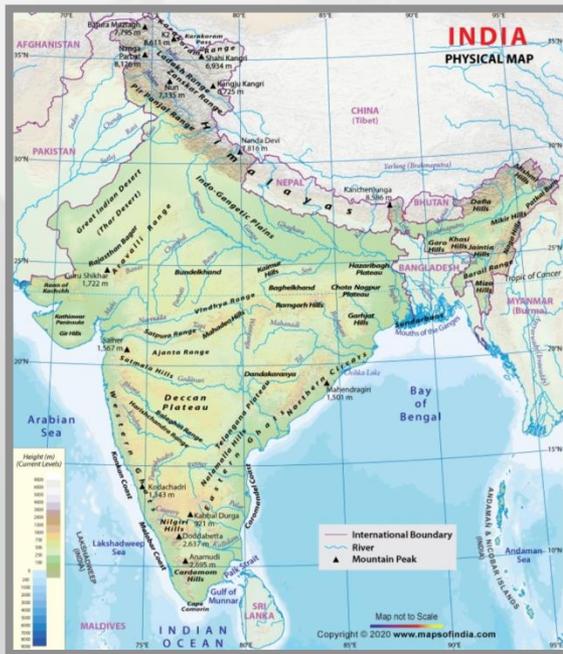
Political Map

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

Thematic Map

Maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps.

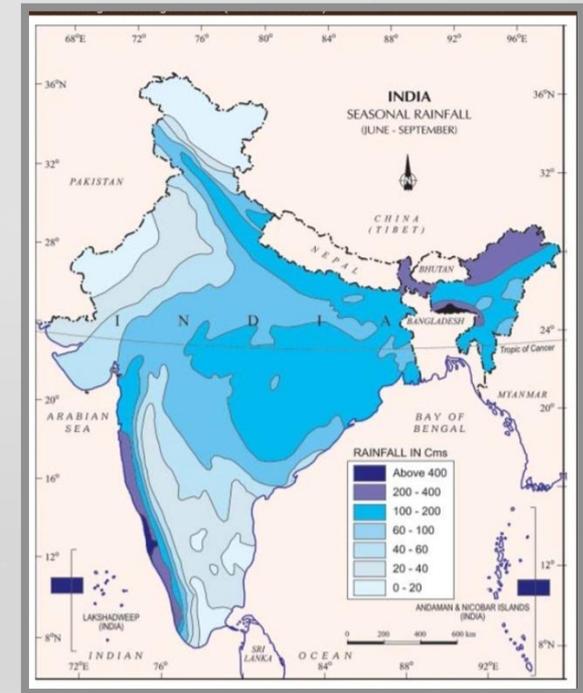
Identify the different types of maps and also describe what each type of map shows.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

Components of Maps

There are three *Components of Maps* –

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graph TD; A[Components of Maps] --> B[Distance]; A --> C[Direction]; A --> D[Symbol];
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Distance

Direction

Symbol

Distance

Do you know we use scale on a map to measure the distance between any two places.



**Let us learn
about the
Scale of a map**

The scale of a map is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.

What is the purpose of a scale on maps?

- 1. Maps are drawn to reduced scales.**
- 2. But this reduction is done very carefully so that the distance between the places is real.**
- 3. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground.**
- 4. Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose.**

For example, the distance between your school and your home is 10 km. If you show this 10 km. distance by 2 cm on a map, it means, 1 cm on the map will show 5 km. on the ground.

The scale of your drawing will be $1\text{cm} = 5\text{ km}$. Thus, scale is very important in any map.

If you know the scale, you will be able to calculate the distance between any two places on a map.

We have Large Scale Map and Small Scale Map. Let us find out the differences between them.

Small Scale Map

When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale.

For example 5 cm. on the map shows 500 km. of the ground.

It is called a small scale map and give less information than large scale map.

Large Scale Map

When a small area like your village or town is to be shown on paper, then we use a large scale.

For example, 5 cm. on the map shows 500 metres only on the ground.

