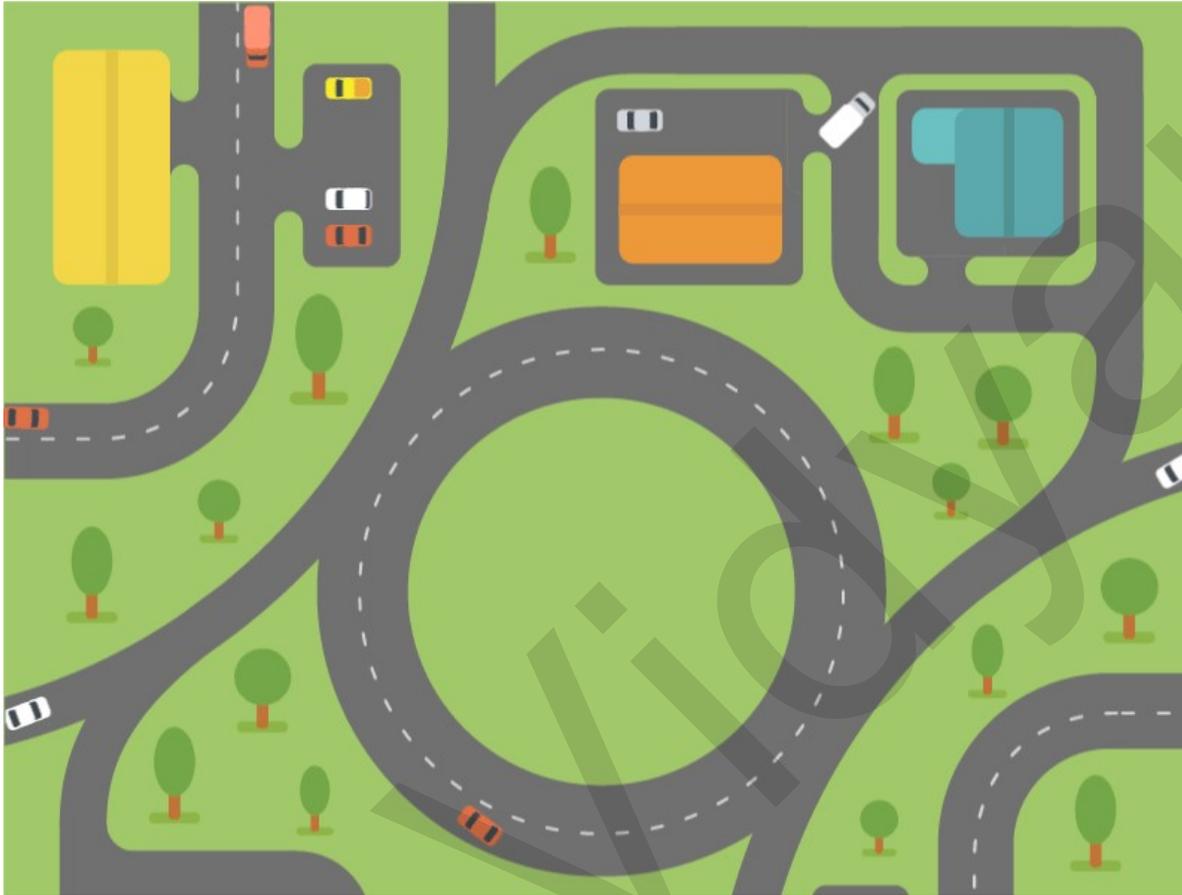


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MAPS

Chapter 2
Geography

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☐ GLOBE AND WORLD MAP

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☐ GLOBE AND WORLD MAP

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- A map gives a two-dimensional presentation of certain regions in the world, a globe gives a three-dimensional representation of earth.
- A map presents the physical features of a particular region of the [earth](#) on a plane surface.
- A map is easy to use and portable whereas a globe is not. It is easier to identify regions in a map than in a globe.
- Maps give detailed information about a larger portion of the earth

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☐ Map



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□ Map

- A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
- Maps are two-dimensional drawings which reduce the entire world or a part of the world on a small sheet of paper.
- While making a map, cartographers pay attention to properly represent the distance between two places.

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❖ Physical map

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❖ Physical or relief map

Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called **physical or relief maps**.

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❖ Political Maps

Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called **political maps**.

