

# BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 4

Subject - SOCIAL STUDIES

Chapter - 1 GLOBES

A. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Replica of the Earth	e. Globe
2. Grid	a. Helps to find location
3. Latitude	b. Imaginary lines parallel to the equator
4. Longitude	f. Imaginary lines from the North pole to the South pole
5. Tropic of Capricorn	c. 23½ degrees S
6. North	d. 90 degrees N

B. Circle the correct answers.

1. A small model of the Earth is called - a globe
2. A globe shows us the location of different continents of different countries.
3. The northernmost point on the globe is the North Pole.
4. The imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator are called latitudes.
5. The Prime Meridian is a 0° longitude.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. **Ferdinand Magellan** was an explorer who proved that the Earth is round.
2. The **equator** is an imaginary line passing through the Earth's centre.
3. **Longitudes** are imaginary lines running through the North Pole and the South Pole.
4. Longitudes are also called **Meridians**.
5. The criss-cross pattern formed by latitudes and longitudes on the globe is called a **grid**.

D. Answer the following questions in short.

1. What is a globe?

Ans. A small model of the Earth is called a globe.

2. Name the 0 degree and 66½ degrees N lines of latitudes.

Ans. The 0 degree latitudes is called equator. 66½ degrees N is called Arctic circle.

3. Name the hemisphere formed by the Equator.

Ans. North of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. South of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.

4. Name the 0 degree line of longitude and the place through which it passes.

Ans. The 0 degree line of longitude is known as the Prime Meridian, which runs through Greenwich (a place near London).

5. Define grid.

Ans. The latitudes and longitudes together form a criss-cross pattern called grid on the globe.

E. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How did we get to know the actual shape of the Earth?

- Ans. i. Ferdinand Magellan was an explorer.  
ii. He was sailing westwards and returning to the same place after several years.  
iii. This would not have been possible, if the earth was flat.

2. What are the important reference points on a globe?

- Ans. i. The axis is an imaginary line passing through the Earth's centre, on which the Earth rotates.  
ii. The northernmost point of the axis is the North Pole.  
iii. The southernmost point is the South Pole.

3. What is the difference between latitudes and longitudes?

- | Ans. | <b>Latitudes</b>   | <b>Longitudes</b>  |
|------|--|--|
| i.   | Latitudes are imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator. | i. Longitudes are imaginary lines running through the North Pole and the South Pole. |
| ii.  | Latitudes measure the globe from North to South.               | ii. Longitudes measure the globe East to West.                                       |
| iii. | There are 180° degrees of latitudes.                           | iii. There are 360 degrees of longitudes.  |

F. Think and answer.

What are the different colours you find on a globe? Name any two prominent colours and find out what they represent.

- Ans. Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange etc. are the different colours we find on a globe. Blue colour represents the water bodies and green colour represents the forests on the globe.