

## REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Q/ 1. Which organisation is responsible for the publishing of topographical maps and sheets in India?

Ans - Survey of India.

2. Define the term 'contour interval'?

Ans - The difference in height between two adjacent contour lines is called the contour interval.

3. How is a conical hill represented on a topographical sheet?

Ans - In a conical hill with uniform slope on all sides, the contour lines are drawn in a concentric manner. They are evenly spaced and the value increases towards the centre.

Q4 What is the difference between a col and a saddle?

Ans Saddle                      Col

1. A broad and low depression that gently descends from the summit it is called a col of a ridge. 2. When the depression is narrow and steep sided it is called a saddle.

Q5 What do you understand by interpretation of a topographical sheet?

Ans Interpretation of topographical sheet involves identifying and describing the physical and human-made features as shown on a map and bringing out their inter-relationship.

E/

1 What is a plateau? How is it represented on a topographical sheet?

Ans Plateau is a large mass of comparatively flat land that rises

abruptly from the surrounding area. Its surface is undulating and it usually has steep slopes on one or more sides.

In a plateau the contour lines are drawn in an elongated manner, with the value increasing on the inner side. They are close to each other on the side that is steep and widely spaced on the side that is gentle.

Q2 Define the term 'settlement'. State the factors that govern the development of settlements.

Ans- A settlement is a place where people construct their houses and other necessary facilities, and interact with their environment as well as with each other. It can range from a small cluster of huts to a big metropolitan city.

The factors that govern the development of settlement — favorable climate, availability of land and water, fertility of soil, accessibility, presence of

F/

1 Explain the use of contours on topographical sheets.

Ans- The use of contours on topographical sheets are -

① Height of the Land - The height of a contour is indicated by the figure that is written along it. For example, a contour line marked 100m means that all places which are joined by it are located at a height of 100m above the sea level.

② Steepness of the slope - The spacing of the contour lines indicates the nature of the slope. Closely spaced contours indicate steep slopes, while widely spaced contours indicate gentle slope.

③ Shape of the land - Contour lines indicate the shape of the land. For example, if they are concentric and value increases inside they represent a conical hill.

2. Describe the different patterns of rural settlements.

Ans- The different patterns of rural settlements are -

1. DISPERSED SETTLEMENT :- In hilly and forested areas and deserts, where accessibility is poor, the settlements consist of scattered houses. These are called dispersed settlement. Very large farms also have this type of settlements.

2. COMPACT OR NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT

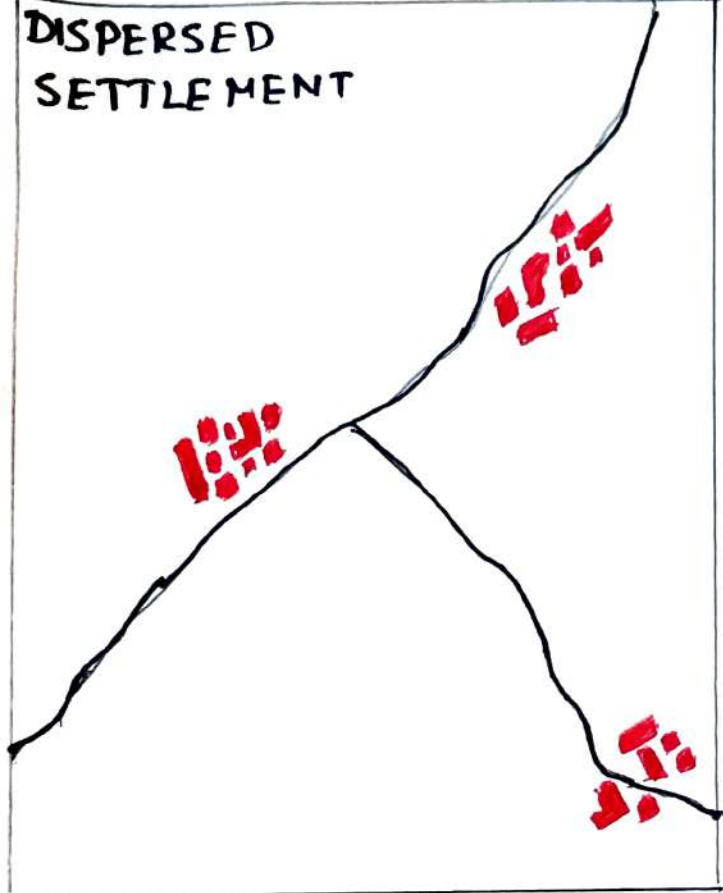
River valleys have fertile plains, flat land and good accessibility, so the settlements consists of houses built close together. These type of settlements are called compact or nucleated settlement.