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India's 50 most populous cities as of 2011, shown since 1901

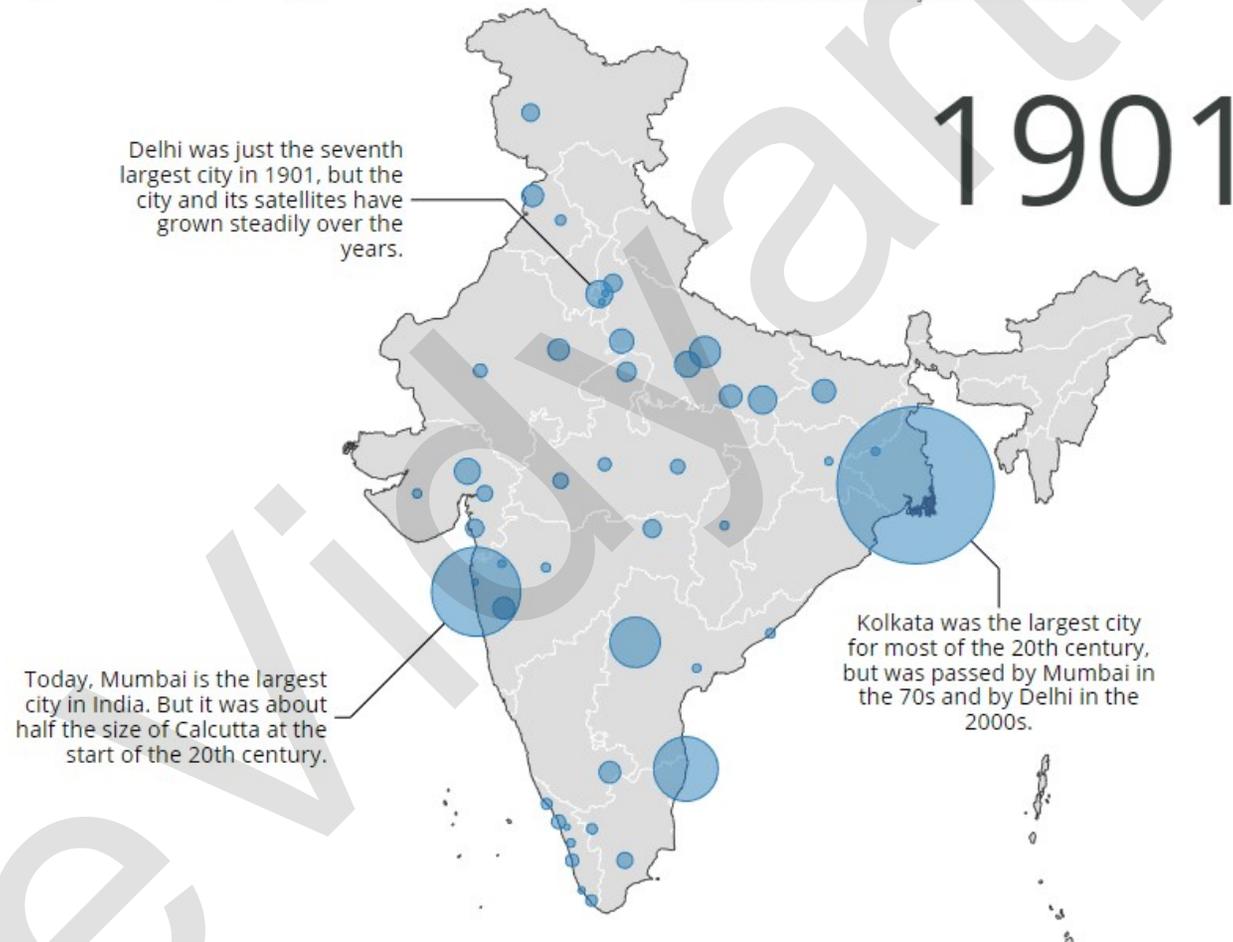
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Pause

