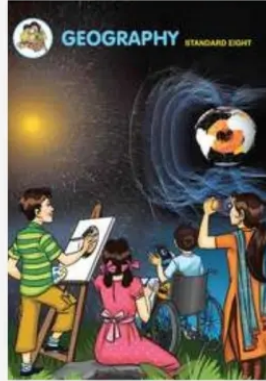


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 8-Geography: Chapter 9- Map Scale

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 8
GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 9
Map Scale





Maharashtra Board Solutions→

For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

8-Geography: Chapter 9- Map Scale

Class 8: Geography Chapter 9 solutions. Complete Class 8 Geography Chapter 9 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 8-Geography: Chapter 9- Map Scale

Maharashtra Board 8th Geography Chapter 9, Class 8 Geography Chapter 9 solutions

Questions and Answers

1.

Question a.

Classify maps showing the following areas into small scale or large scale:

(1) Building (2) School (3) Country of India (4) Church (5) Mall (6) World map (7) Garden (8) Dispensary (9) Maharashtra state (10) The north sky at night.

Answer:

The classification of maps showing the given areas is as follows:

(A) Small scale maps:

1. Country of India
2. World map
3. Maharashtra state
4. The north sky at night.

(B) Large scale maps :

1. Building
2. School
3. Church

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4. Mall
5. Garden!
6. Dispensary.

Question b.

There are two maps with respective scales of $1\text{cm} = 100\text{ m}$ and $1\text{cm} = 100\text{ km}$. Give well reasoned answer as to which of them would be a large scale map and which a small scale map. Recognize the types of maps.

Answer:

A. Out of the two maps with respective scales of $1\text{ cm} = 100\text{ m}$ and $1\text{ cm} = 100\text{ km}$, a map with respective scale of $1\text{ cm} = 100\text{ m}$ would be a large scale map.

B. Reasons :

1. 1 metre is equal to 100 centimetres and 100 metre is equal to 10000 centimetres.
2. Thus, the value of the given verbal scale ($1\text{cm} = 100\text{ m}$) is $1 : 10000$ in numerical terms (scale).
3. A map having a numerical scale of $1 : 10,000$ or less than it is called large scale map. Therefore, $1\text{cm} = 100\text{ m}$ would be a large scale map.

C. Types of maps :

1. Maps of villages, church, agricultural fields, etc. are the large scale maps.
2. Maps of state, country, continent, world, etc. are the small scale maps.

2. Using a map of India from the atlas measure straight Line distance between the following cities and complete the table below.

Question a.

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Cities	Distance on map	Actual Distance
Mumbai to Bengaluru		---km
Vijayapura to Jaipur		---km
Hyderabad to Surat		---km
Ujjain to Shimla		---km
Patna to Raipur		---km
Delhi to Kolkata		---km

Answer:

Cities	Distance on a map	Actual distance
1. Mumbai to Bangaluru	0.98 cm	980 km
2. Vijayapura to Jaipur	2 cm	2000 km
3. Hyderabad to Surat	0.9 cm	900 km
4. Ujjain to Shimla	1.14 cm	1140 km
5. Patna to Raipur	0.75 cm	750 km
6. Delhi to Kolkata	1 cm	1000 km

3.

Question a.

The distance between two points A and B on the ground is 500 m. Show this distance on paper by a line of 2 cm. Express the map scale by any one method and mention it.

Answer:

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Cities		Distance on map	Actual Distance
M	A Scale : 1 cm = 250 m Type of scale : Verbal scale B		
V			
H			
U			
P			
Delhi to Kolkata			---km

Question b.

Convert verbal scale of 1cm = 53 km to a numerical scale.

Answer:

- 1 kilometre is equal to 100000 centimetres. Therefore, 53 kilometres is equal to 5300000 centimetres.
- Therefore, the verbal scale of 1 cm = 53 km can be converted to a numerical scale as – 1 : 5300000.

Question c.

Convert numerical scale of 1 : 10000000 to a verbal scale in the metric system.

Answer:

- 100000 centimetres is equal to 1 kilometre. Thus, 10000000 centimetres is equal to 100 kilometres.
 - Therefore, numerical scale of 1 : 10000000 to a verbal scale in the metric system can be converted as 1 cm = 100 km.
4. Help them, using road and railway maps of the state of Maharashtra. Use the scale given in the maps.

Question a.

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Ajay wants to arrange a family trip. Beed-Aurangabad-Dhule-Nasik Mumbai-Pune-Solapur-Beed. He wants to visit tourist places along this route. The cost of the vehicle is Rs 12/- per km. What would be the approximate cost of travel?

