

Tender Heart High School Sector 33B Chd

Subject: Geography Class: VIII Teacher: Mini Arora
8.4.24

CHAPTER 1 : Representation of Geographical Features

Good Morning Students,

This is the lesson of Class-VIII for the Subject of Geography; Topic - Topographical Map which is covered in Chapter 1: Representation of Geographical Features starting on Page no. 9 of your textbook and is being submitted to you on 8.4.24

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

Geography is the study of inter-relationship between the physical features on the earth's surface and human activities. Geography has its own devices and tools such as globes, maps, models, charts, diagrams and photographs to study about the Earth. We have already learnt about some of these tools in the previous class. Let us learn how the different physical and cultural features and the scale are represented in Topographical Maps.

The Survey of India makes large-scale maps based on actual survey of land. These maps are called Topographical maps or Topo sheets.

Topographical Maps are large-scale maps that show both natural features such as mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, plateau, cliffs etc. and man-made features such as roads, settlements, railway tracks, well and embankment

Geog. Class-VIII CH-1.

In a topographical map, the shape of the land is generally shown by contour lines. A **Contour line** is an imaginary line that connects all points having the same height above mean sea level.

Since a topographical map is drawn to provide detailed information of a small area, a set of arbitrary lines instead of latitudes and longitudes are provided to help locate a particular feature or place.

- Eastings.
- The lines that run vertically are called Eastings, while those that run horizontally are called Northings.
- 20 21 22 23
- Northings.
- Eastings and Northings cross each other to form a square known as a **Grid Square**.
- 32 _____
31 _____
30 _____
- The numerical value of Eastings increases eastwards. Similarly numerical value of Northing increases northward.
- When referring to a grid, eastings are always stated first.
- Eastings and Northings on a toposheet are always 2cm apart which represent a distance of 1km on the ground.
- Eastings and Northings are always given in two digit numbers as 01, 02, 98, 99.

Before going any further in the topic, let me ask you a few questions, After which you may pause the lesson for 3 minutes to write down the answers. So your questions are...

Geog. Class-VIII CH-1

1. Which type of map represents both natural and man-made features?
2. How the shape of the land or landform is shown on a Toposheet?
3. What are Northings?

Students you may pause the lesson for 3 minutes.

The 3 min. break is over children, let us now discuss their answers.

1. Topographical Maps.
2. Shape of the land is shown by Contour Lines.
3. The lines run horizontally on a topo map is known as Northings.

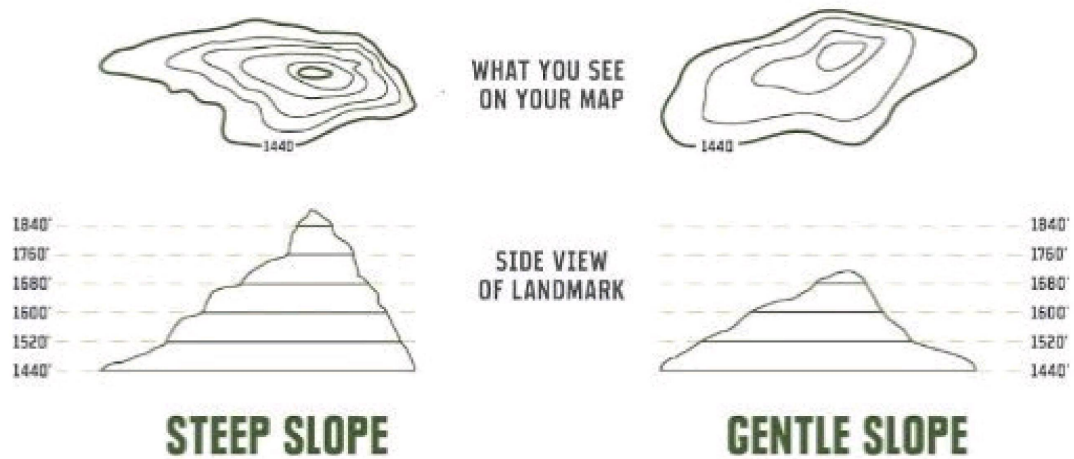
IDENTIFYING LANDFORMS.

The three-dimensional physical features are represented by means of Contour lines. The spacing of the contours determines the Slope of the land. Some basic features of Contour line are:

- Contour lines and their shape represent height and slope of the land.
- Two Contours of different elevation usually do not cross each other.

1. Gentle Slope and Steep Slope: In a steep slope the contours are drawn close to one another while in a gentle slope they are wide apart.