1901

Or use the slider to adjust the decade

2011



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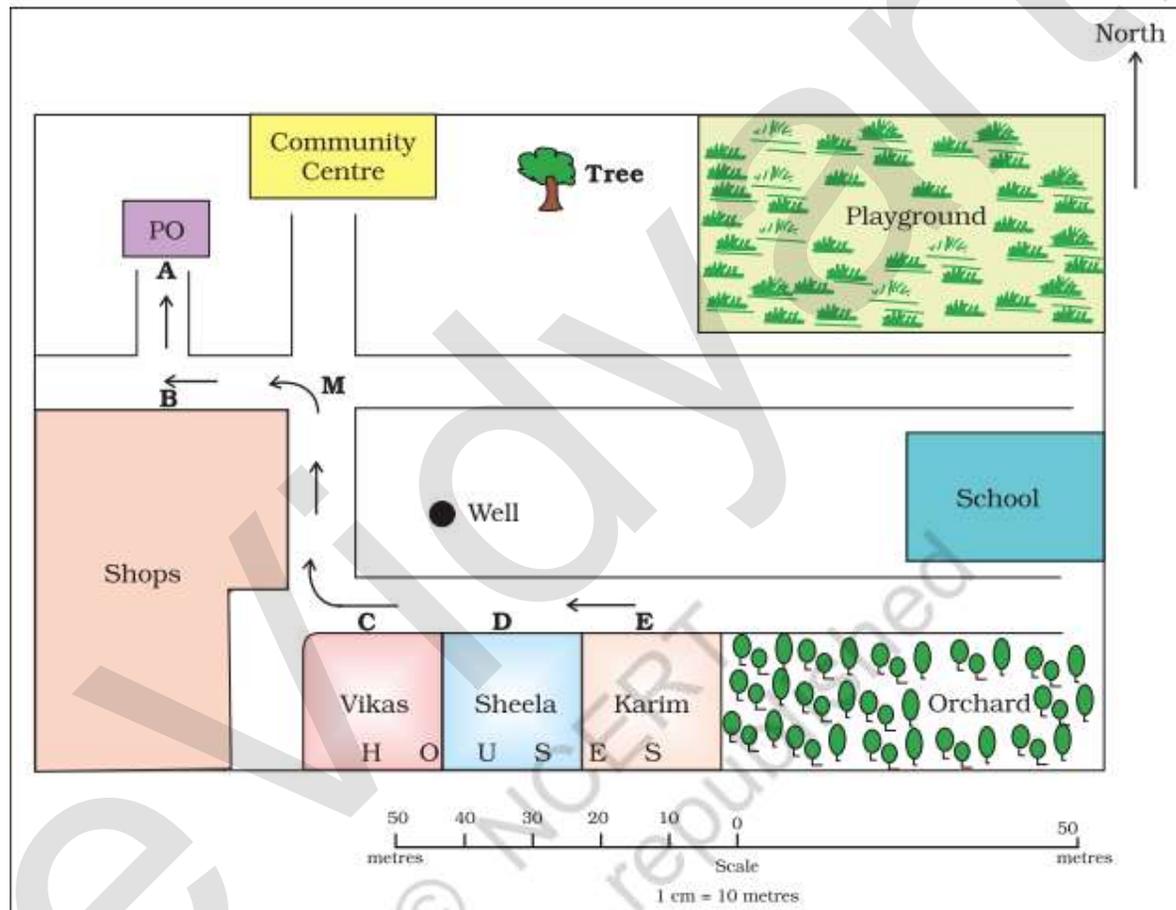
❖ Thematic Maps

Some maps focus on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as **thematic maps**.

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Components of Maps

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□ Components of Maps

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There are three Components of Maps –

1. Distance
2. direction and
3. symbol

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❖ Distance

- Maps are drawings, which reduce the entire world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper. Or we can say maps are drawn to reduced scales.
- This reduction is done very carefully so that the distance between the places is real. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground.
- Therefore, a scale is chosen for this purpose.

