

Chapter

Map Reading

I. Choose the best answer.

1. The subject which deals with map making process is

- a) Demography
- b) Cartography
- c) Physiography
- d) Topography

Answer:

- b) Cartography

2. A map that shows the physical features of an area is called

- a) Cadastral map
- b) Relief map
- c) Climatic map
- d) Resource map

Answer:

- a) Cadastral map

3. Shallow water bodies are represented by colour

- a) Yellow
- b) Brown
- c) Light blue
- d) Dark blue

Answer:

- c) Light blue

4. The maps which are known as plans are

- a) Cadastral maps
- b) Topographical maps
- c) Isoline maps
- d) Transport maps

Answer:

- a) Cadastral maps

5. Actual distribution of population can be represented by

- a) lines
- b) Shades
- c) Dots
- d) Contours

Answer:

- b) Shades

II. Fill in blanks.

1. The globe is the true representation of the

Answer:

Earth

2. A way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface is

Answer:

Map

3. A line that joins the points of equal elevation is

Answer:

Isolines

4. Cadastral maps are usually maintained by.....

Answer:

Thematic map

5. map is focused on a specific theme.

Answer:

Local administrator

III. Choose the option which matches the following correctly.

1. Legend – 45°

2. North East – brown colour

3. Contour Line – thematic map

4. Cadastral map – key of a map

5. Choropleth – taxation

a) 3,5,1,4,2

b) 4,1,2,5,3

c) 2,5,1,3,4

d) 5,2,4,1,3

Answer:

c) 2,5,1,3,4

IV. Match the statement with the reason and select the correct answer.

1. Statement : Small scale maps can show only major features.

Reason : Due to lack of space ,it shows large areas like Continents and countries,

a) Statement is true but reason is wrong.

b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct,

c) Both the statement and reasons are correct

d) Both the statement and reasons are wrong.

Answer:

c) Both the statement and reasons are correct

2. Statement : The conventional signs and symbols are the keys of map reading.

Reason : These symbols give a lots of information in a limited area.

- a) Both the statement and reasons are correct.
- b) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- c) Statement is true but reason is wrong.
- d) Both the statement and reasons are wrong.

Answer:

- a) Both the statement and reasons are correct

V. Answer the following in a sentence or two.

1. Define "Map scale".

Answer:

- 1. Map scale refers to the relationship (or ratio) between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.
- 2. The map scale is stated in words i.e., 1 cm to 1 km.

2. What is a physical map?

Answer:

Map which shows the physical feature of an area is called a physical map.

3. Write a short note on map projection.

Answer:A map projection is a way of representing the spherical earth on a flat surface of a map. The curved surface of the earth cannot be shown accurately on a map. So, cartographers use map projections while mapping the earth surface which would help them to reduce distortions.

4. Name the Intermediate directions.

Answer:

The intermediate directions are northeast, north west, south east, and south west.

5. What are the uses of a cadastral map?

Answer:

Cadastral maps are useful for local administration such as the city survey, taxation, management of estates and to define property in legal documents.

VI. Differentiate.

1. Relief map and thematic map.

Relief Map	Thematic Map
Map that shows the physical features of an area is Usually called Relief map.	Map that focuses on a specific them or subject area.

It shows landforms like rivers, mountains.

It shows phenomena like temperature variation, rainfall distribution and population density.

2. Large scale map and small scale map.

Large scale Map	Small Scale Map
Large scale maps portray the information in detail than the small scale maps.	Small scale maps shows only major feature omitting the minor ones due to lack of space. Large areas like continents or countries small scale maps are used.

3. Globe and Map.

Globe	Map
Globe gives a three-dimensional representation of the entire world and it is a miniature form of the earth.	Map gives a two-dimensional representation of certain regions or the entire world.

VII. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Explain the different types of scales in detail.

Answer:

Scales on maps can be represented in three different ways. They are:

1. Statement or Verbal scale
2. Representative Fraction (RF) or Ratio Scale
3. Graphical or Bar Scale

1. Statement or Verbal scale:

- In this method, the map scale is stated in words i.e., 1 cm to 1 km.
- It means 1 cm distance on the map corresponds to 1 km distance on the ground.
- Thus it is written on the map like 1 cm to 1 km.

2. Representative Fraction (RF) or Numerical Fraction or Ratio Scale:

- It shows the relationship between the map distance and the corresponding ground distance in the same units of length.
- R.F. is generally shown as a fraction.

3. Graphical or Bar Scale or Linear Scale:

- A graphic scale looks like a small ruler drawn at the bottom of the page.

- This line is divided and sub-divided into lengths each of which represents a certain distance on the ground.
- This scale has an added advantage for taking copies of maps as the measurement does not change.

2. Describe the Cadastral map and its importance.

Answer:

- The Cadastral map refers to a map which shows the boundaries and ownership of land within a specified area.
- They are sometimes called plans.
- They show full details of boundaries and buildings.
- They are useful for local administration such as city survey, taxation to define property in legal documents.
- It is maintained by the government as a public record.

Importance:

- It surveys documents boundaries of land ownership, diagrams, sketches plan, and maps.
- They are originally used to ensure reliable facts for land valuation and taxation.

3. Write a paragraph about the conventional signs and symbols.

Answer:

The conventional signs and symbols:

1. Conventional signs are symbols used in maps to represent different features.
2. The symbols are explained in the key of the map.
3. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.
4. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and the concept of the map can be understood well. There is an international agreement regarding the use of certain symbols.
5. The symbols that fall under this category are Called Conventional Symbols. Another category is called contextual symbols which are decided by the cartographers.