



## 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
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