

**CLASS-6**

**CHAPTER-13 (GEOGRAPHY)**

**A GLOBE, LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

**I. Tick the correct option.**

1. The Earth's axis is:

- (a). an imaginary line that horizontally divides the Earth
- (b). an angular line that runs across the Tropic of Cancer
- (c). an imaginary line on which the Earth rotates**

**Ans: (c)**

2. The Torrid Zone lies between the:

- (a) Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle
- (b) Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn**
- (c). North Pole and South Pole

**Ans: (b)**

3. The total number of meridians is

- (a) 340
- (b) 360**
- (c) 180

**Ans: (b)**

4. The Equator is also known as the

- (a) Great Circle**
- (b) Meridian
- (c) Ante meridian

**Ans: (a)**

5. The longitude that determines the Indian Standard Time is

- (a) 0°**
- (b) 180°
- (c) 82° 30'E

**Ans: (a)**

**II. State whether the following statements are true or false and rewrite the incorrect statements to correct them.**

- 1. All lines of longitude are circles. **True**
- 2. The temperate Zone is the hottest zone. **False**

**Ans:** The Torrid Zone is the hottest zone.

3. 'Geod' is the term used to describe the shape of the Earth. **True**

4. The world is divided into 28 time zones. **False**

**Ans:** The world is divided into 24 time zone.

5. The Antarctic Circle lies in the Southern Hemisphere. **True**

### **III. Answer the following in one sentence.**

1. What is a globe?

**Ans:** A globe is a round model of the Earth that shows its shapes, landforms and directions as they truly relate to one another.

2. Name the heat zone in which the Equator is located?

**Ans:** Torrid Zone in which the Equator is located.

3. Name the latitudes between which is located the North Frigid Zone.

**Ans:** North Frigid Zone is located between Arctic Circle and North Pole.

4. What is a grid?

**Ans:** Parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude, together form a network of lines on the globe or map, called a grid.

5. How is the local time in India known as?

**Ans:** The local time in India is known as Indian Standard Time.

### **IV. Answer the following questions in brief.**

1. Define latitudes and longitudes.

**Ans:** **Latitudes:** The imaginary lines that circling around the Earth from east to west are called latitudes.

**Longitudes:** The imaginary lines that run vertically from the north to the south are called longitudes.

2. Why is it always cold at the poles?

**Ans:** It is always cold at the poles because they don't get any direct sunlight throughout the year. The Sun is always low on the poles, even in the middle of summer.

3. How many heat or climatic zones is the Earth divided into?

**Ans:** The Earth is divided into three heat or climatic zones; namely Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

4. Why are lines of longitude called meridians of longitude and lines of latitude called parallels of latitude?

**Ans:** Longitudinal lines are drawn around the Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole. These semicircles are of equal length and are known as lines of longitude or meridians of longitude.

All latitudes are drawn parallel to the Equator and run from west to east. As these are parallel to the Equator, they are called parallels of latitude.

5. Why is the world divided into time zones?

**Ans:** The world is divided into time zones because different part of earth gets daylight (sunlight) at different times, so to avoid confusion in keeping time over different parts of the country it is divided into time zones.

#### **V. Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. Name the various heat zones on the Earth. Write one line about each of them.

**Ans:** There are three heat zones on the Earth namely Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone

**Torrid Zone:** This is the hottest zone because sun rays fall directly.

**Temperate Zone:** The Temperate Zone is a zone of moderate temperature.

**Frigid Zone:** The Frigid Zone is a very cold zone because this zone hardly receive any sun rays.

2. Why are the values of latitudes marked with an 'N' or 'S' and those of longitudes with an 'E' or a 'W'?

**Ans:** The values of latitudes are marked with 'N' or 'S' because latitudes are the lines running from north to south. The values of longitudes are marked with 'E' or 'W' because longitudes are the lines running from east to west.

3. What is a time zone? Give an example.

**Ans:** A time zone is an area that observes a uniform standard time for legal, commercial and social purposes. Time zones tend to follow the boundaries between countries and their subdivisions instead of strictly following longitude, because it is convenient for areas in frequent communication to keep the same time. Example GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) and IST (Indian Standard Time).

4. What is IST?

**Ans:** Indian Standard Time (IST) is the time zone observed throughout India, with a time offset of UTC + 05:30. India does not observe daylight saving time or other seasonal adjustments.

5. What is the International Date Line? Explain how time and dates change as a person crosses the IDL.

**Ans:** By international agreement, the  $180^{\circ}$  meridian is called the International Date Line and it is  $180^{\circ}$  both east and west. When a person crosses IDL or move from the left (Eastern Hemisphere) to the right (Western Hemisphere), he goes back by a day, or gain a day therefore, there is a change in time and dates.