

DELHI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL PAMPORE

CLASS 6TH

SUBJECT S. ST /Geography

TERM : IST

TOPIC : LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

DAY 1 : INTRODUCTION

GLOBE : A globe is an exact miniature model of earth. It shows the earth

In its actual shape, with all continents, oceans, etc. marked at their proper places.

LATITUDE : one of the imaginary circles parallel to the equator.

LONGITUDE : one of the imaginary circles parallel to the prime meridian.

EQUATOR : the equator is the imaginary circle drawn around the globe exactly

Halfway between two poles.

DAY : 2

HOME WORK : DO SECTION A YOURSELF

DAY : 3

SECTION : B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN NOT MORE THAN 20 WORDS.

1. What is the equator?

Ans. The equator is an imaginary circle drawn around the globe exactly halfway
Between the two poles.

2. What is the prime meridian?

Ans. The 0 degree meridian, passing through the British royal observatory at
Greenwich near London, is called the prime meridian. It is also known as Greenwich
Meridian.

3. How are meridians numbered?

Ans. Meridians are numbered up to 180 degree to the east and west of the
Line of 0 degree longitude, or the prime meridian.

4. When would the local time of a place A be ahead of the local time of a place B?

Ans. The local time of a place A will be ahead of the local time of a place B when

A is to the east of B.

5. What is the importance of the 82 and a half degree E meridian in India?

Ans. In India, the local time of the 82 and a half degree meridian has been Adopted as the standard time – the India standard time (IST). 82 and a half E Is the standard meridian of India.

DAY : 4

SECTION : C

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN NOT MORE THAN 40 WORDS.

1. What are parallels and meridians?

Ans. Parallels and meridians are two set of imaginary circles drawn around the Globe. Circles drawn horizontally between the two poles, parallel to each other, Are called parallels. Half of each circle running from the north pole to the south Pole is called a meridian.

2. Why is a line of longitude called a meridian?

Ans. Places with the same longitude fall on a meridian of longitude. Meridian Means the highest position of a star or the sun (which reaches its highest Position at midday). A line of longitude is called a meridian of longitude because All places located on it have midday at the same time.

3. In how many time zones is the world divided? On what is the standard time In a zone based?

Ans. The world is divided into 24 time zones of an hour each. Each zone covers 15 degree of longitudes. The standard time in a time zone is based on a meridian Passing centrally through the zone. Areas in a time zone follow this standard time.

DAY : 5

SECTION : D

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN NOT MORE THAN 80 WORDS.

- 1. Define latitude and longitude of a place. Explain with an example how they help to locate a place.**

Ans. The latitude of a place is its angular distance north or south of the equator. The longitude of a place is its angular distance, east or west of the prime meridian. The parallels and meridians help us to locate a place on a map or globe. Suppose we want to locate Cairo in a map of Africa, the latitude of Cairo is 30 degrees N and its longitude is 31 degrees E. The point of intersection of the 30 degree N Parallel and the 31 degrees E meridian on the map will be the position of Cairo.

- 2. Explain tropical and temperate zones. Draw a diagram showing all the heat zones.**

Ans. The tropical zone (or torrid zone) lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This is the hottest zone of the earth, as it receives direct rays of the sun throughout the year.

Temperate zones lie between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle in the north, and the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the south. These are zones of moderate temperature. The sun never shines on these areas vertically, so these areas receive much less heat than the tropical zone.

For the diagram refer to page no. 22, figure 3.4

- 3. What is standard time? How is it useful?**

Ans. The standard time is the local time of a particular meridian taken for an entire region or country. It is useful since in countries with a large east-west extent the variation in the local times is very great. Now suppose every place in such countries followed its own local time. There would be confusion over train timings, flight timings, etc. To solve this problem, a standard time has been adopted to be followed throughout that region or country.

HOME WORK : DO BOOK PORTION YOURSELF.

