



Lesson 4 MAPS

NOTES:

- A **map** is a drawing of the earth or a part of it on a piece of paper.
- The word map is derived from the latin word mappa meaning a napkin or cover cloth.
- The science of map – making is known as **Cartography**.
- **All maps are drawn to scale.** A scale shows the relation between the distance on a map and its corresponding distance on the ground.
- **Small-scale map:** When large areas like continents or countries are shown on a small map, it is called a small-scale map e.g. the map of India in an atlas is a small-scale map.
- **Large-scale map:** When a map of the same size (as of small-scale map) shows a part of Imphal or any other village , it is a small scale map.
- **Small-scale maps** give us general picture of a large area without much detail while **large-scale maps** give us more details about a small area.
- **Distance, Direction and Symbol** are the three essential components of a map.
- There are 4 cardinal points on a map i.e. **east, west, north and south**.
- A **compass** is an instrument used to find the main direction on a map.
- A **needle of a compass** always points to the north.
- Symbols showing different features on the map are called **conventional symbols**.

Water bodies	-	Blue colour
Road & human settlement	-	Red colour
Railways	-	Black colour
Post office & Telegraph office	-	Represent by letter PO and TO respectively.
- Maps are of **three types** namely **physical maps, political maps and thematic maps**.
- A **plan** is the layout of a building or school.
- A **sketch** is a rough drawing of anything.
- Conventional symbol are called the alphabet of a map