

CLASS NOTES	
Class: 6 th	Topic- Geography Ch.2. Globe Latitudes and Longitudes.
Subject: Social Science	

Textbook Questions

Q 1. What is the true shape of the Earth?

Ans:- 1 The shape of the Earth is slightly flattened at North and South poles and bulge in the middle . This shape is called geoid.

Q 2. What is globe?

Ans:-2. Globe is true model (miniature form) of the Earth.

Q 3. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of cancer?

Ans:-3. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of cancer is 23.5 degree North.

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

Ans: 4. The three heat zones are:

- i.Torrid zone.
- ii.Temperate zone
- iii.Frigid zone

Q 5. What are parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes?

Ans:-5. Parallels of latitudes:- All imaginary circles parallel to the equator are called parallels of latitudes.

Meridian of longitudes:- All the imaginary circles perpendicular to the equator are Called meridian of longitude.

Q 6. Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?

Ans:- 6 The torrid zone receives the maximum heat when the mid – day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between the Tropic of cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Q 7. Why is 5:30 P.M. in India and 12:00 noon in London?

Ans:- 7. India and United Kingdom lie on different longitude. Each degree of longitude responds to a difference of 4 minutes. This is because the Earth rotates 360 degrees in 24 hours i.e. 1 degree in 4 minutes. The standard meridian of India is 82.30 degrees East and that of London is 0 degree. This means, the difference of 4 minutes X 82.5=330 minutes = 5.5 hour. So, when it is 12 noon in London it is 5:30 P.M. in India.

Additional Questions

Q1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Globe?

Ans: **Advantages-**

- I. It is a true model (miniature) form of the earth.
- II. It gives a better idea of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude.
- III. It gives the ideas of tilt of the Earth's axis.

Disadvantages-

- I. It is difficult to carry it anywhere.
- II. It cannot be used to study the specific part of the Earth.
- III. It does not show towns, cities, districts, roads, railways etc.

Q2. Differentiate between Latitude and Longitude.

Ans:-

<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1. Latitudes are the lines running from east to west.	1. The semi-circular lines running from the north pole to south pole are called Longitude.
2. Latitude have equal distance between them. They are parallel to each other.	2. The distance between longitudes decreases as we go towards poles. They are not parallel to each other.
3. They are 181 in numbers.	3. They are 360 in numbers.

Q3. What is Prime Meridian? Why is it important?

Ans:-The Prime Meridian divides the earth into two halves, the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere. It passes through Greenwich near London. Its value is 0° longitude.

It is important because from it we can navigate whether we are going east or west. It is also helpful in determining time zone.

Q4. Differentiate between Torrid zone and Frigid zone.

Ans:-

<u>Torrid zone</u>	<u>Frigid zone</u>
i. Torrid means hot. It is the hottest region of the earth.	i. Frigid zone is the coldest region of the earth.
ii. It lies between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.	ii. This zone lies between Arctic Circle and North pole in Northern Hemisphere and Antarctic Circle and South pole in Southern Hemisphere.
iii. The mid-day sun is over head at least twice in a year on the entire region.	iii. Sun rays are slanting.

Q4. Why do we need standard time?

Ans:-

- i. The local time of places which are on different meridian are bound to differ and bound to create confusion and inconveniences.
- ii. In India, there will be difference of about 1 hour and 45 minutes in the local time of Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam.
- iii. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt local time of central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country.

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