3. LINEAR SETTLEMENT

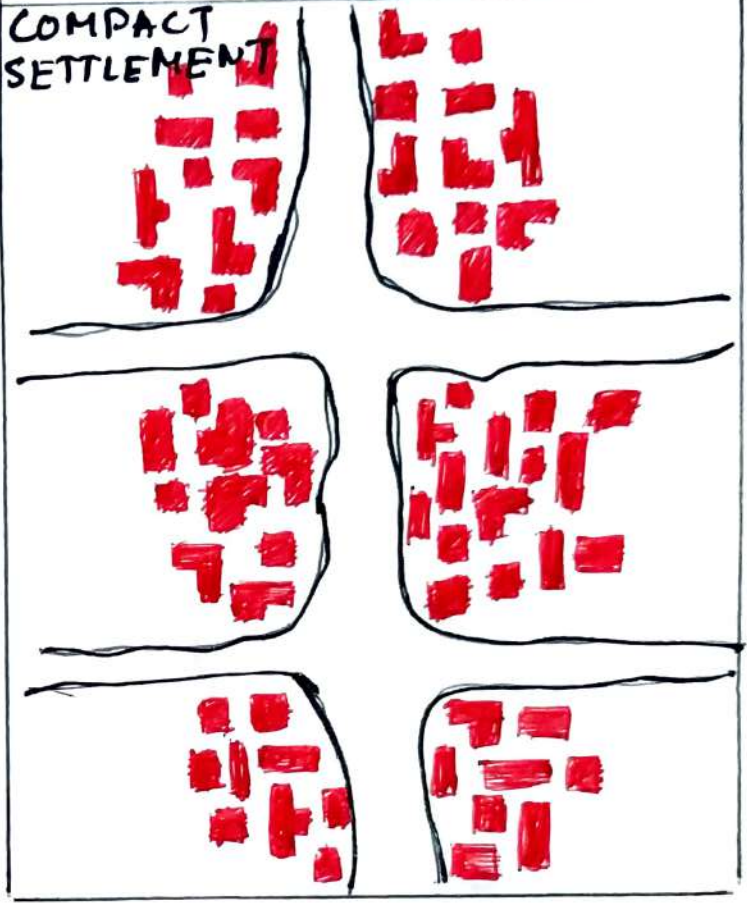
Along with river banks, coasts, roads or railway lines, houses are built in a line, usually facing each other. These type of settlements are called linear settlements.

RADIAL SETTLEMENT : The regions where the streets radiate out in all directions from a central point, houses are built along the streets to give the settlement a star like shape. These are called radial settlement.

