

# Geography Notes

## CHAPTER 1 Representation of Geographical Features

### Q.1 Learning Terms

1. **Topographical maps** –Topographical maps are large scale multipurpose maps representing information regarding physical and cultural features.
2. **Cartography** – The science of map-making.
3. **Conventional signs** – The symbols which are used to show different features on maps. Most of these symbols have definite or fix meaning.
4. **Small scale map** – These maps represent large areas of Earth. The purpose of such maps is to show small amount of detail about a large area. For example, map of India.
5. **Large scale map** – These maps show large amount of details about a small area. For example, a road map.
6. **Contour lines** – Lines which join places of the same height are called contour lines.

### Q.2 Fill in the blanks

1. Light Blue colour show a water body with lesser depth.
2. If a large part of toposheet is covered by the yellow wash that indicates **cultivable land**.
3. Brown colour is used to represent contour lines.
4. All types of settlements are shown in red colour.
5. Green wash on a toposheet indicates **forest area** .

### Q.3 Answer the following questions in brief

1. What are topographical maps ?  
Answer : Topographical maps are large scale multipurpose maps representing information regarding physical and cultural features.
2. Name the important elements of topographical map.

Answer : Colours, scale, conventional signs etc. are some important element of toposheet.

3. What is significance of blue colour in a toposheet ?

Answer : Water features or water bodies that contain water are shown in blue. A light blue colour shows lesser depth whereas dark colour shows deeper areas.

4. Name any two features which are shown in red on toposheet.

Answer : All types of settlement are shown in red colour along with other details like roads, huts, temples etc.

5. Name any two colours which help us to infer about the occupation of people on toposheet.

Answer :

- **Yellow** - Although a toposheet provide no direct information about the occupation of people an inference can be drawn from the various colours used. For example, if a large part of map is covered by the yellow wash that indicates cultivable land.
- **Green** – Green colour represent vegetation, forested area, orchards, trees and scrubs. If a large part of toposheet is covered by green colour, this indicates lumbering or animal rearing may be the main occupation of the people.

6. Define contour lines.

Answer : Contour lines are imaginary lines joining places having the same height.

7. Define scale.

Answer : Scale is the ratio between a distance measured on a map and the corresponding distance on the Earth.

8. What are conventional signs ?

Answer : A variety of different features seen on the ground are depicted with the help of symbols on the toposheet.

These are only symbolic of Earth's features and are not drawn according to any specific scale. These are called Conventional signs.

#### **Q.4 Answer in detail**

1. Analyse the significance of various colours used in toposheets.

Answer : Colours are used to show various features and each colour used on map has significance. Blue, red, yellow, brown and green are the prominent colours used in the toposheets.

- **Blue** – Water features or water bodies that contain water are shown in blue. A light blue colour shows lesser depth whereas dark blue colour shows deeper areas. Even the means of irrigation like wells, tanks etc. are shown by blue colour.
- **Red** – All types of settlements are shown in red colour along with other details like roads, huts, temples etc. Basically there are three types of settlements, i.e. nucleated, dispersed and linear.
- **Yellow** – Although toposheet provide no direct information about the occupation of people yet an inference can be drawn from the various colour used. For example, if large part of map is covered by the yellow wash this indicates cultivable land. Even various symbols has been internationally accepted to represent palms, grass, bamboos, conifers and deciduous trees.
- **Brown** – Brown colour is used to represent contour lines. Contour lines are imaginary lines joining places having the same height.
- **Green** - Green colour represents vegetation, forested area, orchards, trees and scrubs. If a large part of the toposheet is covered by green colour, this indicates lumbering or animal rearing maybe the main occupation of the people.

2. Explain the various types of scales used in toposheets.

Answer : Scale is there any issue between a distance measured on a map and the corresponding distance on the earth.

Map scales are represented in two forms :

- **Linear scale** – This is the easiest method of describing a map scale. It is usually written on maps as 1 cm to 10 km or 1 inch to 50 miles. The value on the left hand side of the statement always indicates the map distance.
- **Representative Fraction** – In this method the map scale is expressed as a numeric ratio. The numerator represents the map distance and it is always expressed as a unity. The denominator represents the corresponding ground distance, i.e., one unit on the map is equivalent to a number of units on the ground.

**R.F. = Distance on the map/ Distance on the ground**

3. Explain the procedure to measure the distance on a map along an erratic path.

Answer : The distance along erratic paths i.e., the coastlines, rivers, streams can be measured by using a thread.

**Steps :**

- i. Take a piece of thread and mark the point with a pen which shows the starting point.
- ii. Spread the thread along the line following each curve till the last point.

iii. Now stretch the thread along the scale to find the length.

**Assignment :- Write and Draw all the Conventional signs and symbols from the Text book.**