

Class-VI

Geo - Ch-2.

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Que 1. What is the true shape of the earth?

Ans. The earth is not a perfect sphere. It is slightly flattened at the north and the south poles and bulge in the middle.

Que 2. What is a globe?

Ans. Globe is a miniature form of the Earth.

Que 3. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.

Que 4. What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans. The three heat zones of the Earth are -

- 1) Torrid Zone
- 2) Temperate Zone
- 3) Frigid Zone

Que 5. What are parallels of latitude and

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meridians of longitude?

Ans. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. The lines of reference running from North pole to the South pole are called meridians of longitude.

Que 6. Why does the torrid zone receive maximum amount of heat?

Ans. The torrid zone receive the maximum amount of heat because it is present between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. The sun is exactly over the head once a year on all the latitudes between these two tropics.

Que 7. Why is it 5:30 p.m. in India and 12:00 noon in London?

Ans. India is located east of Greenwich at $82^{\circ}30'E$ is 5 hours and 30 minute ahead of GMT. So it will be 5:30 pm in India when it is 12:00 noon in London.

Kabeer lives in a small town near Bhopal. He tells his friend Alok that they will not be able to sleep tonight. A day and night cricket match between India and England had started at 2 p.m. in London. This means that the match would begin at 7.30 p.m. in India and finish well into the night. Do you know what is the time difference between India and England?

India located east of Greenwich at $82^{\circ}30'E$ is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So it will be 7:30 p.m. in India when it is 2:00 p.m. noon in London.

Some countries have a great longitudinal extent and so they have adopted more than one standard time. For example, in Russia, there are as many as eleven standard times. The earth has been divided into twenty-four time zones of one hour each. Each zone thus covers 15° of longitude.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- What is the true shape of the earth?
- What is a globe?
- What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?
- What are the three heat zones of the Earth?
- What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?
- Why does the torrid zone receive maximum amount of heat?
- Why is it 5.30 p.m. in India and 12.00 noon in London?

2. Tick the correct answers.

- The value of the prime meridian is

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (i) 90° | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (ii) 0° | <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) 60° |
|---|--|---|
- The frigid zone lies near

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (i) the Poles | <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) the Equator | <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) the Tropic of Cancer |
|---|---|---|
- The total number of longitudes are

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (i) 360 | <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) 180 | <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) 90 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
- The Antarctic circle is located in

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (i) the Northern hemisphere | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (ii) the Southern hemisphere | <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) the Eastern hemisphere |
|--|--|---|
- Grid is a network of

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes | <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn | <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) the North Pole and the South Pole |
|--|--|--|

3. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$
 ~~$83\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$~~
- (b) The Standard Meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$ longitude
- (c) The 0° Meridian is also known as Prime Meridian
- (d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards Poles
- (e) The Arctic Circle is located in the northern hemisphere.

THINGS TO DO



1. Draw a diagram of the globe showing the earth's axis, the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle.

FOR FUN



1. Draw and cut out six circles of the same size (approx. 3 cm. radius) from cardboard. Mark diametres (NS, EW) and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ angles on each face of the circles as shown on the figure. Place the circle one on top of the other and stitch along the line NS. Now there are twelve semi-circles. Let one semi-circle represent 0° or Greenwich Meridian (Prime Meridian). The 6th semi-circle from it will be the 180° Meridian. Between the 0° and 180° there are 5 semi-circles on both sides which are West and East longitudes 30° apart. On two ends of the stapled line stick pins to represent the North and South Poles.

A rubber band around the model touching the EW points will represent the Equator. Two rubber bands touching the $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ points, South and North of the EW points will represent the tropics.