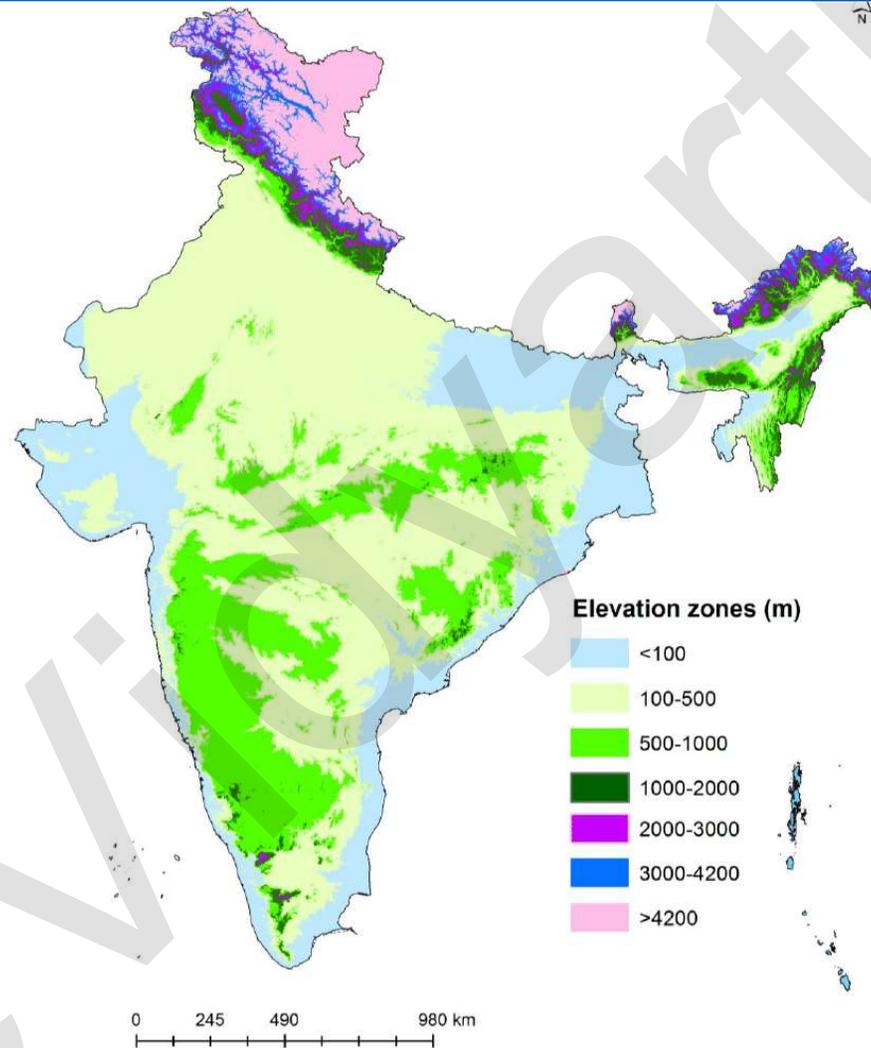
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- Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
- For example, the distance between your school and your home is 10 km. If you show this 10 km. distance by 2 cm on a map, it means, 1 cm on the map will show 5 km. on the ground. The scale of your drawing will be $1\text{cm} = 5\text{ km}$