Question b.

Saloni has been asked to organize a trip by her teacher. She has selected Nagpur Chandrapur-Nanded-Washim-Akola Malkapur. What would be the total coverage in kilometers?

Question c.

Vishawasrao is transporting goods in a vehicle from Alibag (district Raigad) to Naldurg (district – Osmanabad). How many km. will he be covering approximately for a to and fro travel?

Projects:

Question a.

Measure the length and breadth of your school. Prepare a sketch according to scale. Show different parts of your school on the sketch.

Question b.

With the help of google maps find the distance between your village and your neighbouring village. Represent all the three methods of map scale on paper.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Mark ✓ the box next to the right alternative:

(Note: The answers are given directly.)

Question a.

Which of the following factor's map will be a large scale map?

- (a) Temple []
- (b) State []
- (c) Nation []
- (d) Continent []

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Answer:

(a) Temple [✓]

Question b.

Which of the following scale indicates small scale map?

(a) 1 : 100 []

(b) 1 : 1000 []

(c) 1 : 10000 []

(d) 1 : 100000 []

Answer:

(d) 1 : 100000 [✓]

Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

Question a.

What is verbal scale?

Answer:

A scale in which distances are expressed with the use of words indicating measurement is called verbal scale.

Question b.

What is numerical scale?

Answer:

A scale in which distances are expressed as ratio is called numerical scale.

Question c.

What is linear scale?

Answer:

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A scale in which distances are expressed by drawing graphical scale is called linear scale.

Question d.

What is large scale map?

Answer:

A map in which a particular part of ground covers comparatively more area is called large scale map.

Question e.

What is small scale map?

Answer:

A map in which a particular part of ground covers comparatively less area is called small scale map.

Write short notes on:

Question a.

Verbal scale.

Answer:

1. A scale in which distances are expressed with the use of words indicating measurement is called verbal scale.
2. For example, 1cm = 100 km.
3. In verbal scale, the word indicating measurement on the left hand side indicates the distance between any two points on a s map. On the other hand, the word indicating 1 measurement on the right hand side! indicates the ground distance between those two points.
4. When the map is reduced or enlarged by taking its photo copy, the verbal scale on the original map does not change.

Question b.

Numerical scale.

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Answer:

1. Numerical scale: A scale in which distances are expressed as ratio is called numerical scale.
2. For example, 1:10000. It is also known as representative fraction.
3. In numerical scale, the same measuring unit is used for the figures on the left hand side and right hand side. However, no words are used to indicate this measuring unit.
4. In numerical scale, number 1 on the left hand side indicates the distance between any two points on a map. On the other hand, the number 10000 on the right hand side indicates the ground distance between those two points.
5. When the map is reduced or enlarged by taking its photo copy, the numerical scale on the original map does not change.

Question c.**Linear scale.****Answer:**

Highlight differences /Distinguish between the following:

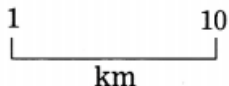
Question a.**Large scale map and Small scale map.****Answer:**

Large scale map	Small scale map
Meaning	
When a particular part of ground covers comparatively more area on a map, it is called large scale map.	When a particular part of ground covers comparatively less area on a map, it is called small scale map.
Examples	
Maps of villages, church, agricultural fields, etc. are the large scale maps.	Maps of state, country, continent, world, etc. are the small scale maps.