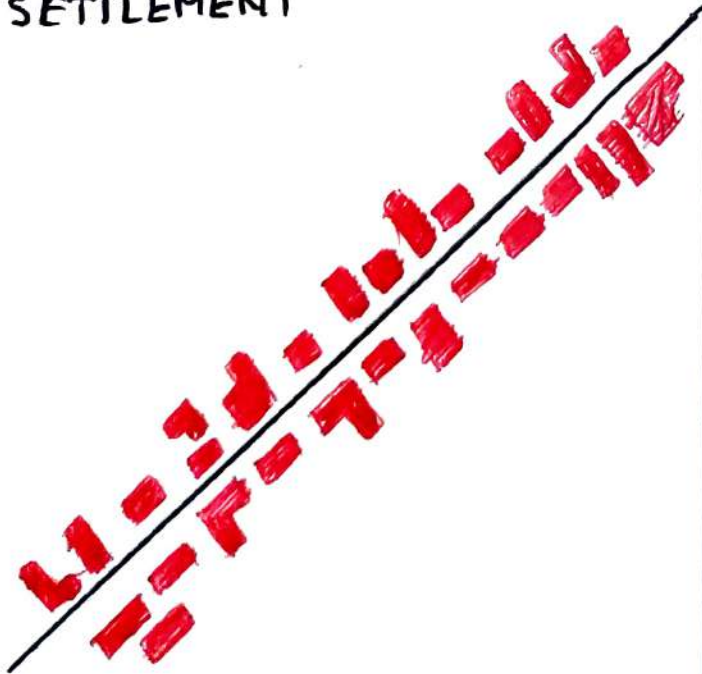
DISPERSED SETTLEMENT



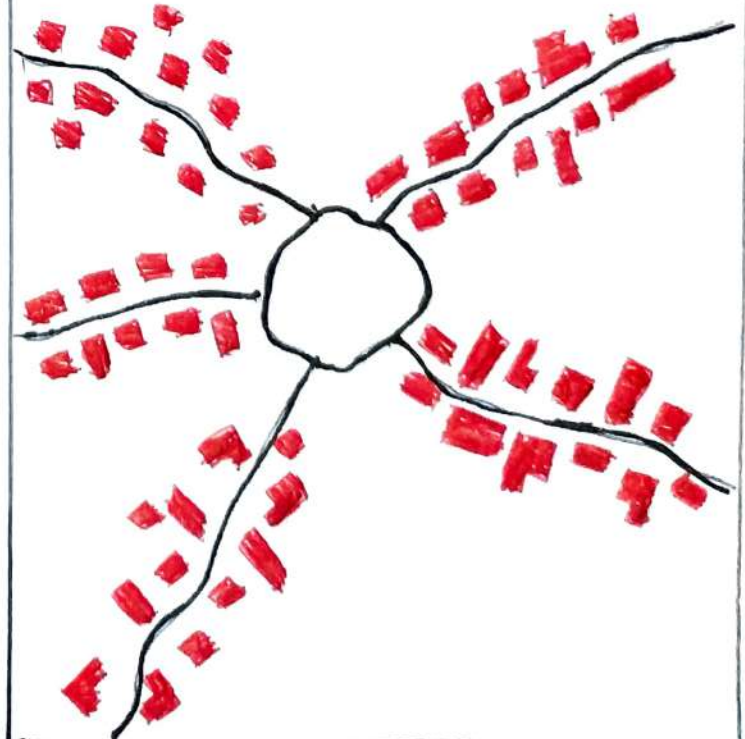
COMPACT SETTLEMENT



LINEAR SETTLEMENT



RADIAL SETTLEMENT



G1/

1. Nomadic people live in temporary settlements.

Because Nomadic people moves from one place to another and they stay for a short period of time.

2. River valleys have compact settlements.

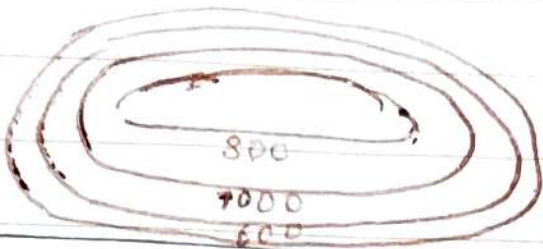
Because river valleys have fertile plains, flat land and good accessibility, so, the settlements consist of houses built close together.



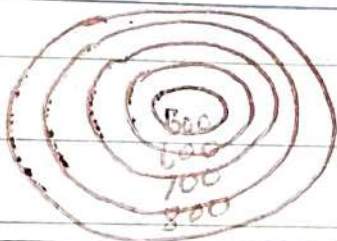
3) Topographical maps are important tool for geographers.

→ i) Topographical maps combine natural features and human made features on a single sheet with the help of colours and conventional symbols.

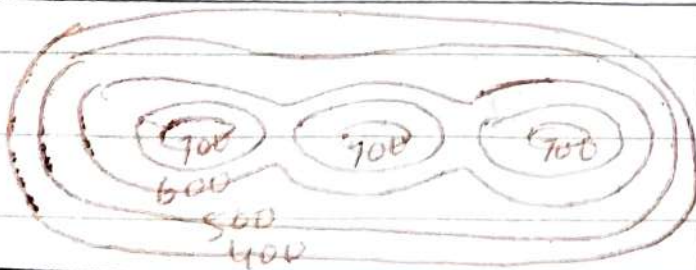
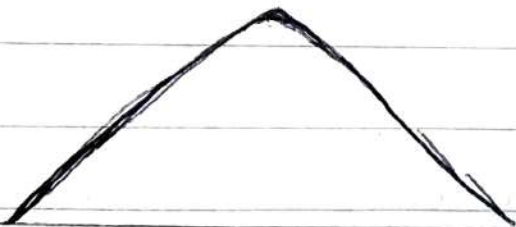
ii) These maps are an important tool for geographers who intend to make an in-depth study of a region.



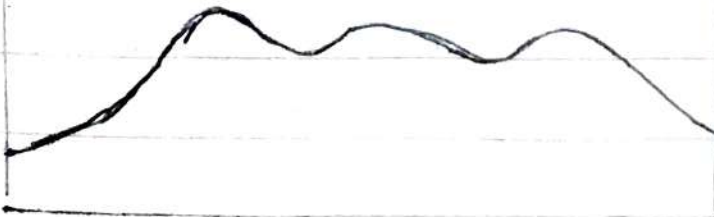
CONTOURS OF PLATEAU



CONTOURS OF CONICAL HILL



CONTOURS OF RIDGE



# CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS USED ON MAPS

BLACK ↓ ← (BLUE) ↑		SEASONAL STREAM		TEMPORARY HUT
		BROKEN GROUND/ BROKEN GULLY		PERMANENT HUT
		DRY TANK		FOOT PATH
		RAILWAY LINE		CONTOUR LINES
		PERENNIAL STREAM		POLICE STATION
		PERENNIAL LINED WELL		POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
		PERENNIAL UNLINED WELL		DAK BANGLOW
		PERENNIAL TANK/ RESERVOIR		DISPENSARIES
		METALLED ROAD	BROWN SHADE FOR SANDY FEATURES AND SAND DUNES	
		UNMETALLED ROAD		
	CART TRACK			
	PACK TRACK			