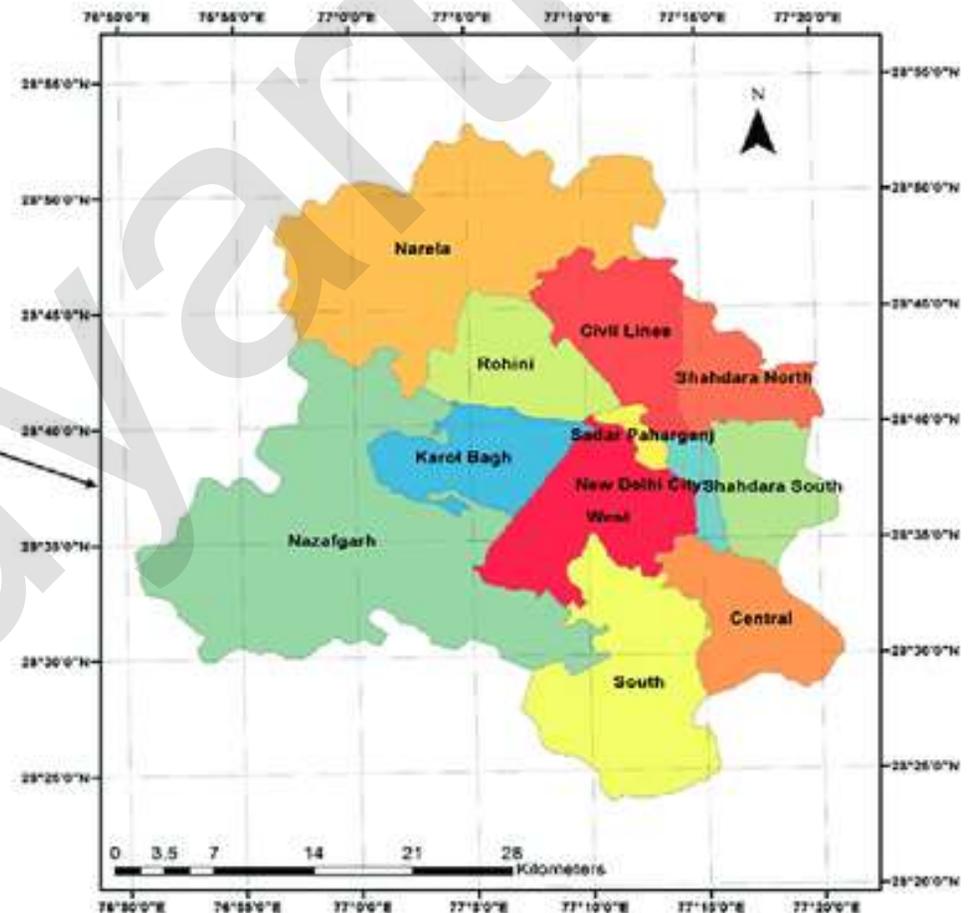
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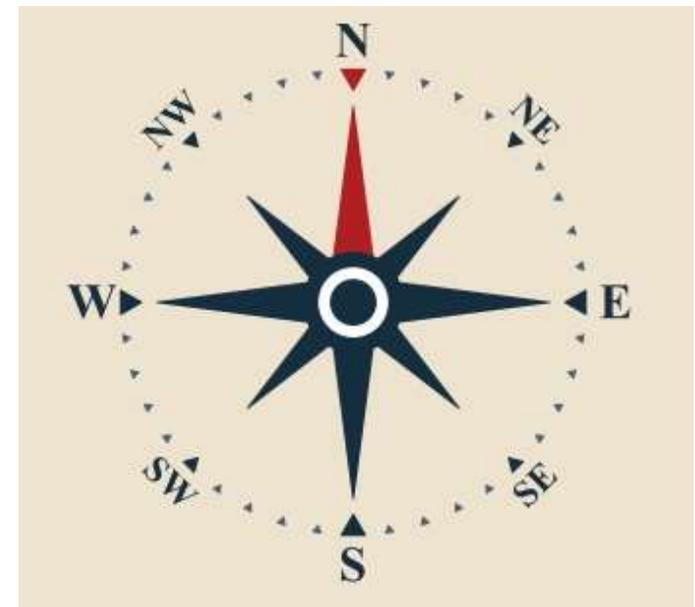
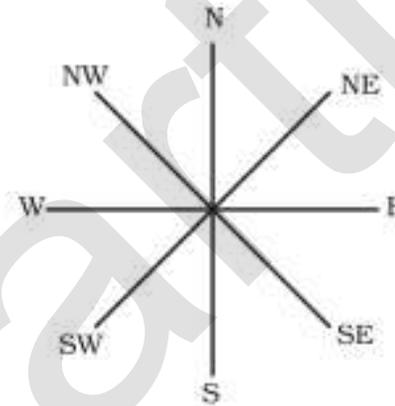
- **Small Scale Map:** When a large area is shown on a small map, such a map is called a small scale map. Example; map of a country or state.
- **Large Scale Map:** When a small area such as a village is shown on a map, such a map is called a large scale map. A map of a neighborhood is another example of large scale map. A large scale map gives more details compared to a small scale map.

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❖ Direction

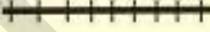
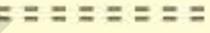
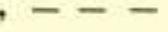
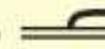
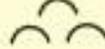
- There are four major directions, North, South, East and West. They are called **cardinal points**.
- We can find out the direction of a place with the help of a magnetic compass.



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☐ Symbols

Railway Line : Broad gauge, Metre gauge, Railway station	 ,  , 
Roads : Metalled, Unmetalled	 , 
Boundary : International, State, District,	 ,  , 
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	 ,  ,  ,  , 
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatri	 ,  ,  , 
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station	PO , PTO , PS
Settlement, Graveyard	 , 
Trees, Grass	 , 

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□ Symbols

- symbols give a lot of information in a limited space.
- With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.
- Cartographers also need to show various details; like important structures, landmarks, etc. on a map. These things are shown by some standard symbols on the map.

