# CHAPTER-1 REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE EARTH

## INTRODUCTION

The word "GEOGRAPHY" is derived from two Greek words, 'Ge' meaning 'the earth' and 'Graphein' meaning 'to write or to describe'.
That is -

GEOGRAPHY = 'GE' + 'GRAPHEIN'
(The Earth) (to write or describe)

Hence, we can say that Geography is the description of the geographical features of the earth and their influence on human beings.

## THE GLOBE

The globe is the three dimensional true model of the earth.
Limitations or drawbacks of the globe:

> Very Expensive.
> Only one part of the earth can be seen at a time.
> Heavy and awkward to carry

## MAP

Map is the two dimensional representation of the earth's surface on a piece of paper or any flat surface. Types of maps:-

1. Types map based on information:

i. Physical map – These maps show the physical features of the earth's surface like mountains, rivers, plains, plateaus, etc.
ii. Political map - Political map show the political divisions of the earth such as countries, states, districts, etc.
iii. Thematic map –Maps which are based on certain information or theme are known as thematic maps. For example, maps showing climate or rainfall or population, etc, are thematic maps.

2. Types of map based on scale:

i. Small scale map – These maps represent large areas of the earth and show few details on it. Ex- World map, Atlas maps etc.
ii. Large scale map - Maps which show plenty of details of a small area are known as large scale maps. Ex- Topographical map, cadastral map, road map, etc.

Difference between globe and map ( refer from the textbook on page no.12 from 'Let's Inquire")

Significance of maps – Maps are important tool to geographers as they help them to understand important aspects about the surface of the earth.

Components of maps –

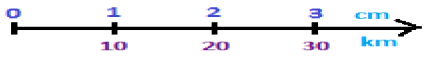
i. Title – Name of the map.

ii. Scale - A scale is the ratio between the distance of two points on the map and the actual distance on the earth's surface.

Types of scales:

a) Statement Scale – In this type of scale, the system of measurement is clearly stated.
Ex – 1cm=10km

b) Linear Scale – In linear scale, a diagram of ruler is drawn to show the given scale.

Ex - 


c) R.F. (Representative Fraction) Scale – In this type, the unit of measurement of distances are same both on the ground and on the paper. It is expressed in ratio.
Ex – 1:1, 00,000 (where, 1cm on the map represent 1, 00,000 cm on the actual ground.)

iii. Direction – The course on which something moves or lies is called a direction. It is of two types: a) Cardinal Direction- North, South, East and West.

b) Intermediate Direction – The Cardinal directions are further divided into four intermediate directions. Halfway between the north and east is north-east, similarly other intermediate directions are south-east, north-west and south-west.

iv. Conventional Symbols – Conventional symbols are widely or universally accepted symbols which are used on the map to represent various features of the earth's surface.

(Note- Refer to page no. 16-17 for conventional symbols)

Different colours are used on maps to show different physical features which make them prominent and easier to understand.
BROWN – It is used for mountains.
BLACK – It is used for road, railways and boundaries.
BLUE – It is used for water bodies like rivers, lakes, wells, etc.
RED – Settlement.
GREEN – Vegetation.
YELOW – It is used for plateaus.

GRID – Grid is a set of horizontal lines (latitudes) and vertical lines (longitudes). It helps us in finding the exact location of any place.

SKETCH – A sketch is a rough representation of an area and is not drawn to scale. It is helpful only in giving directions to people to find the way.

PLAN – Plan is a large scale map which is used to show detailed information of a small area.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

1. Why are the conventional symbols important for a map?
   Certain features like roads, rivers, temples, buildings, etc. cannot be drawn due to limited space on map, hence the conventional symbols are important for a map.

2. Why are different colours used on maps?
   Different colours are used on maps to show different physical features which make them prominent and easier to understand.

## EXERCISES ( from textbook page no. 20) :

### Q.4 Think and answer:

a) Maps are developed to sort out the shortcomings of globe.
There are certain limitations of globe like it is more expensive, we can only see one part at a time and it is heavy to carry. Hence to sort out these shortcomings of globe, maps were developed.

b) Conventional symbols are called key of a map.
Conventional symbols are called key of a map because it will be very difficult to understand a map which does not use conventional signs and symbols. Maps make use of different signs, symbols and colours to provide distinct information.

c) The globes are better than a flat map.
Globes are the most accurate three dimensional representation of the earth and show the distribution of continents and oceans accurately together with the lines of latitudes and longitudes.

### Q.5 Differentiate between the following:

a) Globe and map
( page no.12

b) Small scale and large scale map
(page no.14)

c) Plan and sketch

(page no.19)

d) Physical and Political map

| PHYSICAL MAP | POLITICAL MAP |
|---|---|
| 1. These maps show the physical aspects of the earth's surface.<br>2. They show mountains, plateaus, plains, water bodies, etc.<br>3. Different colours are used to show different landforms of the earth. | 1. These maps show the political divisions of the earth's surface.<br>2. They show countries, states, districts, etc.<br>3. Different types of political boundaries are used to represent the area of countries, states or districts. |

e) Political and thematic map.

| POLITICAL MAP | THEMATIC MAP |
|---|---|
| 1. These maps show the political division of the earth like countries, states, districts, etc.<br>2. These maps are small scale maps.<br>3. It provides limited information. | 1. These maps show certain information like climate, rainfall, population, etc.<br>2. These maps are large scale maps.<br>3. It provides detailed information. |

Q.6. Mark the following true or false:

a) F
b) F
c) F
d) F
e) F

Q.7. Match the following:

a)iii
b)i
c)v
d)ii
e)iv

## HOMEWORK: (from the textbook)

Q.1 Define the following terms.

Q.2 Very short answers type questions.

Q.3 Short answers type questions.

Q.8 Draw the following conventional symbols.

[Note: Write all the answers in your note copy.]