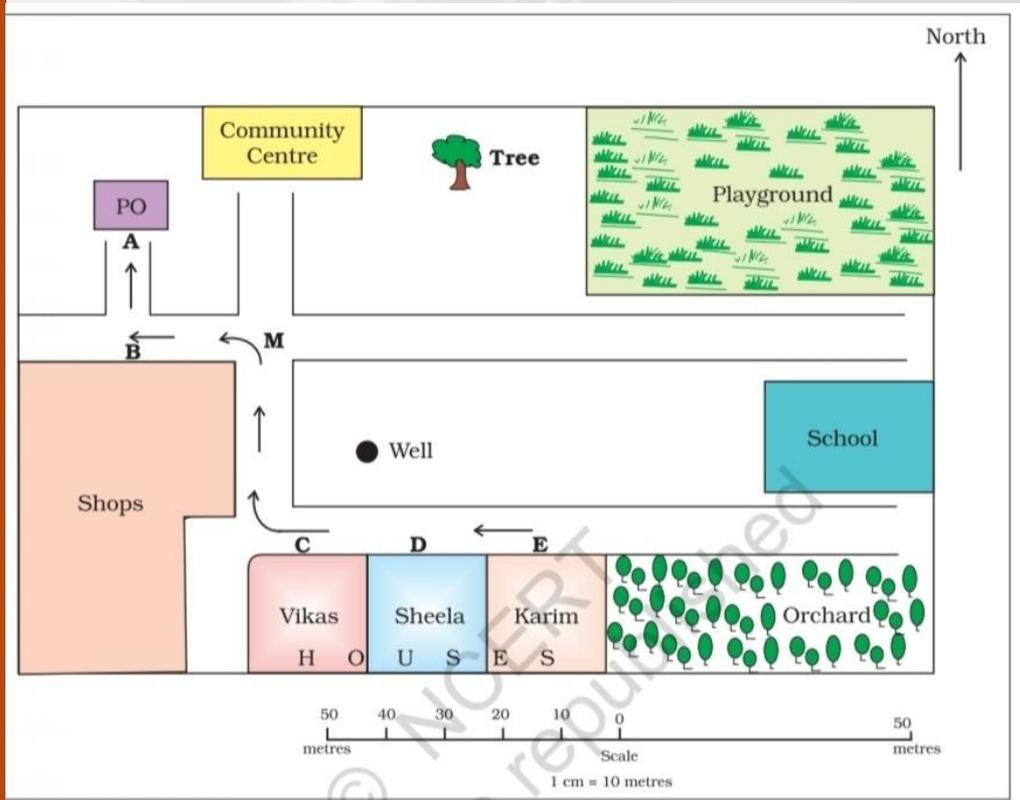
It is called a large scale map and gives more information than small scale map.

Let us recall

1. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a _____ scale.
2. The _____ is the ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
3. Name the three Components of Maps.
4. Which of the following map gives us more information?
 - a. Small scale map
 - b. Large scale map

Directions

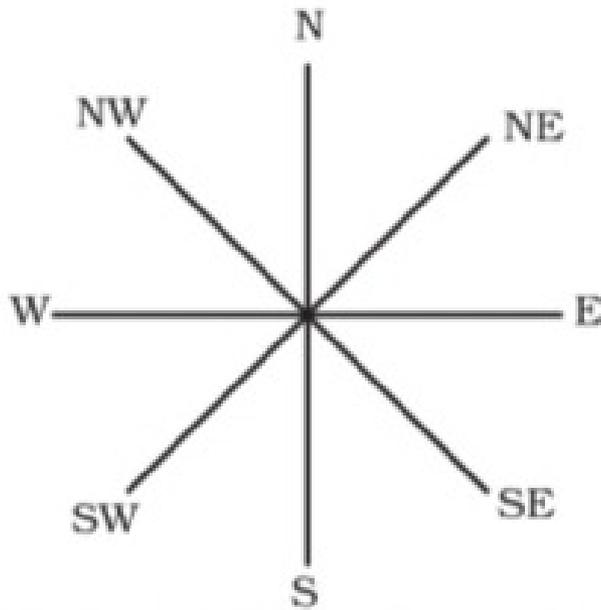
- Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner.
- This arrow shows the north direction.
- It is called the north line.
- When you know the north, you can find out other directions, for example east, west and south.



MAP OF A VILLAGE

There are four major directions, North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal points.

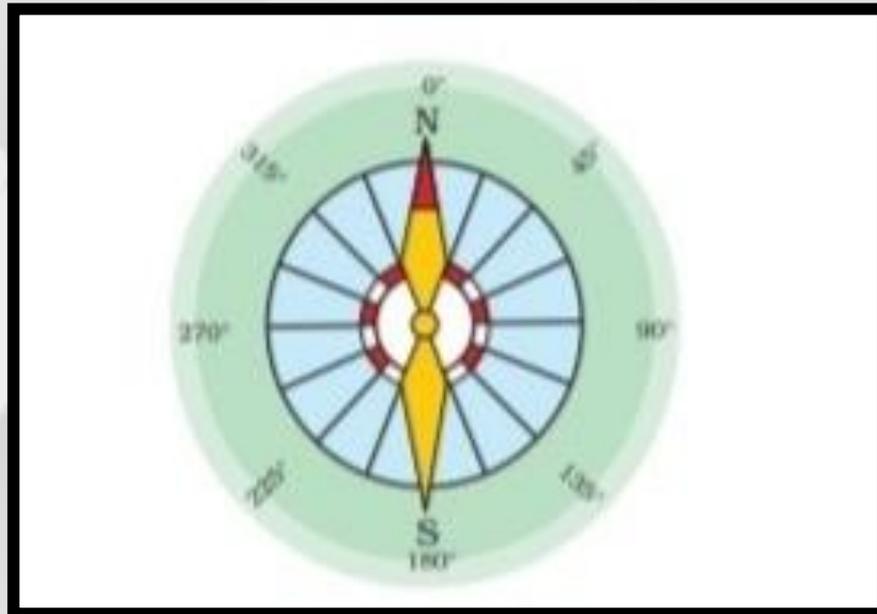
Other four intermediate directions are north-east (NE), southeast(SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).



