

DR. R. N. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE AGIS OF S. S. SITARAMSINGH EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE
TRUST

MOHANPUR, SITAMARHI- 843302

1. Mapping Places on the Earth

Word Meaning:-

- **Mapping** – मानचित्रण
- **Representation** – प्रस्तुति
- **Illustrate** – चित्र द्वारा स्पष्ट करना
- **Convenient** – सुविधाजनक
- **Instead** – इसके बजाय
- **Distinct** – स्पष्ट / भिन्न
- **Convey** – व्यक्त करना /
- **Specific** – विशिष्ट /
- **Information** – जानकारी / सूचना
- **Illustrate** – चित्रित करना / समझाना
- **Natural Feature** – प्राकृतिक विशेषता
- **Shade** – छाया / रंग की हल्की गहराई
- **Elevation** – ऊँचाई
- **Boundary** – सीमा
- **Significant** – महत्वपूर्ण
- **Aspect** – पहलू / पक्ष
- **Often** – अक्सर
- **Effective** – प्रभावी
- **Interpret** – व्याख्या करना / अर्थ निकालना

A. Choose and tick (✓) the correct option

1. The Antarctic Circle is located in the:

- ☐ a. Northern Hemisphere
- ☒ b. Southern Hemisphere
- ☐ c. Western Hemisphere

2. Which component of a map shows the relationship between distances on the map and actual distances on the ground?

- ☒ a. Scale
- ☐ b. Legend
- ☐ c. Axis

3. Which of the following is the longest latitude?

- ☐ a. Tropic of Cancer
- ☒ b. Equator
- ☐ c. Arctic Circle

4. What type of map shows natural features like mountains, rivers, and lakes?

- ☐ a. Political map
- ☒ b. Physical map
- ☐ c. Thematic map

5. Which component of a map explains the meaning of symbols and colours?

- ☐ a. Title
- ☒ b. Legend
- ☐ c. Compass Rose

6. What type of map would you use to find the boundaries of countries and states?

- ☐ a. Physical map
- ☒ b. Political map
- ☐ c. Thematic map

7. The Earth is divided into:

- ☒ a. 24 time zones
- ☐ b. 12 time zones
- ☐ c. 10 time zones

8. What is the time of all the places located along a particular longitude?

- ☐ a. 2 hours difference between every two places
 - ☒ **b. same time in all the places**
 - ☐ c. every place has a different time
9. The needle of a magnetic compass always points towards:
- ☒ a. North
 - ☐ b. South
 - ☐ c. East
10. These are used to calculate time between places:
- ☒ a. Longitudes
 - ☐ b. Latitudes
 - ☐ c. Directions

B. Fill in the blanks

1. A **Map** is a representation of the Earth's surface on a flat area.
2. **Latitude** is a measure of the angular distance of a given point from the Equator.
3. The **Torrid** Zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
4. In a physical map, **Blue** colour is used to show water bodies.
5. **Frigid** Zone is permanently frozen because it receives extremely slanting rays of the Sun.
6. A **Legend** is like a key to the symbols used on the map.
7. Maps representing large areas of the Earth and showing less detail are called **Small-scale** maps.
8. All **Longitudes** are semi-circles. They are all of equal length.
9. When the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is given as a fraction, it is called **Representative Fraction**.
10. In India, the $\frac{1}{2}^\circ \text{E}$ Meridian passes through **Mirzapur** in Uttar Pradesh.

C. State True or False

1. A latitude is the angular distance from the Equator to the poles.
True
2. All latitudes are of the same length. **False** (*Latitudes decrease in length as they move toward the poles.*)
3. Cardinal directions are four in number. **True**

4. The symbols used to denote various directions are known as conventional signs. **False** (*Conventional symbols represent features like roads or buildings, not directions.*)
 5. The North Temperate Zone lies to the north of the Arctic Circle. **False** (*It lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.*)
 6. The magnetic needle of a magnetic compass always points to a north-south direction. **True**
 7. The 0° longitude passes through the British Royal Observatory. **True**
 8. A country can have more than one standard time zone. **True**
 9. An atlas is used to measure distance between two points on the map. **False** (*A scale is used to measure distance; an atlas is a collection of maps.*)
 10. IST is 5 hours 30 minutes behind the GMT. **False** (*IST is 5 hours 30 minutes **ahead** of GMT.*)
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D. Very short answer questions

1. **What is a map?**

Ans: A map is a symbolic representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat piece of paper.

2. **What is a globe?**

Ans: A globe is a three-dimensional, spherical model of the Earth.

3. **Name any three components of a map.**

Ans: Three components are distance (scale), direction, and symbol.

4. **What do you understand by the Parallels of Latitude?**

Ans: They are imaginary horizontal lines drawn parallel to the Equator that measure distance North or South.

5. **What are thematic maps?**

Ans: Maps that focus on specific information, such as rainfall patterns, road networks, or industries.

6. **What is the Standard Meridian of India?**

The Standard Meridian of India is (82°30' E).

E. Short answer questions

- 1.
 2. **How are longitudes measured?**
Longitudes are measured in degrees east or west of the Prime Meridian (0°).
 3. **What are conventional symbols?**
These are internationally accepted signs or symbols used on maps to represent specific features like railways, bridges, or boundaries.
 4. **What is a representative fraction?**
It is a numerical scale where the ratio between map distance and ground distance is shown as a fraction (e.g., 1:50,000).
 5. **What are the four cardinal directions?**
The four cardinal directions are North, South, East, and West.
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F. Compare and contrast

1. **Longitude and Latitude:**
 - **Latitudes** are horizontal circles parallel to the Equator; they vary in length.
 - **Longitudes** are vertical semi-circles meeting at the poles; they are all equal in length.
 2. **Relative location and Absolute location:**
 - **Relative location** describes a place in relation to other landmarks (e.g., next to the park).
 - **Absolute location** is the exact point on Earth using coordinates (Latitude and Longitude).
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G. Long answer questions

1. **Physical vs. Political Maps:**
 - **Physical maps** show natural features like mountains, plateaus, and rivers. Used for understanding terrain.
 - **Political maps** show man-made boundaries like countries, states, and cities. Used for administration and travel.
2. **Longitudes and Time:** Longitudes are used to calculate time because the Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours (15° per hour). Every 1° of longitude equals a 4-minute time difference.
3. **Components of a Map:**

- **Scale:** Relates map distance to real-world distance.
- **Direction:** Shown by a North arrow or compass rose.
- **Legend/Key:** Explains what symbols and colors mean.
- **Title:** Tells what the map is about.

4. Heat Zones:

- **Torrid Zone:** Hottest area, between the Tropics.
 - **Temperate Zones:** Moderate climate, between Tropics and Polar circles.
 - **Frigid Zones:** Coldest areas, near the North and South poles.
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