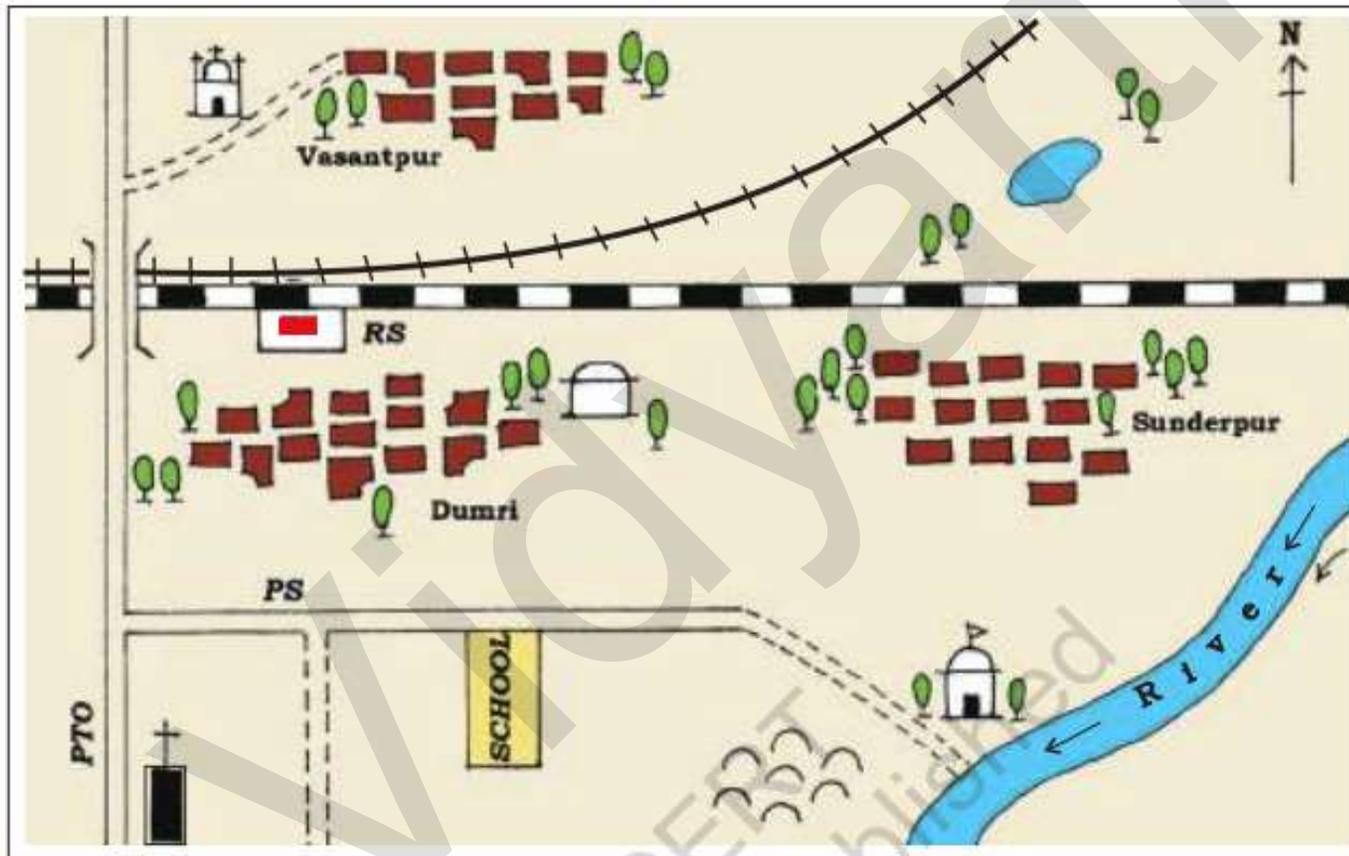
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- Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called **conventional symbols**
- While using colors to show different themes and items on a map; certain conventions are followed. Mountains are usually shown in brown color, plains in green, water body in blue and plateau is shown in yellow.