We can locate any place more accurately with the help of these intermediate directions.

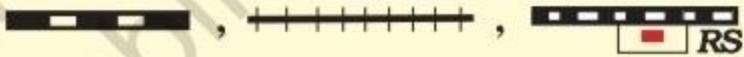
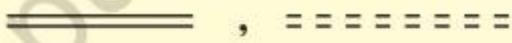
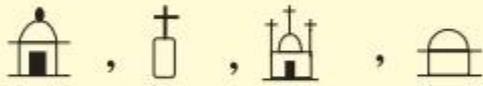
Compass

- We can find out the direction of a place with the help of a compass.
- It is an instrument used to find out main directions.
- Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.



Conventional Symbols

There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called conventional symbols.

Railway Line : Broad gauge, Metre gauge, Railway station	
Roads : Metalled, Unmetalled	
Boundary : International, State, District,	
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatri	
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station	<i>PO</i> , <i>PTO</i> , <i>PS</i>
Settlement, Graveyard	
Trees, Grass	

CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS

- ❑ It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines or a well.
- ❑ So, they are shown by using certain letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines.
- ❑ These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.
- ❑ Even if you don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions, you can collect information from maps with the help of these symbols.

Thus you can say maps have a universal language that can be understood by all.

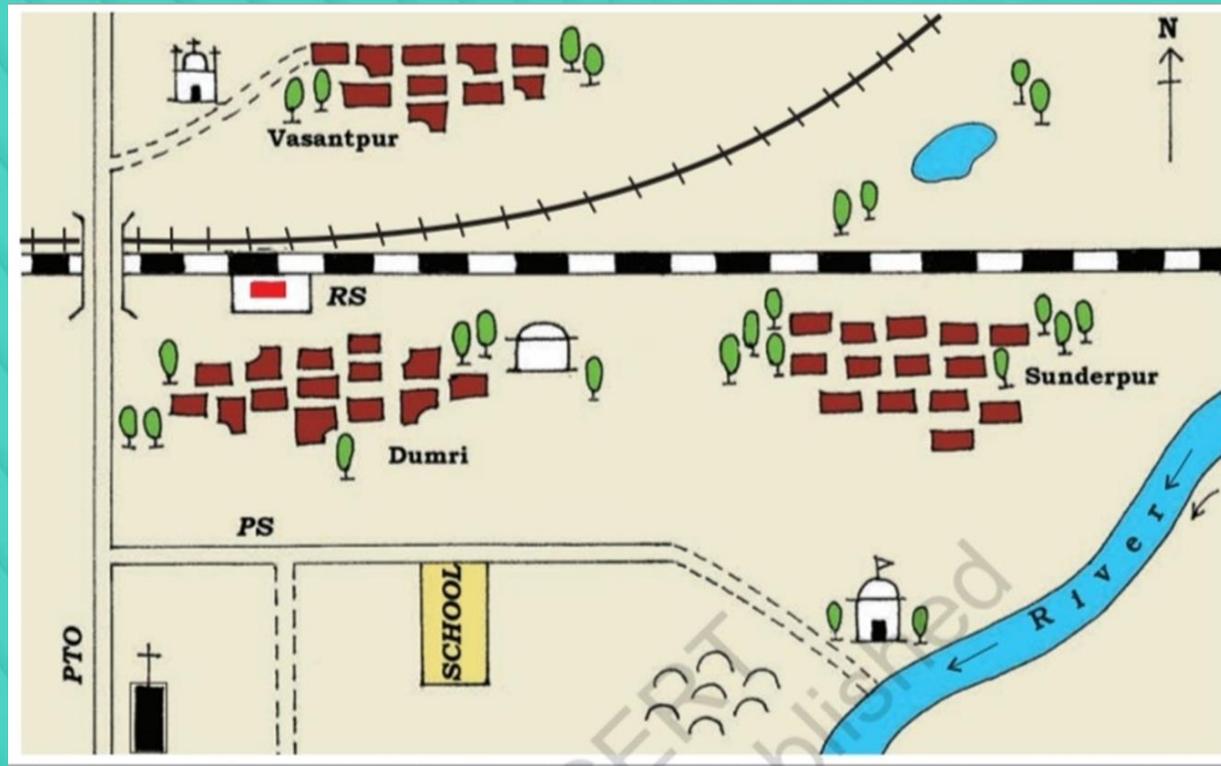
Let us know about sketch and plan

A sketch is a rough drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and drawn without scale. For example- rough drawing to show the way to a place.

A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale. A large-scale map gives lot of information, for example the length and breadth of a room, which can't be shown in a map.

Look at the Figure and find out :

1. In which direction is the river flowing?
2. What kind of road passes by the side of village Dumri?
3. On what type of railway line is Sunderpur situated ?
4. On which side of the railway bridge is the police station situated?



Sunderpur village and its surrounding areas

“ Thank You ”