

EXERCISE

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. When we flatten a round shape completely, distortion is of the:
(A) Colours (B) Symbols
(C) Drawings (D) Directions
2. If the location of a post office has to be marked on a map, the symbol used will be:
(A) PO. (B) PTO.
(C) PS. (D) PT.
3. The type of map you will carry when you are going for trekking to the Himalayas is:
(A) Atlas (B) Thematic Maps
(C) Political Maps (D) Physical Maps
4. Political Maps show:
(A) Relief features
(B) Climatic zones
(C) Country with boundaries
(D) Crop distribution
5. The ratio, which shows the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map is called:
(A) Map (B) Scale
(C) Diagram (D) Projection
6. The number of major directions are:
(A) 4 (B) 6
(C) 8 (D) 10
7. The magnetic needle of compass gives direction of:
(A) East-west (B) North-south
(C) North-west (D) South-east
8. A brown colour on the map represents:
(A) Boundary (B) Mountain
(C) Plateau (D) Plains
9. Maps showing distribution of forests are:
(A) Physical maps (B) Thematic maps
(C) Political maps (D) Military maps
10. The art of making Maps is:
(A) Geography (B) Cartography
(C) Geology (D) Climatology

SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. What are four cardinal directions?
2. What is a compass?
3. What are the main advantages of using maps?
4. Explain the Thematic maps.
5. Name three main components of a map.
6. Differentiate between physical map and political map.
7. Why political maps use more number of colours as compared to physical map?
8. What are the various advantages of globes?
9. Define contour maps.
10. What are the main advantages in using the maps instead of a globe?