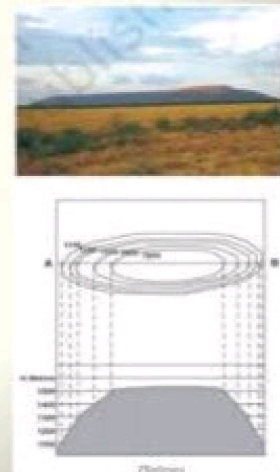
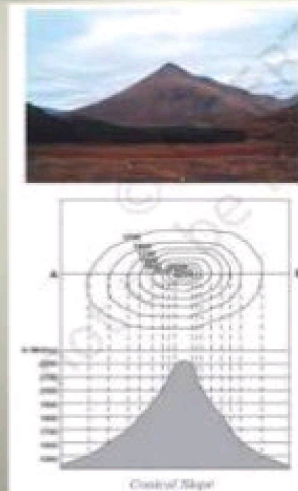
Types of Slope



Types of landform

- **Conical Hill :** It rises almost uniformly from the surrounding land. A conical hill with uniform slope and narrow top is represented by concentric contours spaced almost at regular intervals.

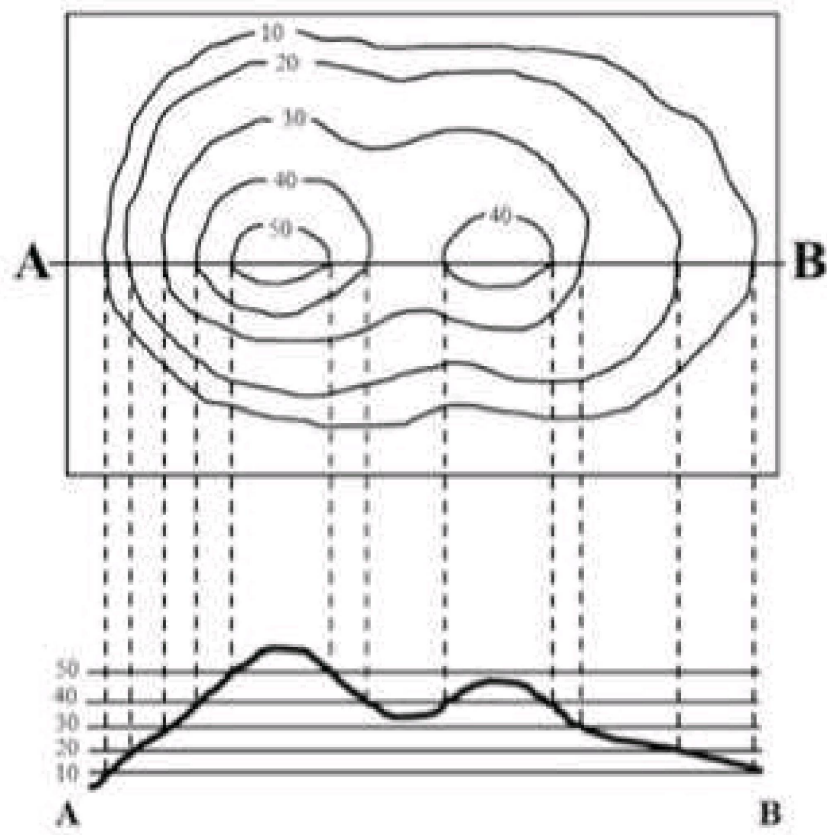
- **Plateau :** A widely stretched flat-topped high land, with relatively steeper slopes, rising above the adjoining plain or sea is called a plateau. The contour lines representing a plateau are normally close spaced at the margins with the innermost contour showing wide gap between its two sides.



2. Plateau: A plateau is an uplifted piece of flat land with slopes on all sides. On a topo map, plateaus are marked by contour lines close to each other on all sides while there are none or very few lines at the centre.
 3. Conical Hill: A conical hill is simply a low elevation hill in the shape of a cone with uniform steepness on all sides. The contour lines of a conical hill are evenly spaced in almost concentric circles.
 4. Ridge: A ridge is a long and narrow elevation that has steep slopes on either side and stands out from the surrounding lowlands. A ridge could also have several peaks of various elevations. The contours of a ridge are oval with contours close to each other indicating steepness.
- A Col is formed when the land has been cut considerably between two streams in a watershed. A col can be identified by a drop in height of the contours.

Now students let us recapitulate the topic by means of a quick test. I will again read out the questions after which you may pause the lesson for 5 minutes.

Ridge



1. Define a Contour line.
2. When referring to a grid, — are always stated first.
3. Differentiate between Gentle and Steep Slope.
4. A — is an uplifted piece of flat land with slopes on all sides.
5. The contour lines of a — are evenly spaced in almost concentric circles.

The time slot given for writing the answer is over children let us now discuss their answers.

1. A Contour line is an imaginary line that connects all points having the same height above mean sea level.
2. Eastings.
3. In a Steep Slope the contours are drawn close to one another while in a gentle slope they are wide apart.
4. Plateau
5. Conical Hill.

I hope you all have understood the topic very well. So you all are required to read chapter 1 and assignment at least twice. Note down the Glossary Terms given on Page no. 17 in your notebook and draw the diagrams showing Gentle Slope, Steep Slope, Conical Hill, Plateau and Ridge..

With This I conclude this interactive Session.

Last Page.