

**SESSION: 3** 

**CLASS:V** 

**SUBJECT: (SOCIAL SCIENCE)** 

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 2** 

**CHAPTER NAME: MAPS** 

**SUBTOPIC: Elements of a map. Continue......** 

**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW** 

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVE

### Children will be able to:

- Know about the elements used in map
- Know how these elements helps a person to read and know about the map.



#### **RECAPITULATION:**

## What is Map?

A map is a drawing of the Earth's surface, or a part of it, on a flat surface, such as a sheet of paper.

# **Different types of Maps:**

- -Political map
- -Physical map

# **Political Map:**

Political maps show the location and the boundaries of different countries.

Some of them also show the states within countries.

# **Physical Map:**

Physical maps show the landforms or physical features of an area, such as mountains, rivers, seas, plains, and deserts.



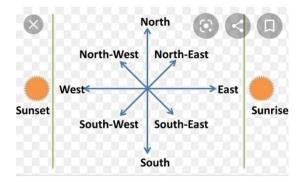
# Elements of a map

Every map has certain elements or features. By studying these elements, we are able to gather information about the area being shown in the map. Some of these elements are:

- Directions/ Orientation
- Scale
- Colour
- Symbols



#### **Direction**

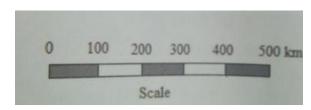


Directions tells you where the four cardinal directions are on the map i.e north, south, east and west. Most maps are drawn with north at the top. If you know where north lies, it is easy to find south, east and west.



#### Scale

A map rarely shows the actual distances between places. Distances are shrunk so that the area being mapped can be fitted on a piece of paper. To be able to do this accurately, maps are drawn to a scale. The scale of a map is the ratio between distance shown on the map and the actual distance on the ground. For example, the actual distance between two cities may be 100 km. But on the map it may be shown as 1cm. Then the scale of the map is '1 cm:100 km'. The scale of a map is often shown as a line with distances marked on it. The scale of '1 cm:100 km' is shown here in this way. This is called a linear scale.



Each division in the bar is 1 cm (measured on the map) and indicates 100 km (as shown in numbers just above the bar) on the ground.

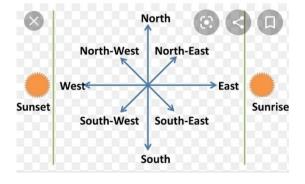


#### **SUMMING UP:**

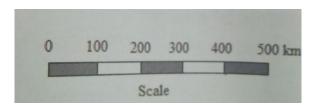
# Elements of a map:

- Directions/ Orientation
- Scale
- Colour
- Symbols

# **Direction**



# Scale

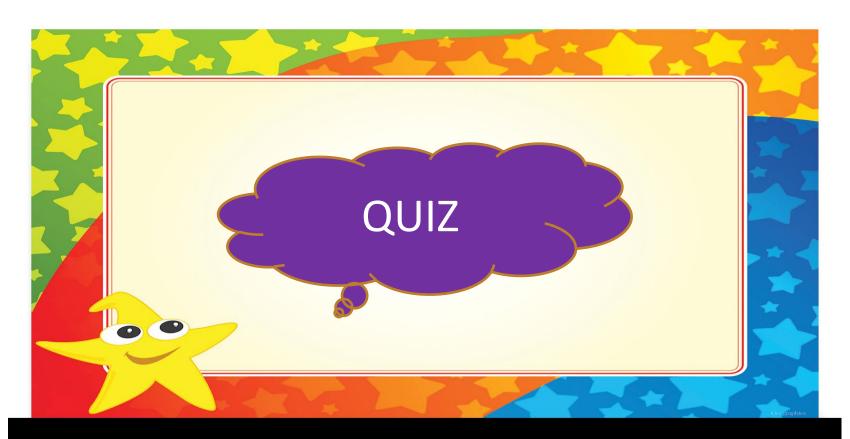




#### **DID YOU KNOW?**

To understand the symbols and colours used in a map, most maps have a legend or a key. The legend explains what each of the symbols used stand for.







#### WHO CAN SAY?

- 1. A map scale shown as a line with divisions marked on it is called scale.
- 2.Pictures or signs used in a map to represent something from the real world are (legend/symbols).
- 3.On a map, 1000 km is shown as 1 CM. The scale of the map is:
- a.1000 km: 1 CM
- b.1 CM: 1000 km
- c.100 km: 1 CM
- d.1 CM: 100 km
- 4.A line with up arrow shows \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.A line with down arrow shows
- 6.A line with right arrow shows \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.A line with left arrow shows \_\_\_\_\_\_.



- 8. The orientation of a map tells us:
- a. The direction in which the map is pointing
- b. How large or small the map is.
- c. How to understand the symbols used in the map.
- d. The theme of the map.
- 9. Which one of the following maps shows a very large area with less details?
- a.Large scale
- b.Thematic
- c.Physical
- d.Small scale
- 10. Which one of the following is not an example of a map?
- a.Thematic
- b.Physical
- c.Political
- d.Statement



# **ANSWERS**

- 1. linear
- 2. symbols
- 3. b.1 CM: 1000 km
- 4. N
- **5.** S
- 6. E
- 7. W
- 8. a. The direction in which the map is pointing
- 9. d. Small scale
- 10. d.Statement



## **LEARNING OUTCOME:**

By the end of this class, students will be able to:

- Read the map with the help of elements of map
- How direction and scale explain the map



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