

Q.1- How can we study the different regions of the Earth?

Ans: The different regions of the earth can be studied with the help of pictures, diagrams, sketches and maps.

Q.2. What is a map?

Ans - It is a representation of the earth as a whole or a part, drawn on a flat surface according to a given scale.

Q.3. Would you use a globe or a map for each of these options?

Give reasons for your answer.

(a) to locate the various national parks of India.

Ans - We would use map because a separate map showing only national parks can be made.

(b) to find out the exact position of the continents and oceans on the Earth.

Ans - We would use globe because shape of continents and oceans are shown quite accurately.

(c) to understand the rotation and revolution of the Earth.

Ans - We would use globe because it is mounted on an axis so that it can be rotated freely.

(d) to know about the various climatic zones of the world.

Ans - We would use map because it is easier to show on a map.

Q.4. What does the scale of a map show?

Ans - It shows the ratio between the distance on a map and the actual distance on the ground.

Q.5. Which type of scale helps us to measure the distance between two places directly from the map?

Ans - A linear scale.

Q.6. Define the term conventional symbols.

Ans - The common signs and symbols that are internationally accepted and used in maps are called conventional signs.

Q.7. What are meanders?

Ans - When a river flows across a plain, the gentle slope of the land causes the river to flow slowly and in a zigzag manner, forming broad, sweeping curves or loops are called meanders.

1. Compare small-scale maps with large scale maps. Give examples of both.

Small-scale maps	Large-scale maps
(i) In these maps large area of the land is represented on a small space. (ii) In it much details cannot be shown. Example - world maps, continent maps.	(i) In it small area of the land is represented on a large space. (ii) It shows much details. Example - Topographical maps.

4. Differentiate between a sketch and a plan.

Sketch	Plan
(i) It may cover a small or a large area. (ii) It is not drawn to scale.	(i) It covers a small area. (ii) It is drawn on a large scale.

F.1. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using a globe.

Ans - Advantages - (a) It shows the exact shape of the earth.  
(b) The shapes of the continents and oceans are shown quite accurately.  
(c) It is a three-dimensional model of the earth.  
Disadvantages - (a) It is bulky and difficult to carry.  
(b) A small area cannot be shown on the globe.  
(c) Only one side or part of the globe can be seen →

(a) At a glance they give information about the map.

2. When places are shown on a map, they are reduced from actual size.

Ans - It is because (a) Actual size of a place can never be shown.  
(b) For the sake of convenience in reading map they are drawn after reducing their actual size.

3. The legend of a map helps us to read and understand it.

Ans - It is because (a) it displays the translation of the most important attributes on a map.  
(b) It explains the different colours and symbols used in it.

(4)

Chapter - 1  
Extra questions  
class - VI

- ① What is a delta?
- ② Differentiate between (a) A map and a plan  
(b) A sketch and a map
- ③ Write two merits and two demerits of a map
- ④ Write two importance of maps.
- ⑤ Explain, what is a globe.
- ⑥ Draw neat and labelled diagram to show cardinal and ordinal directions.
- ⑦ What are tributaries & distributaries
- ⑧ Distinguish between anticline and syncline.
- ⑨ Draw neat and labelled diagram to show anticline and syncline.
- ⑩ What is a river?
- ⑪ Draw conventional symbols given in the class.