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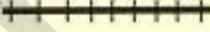
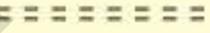
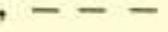
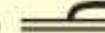
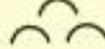
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Railway Line : Broad gauge, Metre gauge, Railway station	 ,  , 
Roads : Metalled, Unmetalled	 , 
Boundary : International, State, District,	 ,  , 
River, Well, Tank, Canal, Bridge	 ,  ,  ,  , 
Temple, Church, Mosque, Chhatri	 ,  ,  , 
Post Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Police Station	PO , PTO , PS
Settlement, Graveyard	 , 
Trees, Grass	 , 

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Sketch



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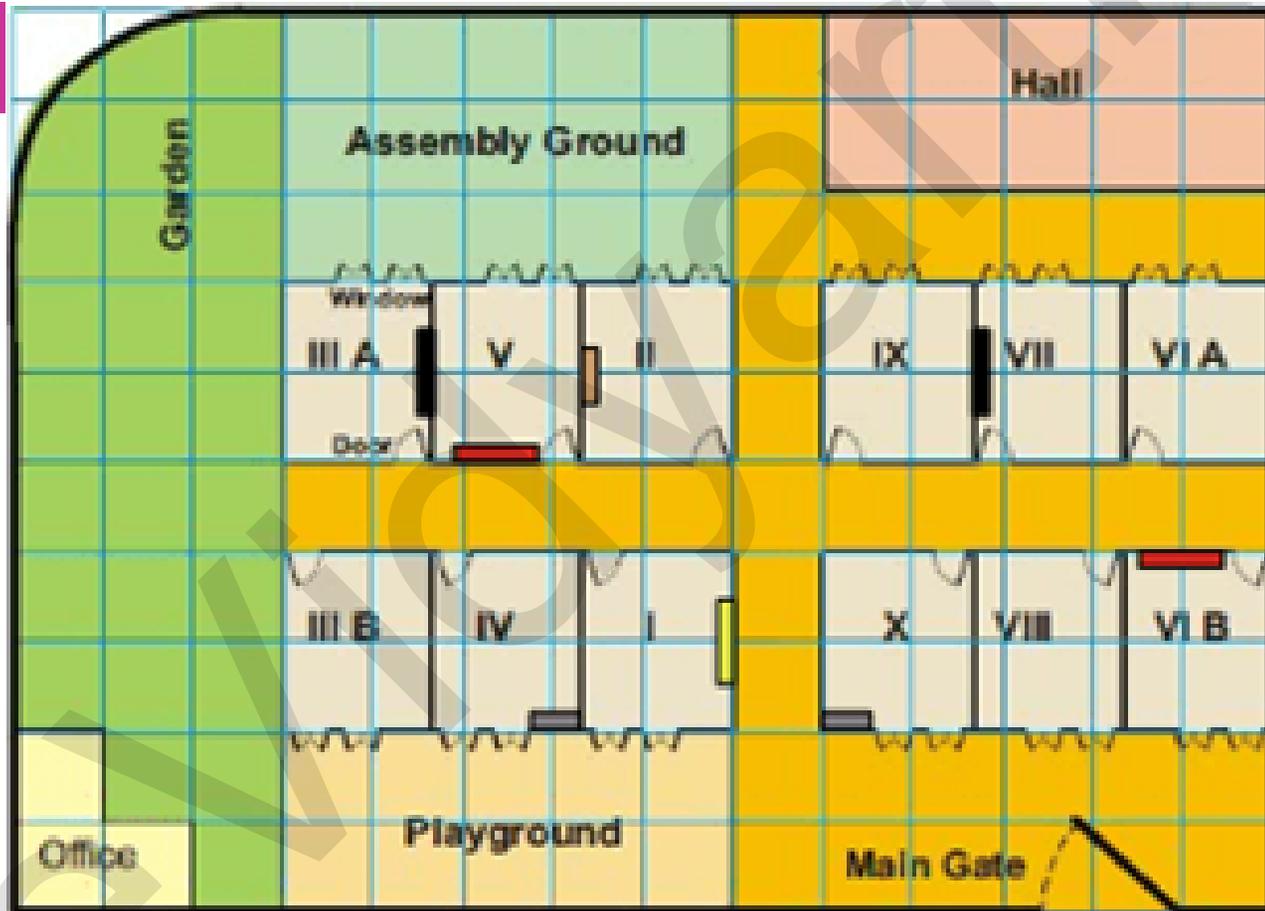
□ Sketch

- A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.
- A rough drawing is drawn without scale is called a **sketch map**.

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Plan



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Plan

- A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- There are certain things which we may sometimes want to know, for example, the length and breadth of a room.
- Architects usually make plans to show the layout of a house.