CLASS-5

SOCIAL STUDIES

CHAPTER-4

STUDYING THE EARTH

A. Circle the correct options.

1. The navigational instrument invented by the Greeks helped in measuring latitude (**astrolabe**/sextant).

Ans: Astrolabe

2. What did John Hadley invent? (magnetic compass/**sextant**).

Ans: sextant

3. Maps are (one-dimensional/**two-dimensional**).

Ans: two-dimensional

4. A magnetic compass is used for (measuring axis/**finding directions**)

Ans: finding directions

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Topographical maps show **shape** and **elevation** of an area.

2. **Cartographers** make maps.

3. Maps are drawn to **scale**.

4. Political maps are used for showing **boundaries**.

5. The **symbols** are the language of a map.

C. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Why are physical maps used?

Ans: Political maps are used for knowing about Earth's natural features like mountains, forests, rivers, elevation, relief etc.

2. What are climate maps?

Ans: Climate maps are giving information about climatic conditions of areas and distribution of rainfall.

3. What is a cross-staff?

Ans: Cross-staff is an instrument that was used by navigators to find the latitude of a place.

4. What is an astrolabe?

Ans: Astrolabe is an instrument that was invented in the second century BCE by the Greeks. It was used to measure the latitudes.

5. What is a sextant?

Ans: Sextant is an instrument that was invented in 1731 by an English man named John Hadley. It helped to calculate the distance between the horizon and celestial bodies.

D. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the five Ds.

Ans: The maps follow five Ds and they are:-

   i.   **Discription**: Every map has a name, number, scale, legends and symbols.
   ii. **Detail**: The symbols of a map give information in detail. They explain the layout of the land.
   iii. **Directions**: All maps show relative directions from one point to another. Maps are always drawn with north at the top. This helps to identify the other directions.
   iv. **Distance**: Maps are always drawn to scale. On the basis of scale, maps are divided into two categories; large scale maps and small scale maps.
   v.   **Designation**: For the ease of understanding various features on maps are written in different styles for proper representation and saving space.

2. Give detailed description of any three types of maps.

Ans: (i). Physical Maps: It shows the physical features such as mountains, seas, rivers, lakes, coastal areas and plateaus.

(ii). Political Maps: It shows the international boundaries, countries, capital cities, states and other important places.

(iii). Climate Maps: It shows climatic conditions in areas and distribution or rainfall.

3. What is a magnetic compass?

Ans: The magnetic compass tells directions. It has been among the most important inventions in the field of exploration science. It is still being used today.

4. Explain the 'scale' of a map.

Ans: Maps are always drawn to scale. The scale of a map is the ratio between the distance shown on a map and the actual ground distance. On the basis of scale maps are divided into two categories. (i) Large scale maps and (ii) Small scale maps

E. Think and answer.

1. How is a map different from a sketch?

Ans: A map is drawn to scale while sketch is rough drawing. A map of smaller or bigger space can be drawn on a piece of paper where as we draw a sketch of only small area. A map has much more accuracy than a sketch. A map gives much more details of a place than sketch.

2. Why should symbols and legends on a map be uniform?

Ans: Symbols are an important components of a map. Symbols are useful because; in any map we cannot draw the actual shape of different features such as roads, railways, bridges etc. This is the reason why these features are shown using various symbols and legends.

> ➤ **EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING**

Map Work

1. How many states are there in India?

Ans: There are 29 states in India.

2. Name five neighbouring countries of India.

Ans: Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka are the five neighbouring countries of India.

3. What is the reading of the map scale?

Ans: The map scale of a map is the ratio between the distance shown on a map and the actual ground distance. Example: distance of 1000 cm on the Earth's surface is shown on by 1 cm.

4. Which is the northernmost state of India?

Ans: Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost state of India.

5. In which direction does the Bay of Bengal lie?

Ans: Bay of Bengal is in the north-eastern part of the Indian Ocean.