VII C

Geography, Chapter-1

BOOK WORK

A. Choose the correct answers:-

1. We use …….. colour to represent fresh water of oceans.
   c. blue

2. The three-dimensional shape of the earth's surface is modelled by the use of ……. lines.
a. contour

3. …….. is not a hydrographic feature.
b. vineyard

4. Which of the following is a relief feature?
a. valley

5. What colour is usually used to show mountains on a map?
b. brown

B. State whether the following sentences are true or false:-

1. A maps scale shows the relationship between distance on the map and distance on the ground**. (True)**
2. Topographic maps represent the moon surface. **(False)**
3. Every topographical map has a ratio and a linear scale. **(Trure)**
4. All maps have a vertical scale**. (True)**
5. Contours make it possible to represent the height of mountains and steepness of slopes on a two-dimensional map surface**. (True)**

C**. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. **Cartographer** use different colours to depict different features on a map.
2. **Contours** are imaginary lines that connect locations of similar elevation.
3. Map colours should be **consistent** on a single map.
4. There is a continuous change in the **natural** and cultural features.
5. A map's legend is the key to understanding the **symbols** used on the map.

D. Answer the following in 1-2 sentence

1 Name the three human-made features that are shown on a topographic map.

Ans. Roads, buildings and railways are the three human-made features that are shown on a topographic map.

2. Define geographic graticule.

Ans. Geographic graticule is a network of lines representing meridians and parallels, and a coordinate gride that helps in determining the relative and absolute positions of mapped features.

3. Name the organisation which provides with a set of conventional signs and symbols in India.

Ans. The Survey of India.

4. Who is a cartographer?

Ans. One who makes maps or charts.

5. What is a map scale?

Ans. Map scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.

E. Answer the following in 3-4 sentences.

1. What are topographic maps?

Ans. Topographic maps are detailed, accurate graphic representations of features that appear on the Earth's surface. These maps are large scale maps that show a wide range of human and physical features of the Earth.

2. How is geographic graticule helpful?

Ans. A graticule is a template divided into blocks or cells, for graphically integrating a quantity such as gravity. Graticules are used in computing terrain corrections and the gravitational or magnetic attraction of irregular masses.

3. What are the uses of conventional signs and symbols in map reading?

Ans. Conventional symbols and signs are useful in these ways:

i. It is easy and more clear to use a map which has symbols.

ii. Symbols can be used to depict features like cities, roads and railways.

iii. A map is a useless tool without symbols. Symbols convey the information provided by the map.

4. Discuss the role of national survey and mapping agency in India.

Ans. This organisation ensures that India is explored and mapped accurately. They monitor mapping and provide base maps for understanding of the represented state and international boundaries and other features on the maps of India.

5. How do you measure distances on a map?

Ans. i. Measure distance between two points on a map in cm or mm.

ii. Multiply this by the scale of the map and divide by 100 000 if you used centimetres or by 1000 000 if you used millimetres to get kilometres.

F. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences.

1. Discuss the importance of topographic maps.

Ans. Topographic maps are of great importance.

i. These maps accurately represent all natural and man-made phenomena on the surface of the Earth.

ii. We can also know a lot of geological aspects of a region, such as cracks and faults, cones and craters.

iii. With the help of these maps we learn a lot about the characteristics of the structure and to predict the type of soil and distribution in the region.

iv. They are the basis for classification of land and planning for engineering projects, agriculture and in urban planing.

v. They also represent agriculture and other expense trends on the surface of the Earth.

2. How does the use of colours differ in political and physical maps?

Ans. Physical maps make use of different colors to depict different relief features such as mountains in brown, water bodies in blue and forests in green.

Political maps are, on the other hand, black and white in color as they just need to mark different boundaries.

Colours use on map

Blue - lakes, rivers, streams, oceans, reservoirs

White - ice, ice-caps

Red - major highways, roads, urban areas, airports, special interest sites, place names, buildings, borders

Yellow - built-up or urban areas

Green - vegetation, parks, gopf courses, reservations, forrst, orchards

Brown - deserts, historical sites, national parks, contour (elevation) lines

Black - roads, railroads, highways, bridges, place names, building, borders

3. Explain the steps involved in measuring distances on a map along a curved line.

Ans. [Answer is on Page no. 15. Write all 4 steps in your copy.]

4. Describe the three different methods of representing scale on a map.

Ans. The three ways of representing scale are:-

i. Statement scale:-A verbal statement gives a written description of the scale. For example 1cm = 10 km. This means that 1 cm on the map is equal to 10 km on the ground.

ii. Graphical scale:-A graphical scale or linear scale is simply a straight line marked and divided according to the proportional distance on the ground.

iii. Representative fraction:-A representative fraction is a numerical description of the ratio of the map distance to the ground distance. The numerator is always 1 and it is indicative of the length on the map while the denominator tells us the actual distance on the ground. For example 1:10000 means that 1 cm on the map is equal to ten thousand centimeters on the ground.

I. PICTURE STUDY

1. Physical map.

2. White - Ice-caps of polar region or frozen area.

Green - Plains or vegetation area.

Brown - Deserts.