

Class : VI Date: 8.8.22

I Answer the following the brief:

1. What are the limitations of a globe?

* It is difficult to carry a globe.
* The space on the globe is limited and details cannot be shown on it.
* A globe cannot be made for a part of the globe.
* Details of the geographic features cannot be shown properly.
* It is not only difficult to make a big size globe , but also difficult to handle it.

2. Differentiate between thematic maps and political maps.

Ans: Thematic maps: Thematic maps shows the specific information such as roads, roadways, air routes, distribution of population , conditions of elements, location of mining and industrial centres etc.

Political maps: They show the boundaries between countries and the boundaries of different political units within a country. These maps are used as base maps for showing various cultural , historical and economic activities.

3. What is a map distance?

Ans: The distance between any two places on a map , measured along a straight line, is called the map distance.

4. Define ground distance.

Ans: The distance between the same two points on the ground measured along a straight line is called a ground distance.

5. Explain the importance of conventional signs and symbols.

Ans: Maps are used for recording and showing a variety of information such as political boundaries, relief features , climatic conditions , distribution of resources , population, means of transport , social and cultural features, cities and towns etc.

There is not enough space on a amp to show the actual size and shape of features such as mountains, peaks, rivers , lakes, bridges, dams, forts , forests, temples, churches, railway tracks and airports. Different colours , signs and symbols are used to present the information on a map.

6. What is a layout plan? How is it useful to us?

Ans: A Layout plan shows the accuracy of a place. This will show the length and breadth of each plan. Even minor details can be shown accurately on it.