

**Girls' High School & College**

**Worksheet 2**

**Session 2020-2021**

**Class 5 A-F**

**Social Studies**

**Ls.1 Know Your Planet**

**Instructions-**

**Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads the lesson for two days, understands and then answers the given questions-**

**Reading Maps**

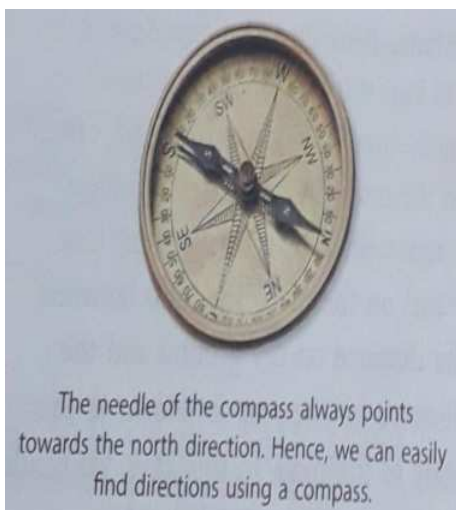
Maps give us a lot of information about a country or a place. We must know how to read a map and understand the information it provides. Every map has some basic features. They are as follows.

**Directions**

All maps follow a system of directions. The four major directions are – **North, South, East and West** . The top of the map is North. The bottom of the map is South. East is to the right and West is to the left. The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow marked 'N', which points towards the north direction. The other directions are then easy to find.

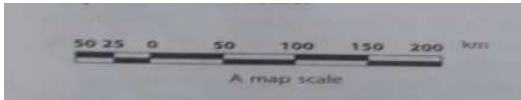
We can also mark the four intermediate directions on a map.

- . **North-East** lies between the North and the East.
- . **North- West** is between the North and the West.
- . **South-East** is between the South and the East.
- . **South-West** lies between the South and the West .



## Scale

It is not possible to show the actual size of the Earth on a map because it is too large. Let us suppose that the ground distance between Delhi and Agra is 200 km. It is not possible to show these cities at 200 km from each other on the map. Therefore, this distance is represented by a smaller unit (say 5cm) on the map. The ratio between the distance on the ground and the distance on the map is known as the scale of the map. In this case, we would write it as 5 cm : 200 km. Maps are always drawn to scale.



## Symbols

There is not enough space on a map to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks. However, a map without this information would not be useful. Different **symbols** are therefore used on a map to give us this information. For example, the land boundary of a country is shown by thick dashes and dots in black. A city is marked by a small circle.

## Colours

We use different colours to show various things on a map. Generally, maps follow a common colour scheme. For example, on a physical map

- . water bodies are shown in shades of blue. Light blue is used for shallow waters and a darker shade of blue for deep waters.
- . plains or lowlands are shown in shades of green.
- . highlands are shown in shades of brown.

A **key** is given on a map to help us understand the colour scheme and the symbols used. Look at map 1.2. Its key shows the height of land above sea level or depth of water below sea level. It also shows what the colours represent on the map.



**Choose the correct option-**

- 1.The needle of the compass always points towards the **north/south** direction.
- 2.Maps are always drawn to the **scale/symbols**.
- 3.The land boundary of a country is shown by **thick dashes & small dots/ small circle** on a map.
- 4.On a physical map, light blue colour is used for **shallow/deep** waters.
- 5.It is not possible to show the actual size of the Earth on a map because it is too **large/small**.
- 6.The symbol used to show a city on a map is a **dash/small circle**.
- 7.On a map, the highlands are shown in **brown/green** colour.
- 8.The bottom of the map is **north/south** direction.
- 9.The ground distance is represented by a **smaller/ bigger** unit on a map.
- 10.The plains and mountains are shown in **same/different** colours on a map.

**Short questions-**

- 1.What do you mean by the scale of a map?
- 2.What is a key?
- 3.Draw and colour-  
A compass

(3)

END