

CBSE Class–VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
GEOGRAPHY Chapter 2
GLOBE : LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Question 1: Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What is the true shape of the Earth?**
- (b) What is a globe?**
- (c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?**
- (d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?**
- (e) What are the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitudes?**
- (f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?**
- (g) Why is it 5.30 P.M. in India and 12.00 noon in London?**

Answer: **(a)** The Earth is spherical in shape. It is slightly flattened at the North and South Poles, and bulges at the equator due to the outward force caused by the rotation of the Earth. This shape of the Earth is described as a 'geoid', that is, 'an Earth-like shape'.

(b) Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the Earth. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

(c) The Tropic of Cancer lies $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the Equator.

(d) The three heat zones of the Earth are: the Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone.

(e) All parallel circles from the Equator up to the Poles are called parallels of latitudes. Latitudes are measured in degrees. The lines of references running from the North Pole to the South Pole are called meridians of longitudes.

(f) The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone. The mid-day Sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all the latitudes in this area; hence, this area receives maximum amount of heat.

(g) In London, the Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is followed. The Indian Standard Meridian is located $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east of the Prime Meridian. Thus the Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So, when it is 12 noon in London, it is 5.30 in India.

Question 2: Tick the correct answers.

(a) The value of the Prime Meridian is

(i) 90°

(ii) 0°

(iii) 60°

(b) The frigid Zone lies near

(i) the Poles

(ii) The equator

(iii) The tropic of Cancer

(c) The total number of longitudes are

(i) 360

(ii) 180

(iii) 90

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

(i) The Northern Hemisphere

(ii) the Southern Hemisphere

(iii) The Eastern Hemisphere

(e) Grid is a network of

(i) Parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

(ii) The tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn

(iii) The North Pole and the South Pole.

Answer: (a) (ii) 0°

(b) (i) The Poles

(c) (i) 360

(d) (ii) The Southern Hemisphere

(e) (i) Parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

Question 3: Fill in the blanks.

(a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at _____.

(b) The Standard Meridian of India is _____.

- (c) The 0° Meridian is also known as _____.
- (d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards _____.
- (e) The Arctic Circle is located in the _____ Hemisphere.

Answer: (a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ south of the Equator.

(b) The Standard Meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E.

(c) The 0° Meridian is also known as the Prime Meridian.

(d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards the Poles.

(e) The Arctic Circle is located in the Northern Hemisphere.