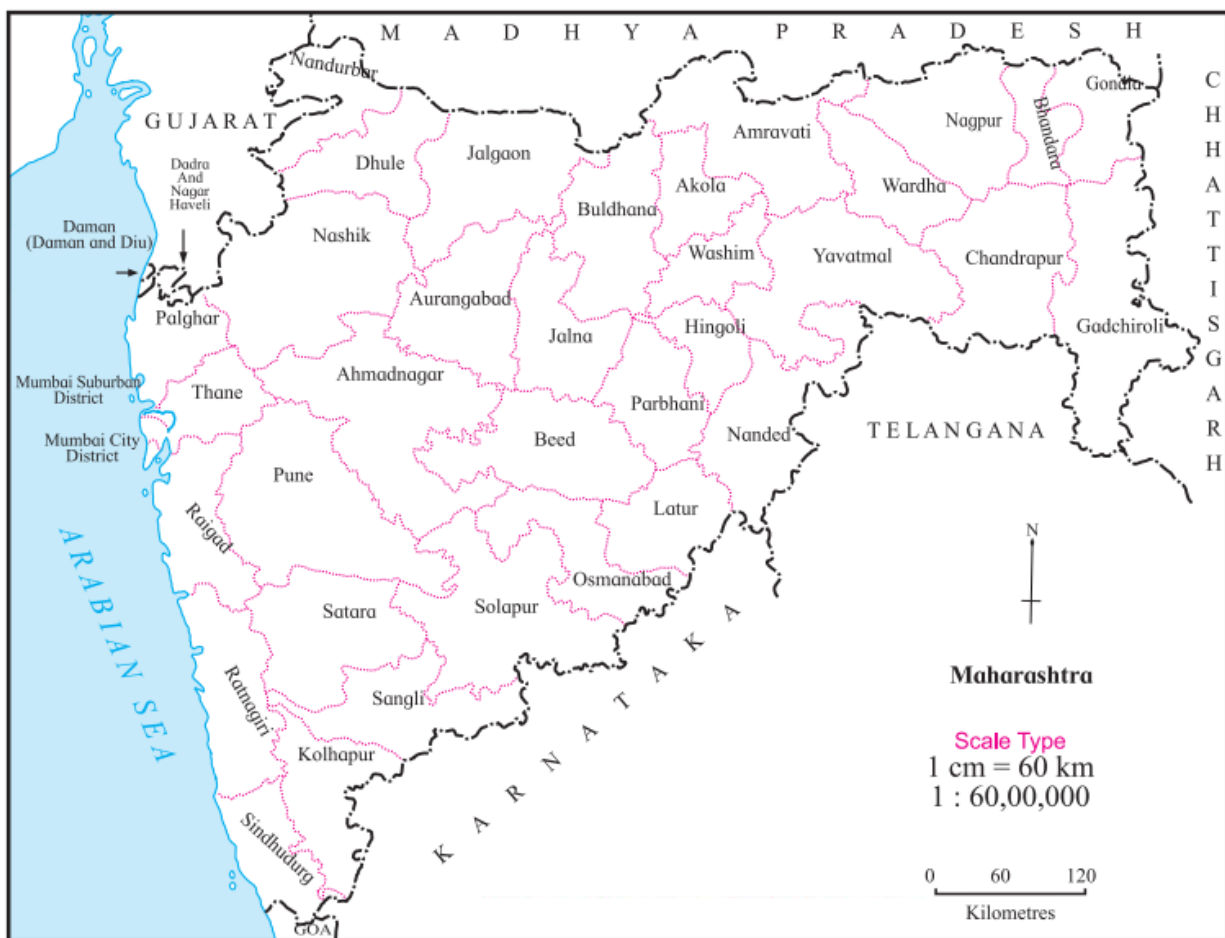
Question b.**Numerical scale and Linear scale.**

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Answer:

Numerical scale	Linear scale
Meaning	
A scale in which distances are expressed as ratio is called numerical scale.	A scale in which distances are expressed by drawing graphical scale is called linear scale.
Examples	
1 : 1000000	

Study the following map /figure/graph and answer the following questions:



Study the Figure and answer the following questions:

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Question a.

How much is the ground distance between Mumbai and Gondia?

Answer:

The ground distance between Mumbai and Gondia is approximately 810 kilometres.

Question b.

How much is the distance between Satara and Sangli on a map?

Answer:

The distance between Satara and Sangli on a map is approximately 1.5 centimetres.

Thought-Provoking Question:

Think about it.

Question a.

What is the need to use map scale? Think about it and write a paragraph.

Answer:

1. If the map scale is not mentioned in a map, it will become difficult to know the ground (actual) distance between any two points shown in a map.
2. Map scale is important element of a map. It facilitates map reading.
3. If the map scale is mentioned in a map, it will become very easy to understand the ground (actual) distance between any two points shown in a map.

Open-Ended Question:

Question a.

Which of the following scale will you prefer to use: (a) Verbal scale (b) Numerical scale (c) Linear scale?

Answer:

1. Different measuring units are used in different countries of the world. Due to linguistic differences, particular verbal scale or linear scale may not be used with ease in all the countries.

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2. Numerical scale is a global scale. It can be used universally. Therefore, we will prefer numerical scale.



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Class 8 Geography

- Chapter 1- Local Time and Standard Time
- Chapter 2- Interior of the Earth
- Chapter 3- Humidity and Clouds
- Chapter 4- Structure of Ocean Floor
- Chapter 5- Ocean Currents
- Chapter 6- Land Use
- Chapter 7- Population
- Chapter 8- Industries
- Chapter 9- Map Scale
- Chapter 10- Field Visit

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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

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