



Globes and Maps



On Your Marks...

Imagine you are at the sea side. You are watching a ship sail away. What do you see happening? Write in the space given below.

I Shall Learn

- About shape of the Earth
- About how to use globes and maps
- About the need for shapes, symbols and colour on a map



The ship becomes smaller and smaller _____



The ship slowly disappears at the horizon; the bow first and gradually the mast. The slow vanishing of ship tells us that the shape of the Earth is round and not flat.

Shape of the Earth

In the ancient times, people believed that the Earth was flat. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer, sailed around the Earth and proved that it is round in shape. However, it is not a perfect round. It is round like an orange, bulging at the middle and slightly flat at the top and the bottom. The extreme north and the extreme south points of the Earth are called the **poles**. The region at the top of the Earth is the North Pole and at the bottom is the South Pole.



Earth

Globe

A globe is a model of the Earth. Globes are always mounted on an axle stand. The axle's tilt is the same as tilt of the Earth's axis. A globe accurately represents the distribution of continents and oceans on the Earth.



Globe

Problems with globes

- A globe does not show details of landforms, location of small towns and other such information.
- Globes do not show the entire Earth at a time.
- Larger globes are difficult to handle.
- It is also difficult to carry globes around.

Map

A map also represents the Earth. It is a drawing of different parts of the Earth on a flat surface or on paper. Maps show specific details of areas very well. They are also very convenient to carry.



Political map



Activity

I Explore

Be a researcher

Learn more about maps. You can find more information about them on the Internet. Find out the difference between a map and a globe. Research on the history of map-making.

Types of maps

There are many types of maps such as political map, physical map and different thematic maps. A **political map** of a country shows political features, such as states, provinces, capital cities and major towns. The **physical map** shows landforms and water bodies like mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, rivers, seas and oceans. Apart from political and physical maps, there are also thematic maps which show special features of an area. Thematic maps include maps showing rainfall, vegetation, deposits of minerals, location of industries, etc.

You know what

A collection of maps bound together in a book is called an **atlas**.



Signs and symbols

Maps use various signs and symbols to depict different features. If you see a map closely, you would find signs and symbols depicting rivers, roadways, railways, temples, schools, etc. These signs and symbols are also known as the **conventional signs and symbols**. Each map contains a key or a legend to help us to understand the symbols used on that map.

Think about it!

What symbols would you use while drafting a map of your school?



Colours on a map

A map also uses different colours to depict different **landforms** and water bodies. Green colour on a map represents plain areas, while yellow represents deserts. Mountains and highlands are represented by brown, while oceans and other water bodies are represented in shades of blue.

Look Up

Landform: a natural feature of Earth's surface



Direction and Scale

Directions

Directions are very important to study maps. They are used to correctly locate a place on a map.

There are four main directions on a map. They are **north**, **south**, **east** and **west**. There are also four sub-directions on a map. They are:

- North-east—between north and east
- South-east—between south and east
- South-west—between south and west
- North-west—between north and west

Scale

You will find a small ruler-like symbol in the lower right side of a map. This is called the **scale** of a map. A scale is used because it is not possible to show actual distances between places on a map. It is the ratio between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground.

I learnt



I Understand



I Need Help

1. The Earth is almost round in shape.
2. Globes accurately represent continents and water bodies of the Earth.
3. Maps are drawings of the whole or the part of the Earth on a flat surface.
4. Maps use several signs, symbols and colours to represent different landscape.



Words I Learnt

Conventional signs and symbols: Icons and symbols used on a map to represent certain features.

Scale: Ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground



Get Set, Go!

A. Choose the correct answer.

- _____ are the extreme north and extreme south of the Earth.
a. Shapes b. Symbols c. Poles d. Axis
- _____, the great sailor, undertook the sea voyage to prove that the Earth is round.
a. Crates b. Caroline c. Magellan d. Nicolas
- Which of the following is a sub-direction?
a. North b. South c. North-west d. West
- A water body on a map is represented by the colour _____.
a. yellow b. blue c. white d. green

B. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Drawing of the Earth | a. green |
| 2. Portuguese explorer | b. map |
| 3. Desert | c. Ferdinand Magellan |
| 4. Small models of the Earth | d. globe |
| 5. Forest | e. yellow |



HOLY TRINITY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Grade: V Social Science

Lesson – 1 Globes and Maps

Question Bank

I. Fill in the blanks.

- The Earth is _____ in shape.
- _____ is a mini replica of the Earth.
- The region at the top of the Earth is _____.
- The region at the bottom of the Earth is _____.
- When we want to find out the details of a place we refer to _____ and _____.
- _____ is a true model of the Earth.
- Maps are drawings of the whole or the part of the Earth on a flat _____ surface.
- The shape of Earth is _____.
- There are _____ main directions on a map.

II. Choose the correct answer.

- _____ is the flat representation of the earth. (Map/Globe).
- _____ is spherical in shape. (Map/Globe).
- _____ are the extreme north and extreme south of the Earth.
 - Shapes
 - symbols
 - poles
 - axis
- _____, the great sailor, undertook the sea voyage to prove that the Earth.
 - Crates
 - Caroline
 - Magellan
 - Nicolas
- Which of the following is a sub-direction?
 - North
 - South
 - North-west
 - west
- A water body on a map is represented by the colour _____.
 - Yellow
 - blue
 - white
 - green

III. Name the following

- A true model of our earth.
- Icons and symbols used on a map to represent certain features.
- Ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.
- Natural feature of earth surface.

IV. Match the following

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Drawing of the Earth | — | green |
| 2. Portuguese explorer | — | map |
| 3. Desert | — | Ferdinand Magellan |
| 4. Small models of the Earth | — | globe |
| 5. Forest | — | yellow |

V. Answer the following questions.

- What is the shape of the Earth?
Asn:- The shape of the Earth is spherical.
- What is map?
A map is the flat representation of the Earth.
- What is Globe?
A globe is a model of the Earth.

4. What is atlas?

A collection of maps bound together in a book is called an atlas.

5. What are the different types of maps?

- Political map – It shows political features such as states, provinces, capital cities and major towns.
- Physical map- It shows landforms and water bodies like mountains, plains, plateaus, valleys, rivers, seas and oceans.
- Thematic maps – it shows rainfall, vegetation, deposits of minerals, location of industries etc.

6. How did we know, for the first time, that the Earth was round, not flat?

Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer, sailed around the Earth and proved that it is round in shape.

7. What are the problems of a globe?

The problems of a globe are:

- A globe does not show details of landforms, location of small towns and other such information.
- Globes do not show the entire Earth at a time.
- Larger globes are difficult to handle.
- It is also difficult to carry globes around.

8. What are conventional signs and symbols used on a map?

Maps use various signs and symbols to depict different features like rivers, roadways, railways, temples, schools etc. These signs and symbols are also known as conventional signs and symbols.

9. What is a scale? How does it help in representing a place on a map?

A scale is a ruler-like symbol in the lower right side of a map. This is called the scale of a map. It is the ratio between the distance on the map and the real distance on the ground.

10. What is the importance of colours in a map?

A map uses different colours to depict different landforms and water bodies. Green colour on a map represents plain areas, while yellow represents deserts. Mountains and highlands are represented by brown, while oceans and other water bodies are represented in shades of blue.