

1. Mapping the Earth

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. MERCURY | 3. EARTH | 5. JUPITER | 7. URANUS |
| 2. VENUS | 4. MARS | 6. SATURN | 8. NEPTUNE |

CHECKPOINT

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. d
- B. 1. Ferdinand Magellan 3. South, West 5. water bodies
2. flat 4. key
- C. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. No
- D. 1. Ferdinand Magellan set sail and one of his ships reached the same place from where it had started. This is how it was proved that the Earth is round in shape.
2. We use a globe to find out the location of landmasses and water bodies.
3. A globe has a few disadvantages:
- No details can be shown on a globe.
 - A globe can be made for the entire Earth and not a small part of it.
 - A globe shows only a part of the Earth at any one time.
 - It is difficult to carry a globe.
4. The four important things to understand on a map are
- directions and sub-directions,
 - the scale of the map,
 - the signs and symbols used on the map, and
 - the meaning of the different colours used on the map.
5. Map distance is the distance between two places on the map. Ground distance refers to the distance between those two places on the ground. Using the scale of the map, we can convert map distance into ground distance.
6. Different colours are used on a map to show different things.
- Brown is used to show highlands.
 - Green is used to show plains.
 - Blue is used to show water bodies.
7. Early explorers never travelled without maps and a compass. They used maps to find out their location and where they were headed. To find directions, they used a compass. The two, when used together, enabled them to navigate their way better.

8. Distances on the ground are always more than distances shown on maps. That is why ground distance will always be more than map distance.

E. b

DO AND LEARN

F. 1. 500 2. 7.5 3. 930 4. 12.5

G. 1. South America 3. North America 5. Asia
2. Africa 4. Europe

H. CONTINENTS – Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica

OCEANS – Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Indian, Antarctic or Southern

WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. c 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. d 6. b

B. 1. oceans 2. Earth 3. four 4. compass 5. plains

WORKSHEET 2

1. Air and water are the two things that makes life possible on our Earth.
2. A globe is a small model of the Earth that shows where the water bodies and the land masses lie.
3. Crop maps show the different types of crops that are cultivated in an area.
4. A compass is used to find directions.
5. Symbol key and colour key are the two types of keys found in a map.