

**GEOGRAPHY-LESSON-2**

**LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

**HINTS FOR CLASSWORK**

**GRADE-VI Date: 16.07.2022**

**Distinguish between the following.**

| **Parallels** | **Meridians** |
| --- | --- |
| These are the circles between the North and South Poles; they help in locating places in  the north and south directions. | These are the lines joining the North and South Poles; they help in locating places in the east and west directions. |
| There are 181 parallels. | There are 360 meridians. |

| **Torrid Zone** | **Frigid Zone** |
| --- | --- |
| It is located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. | It is located to the north of the Arctic Circle and the south of the Antarctic Circle. |
| The zone receives maximum amount of heat from the Sun. | The zone receives minimum amount of heat from the Sun. |

**EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS**

1. **Equator:** It is an imaginary line drawn midway between the North and

South Poles. It divides the Earth into two equal parts, the North

Hemisphere and the South Hemisphere.

1. **Earth’s grid:** The network of parallels or latitudes and meridians or longitudes that divide the Earth’s surface into a grid-like pattern is called the Earth’s grid or geographic grid.
2. **Heat zones:** The Earth is divided into three heat zones based on the amount of heat each part receives from the Sun. These three heat zones are the Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone.
3. **Great circle:** The Equator is known as the great circle, as it is the largest circle that can be drawn on the globe. This is because the equatorial diameter of the Earth is the largest.
4. **Prime Meridian:** It is the longitude that passes through Greenwich, a place near London in the UK. It is treated as the reference point. Places to the east and west of the Prime Meridian are measured in degrees. **6. Time zones:** A time zone is a narrow belt of the Earth’s surface, which has an east‒west extent of 15 degrees of longitude. The world has been

divided into 24 standard time zones.

**GIVE SHORT ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. **How is the axis of the earth useful in locating places on the globe**?

The end points of the Earth’s axis are known as Poles. The Earth is divided into two halves by an imaginary line between the two Poles. A network of parallels or latitudes and meridians or longitudes can hence be drawn based on the positions of the Poles.

1. **Compare the features of the torrid zone and temperature zone. Torrid Zone:** It is located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It receives the maximum amount of heat from the Sun.

**Temperate Zone**: It is located outside the Torrid Zone, towards the Poles. Here, the noon Sun is never overhead and the rays of the Sun are slanting. It is therefore less hot than the Torrid Zone.

1. **What are the advantages of having parallels and meridians?** The lines of longitude are also known as meridians and the lines of latitude are also known as parallels. This network of parallels and meridians divides the Earth’s surface into a grid-like pattern and is used for locating different places on the Earth.
2. **Name any four countries which have more than one time zone.** Four countries having more than one time zone are USA, Canada, Russia and Australia.

**GIVE LONG ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1) What are the main characteristics of the parallels?

The main characteristics of parallels are as follows:

1. All parallels are perfect circles except the North and South Poles.
2. The Equator is the largest parallel.
3. The lengths of the parallels decrease, as they move away from the Equator.
4. All parallels are equidistant from each other.
5. The distance between any two parallels at an interval of 1 degree is 111 kilometres.

**2)What are the main characteristics of the meridians?**

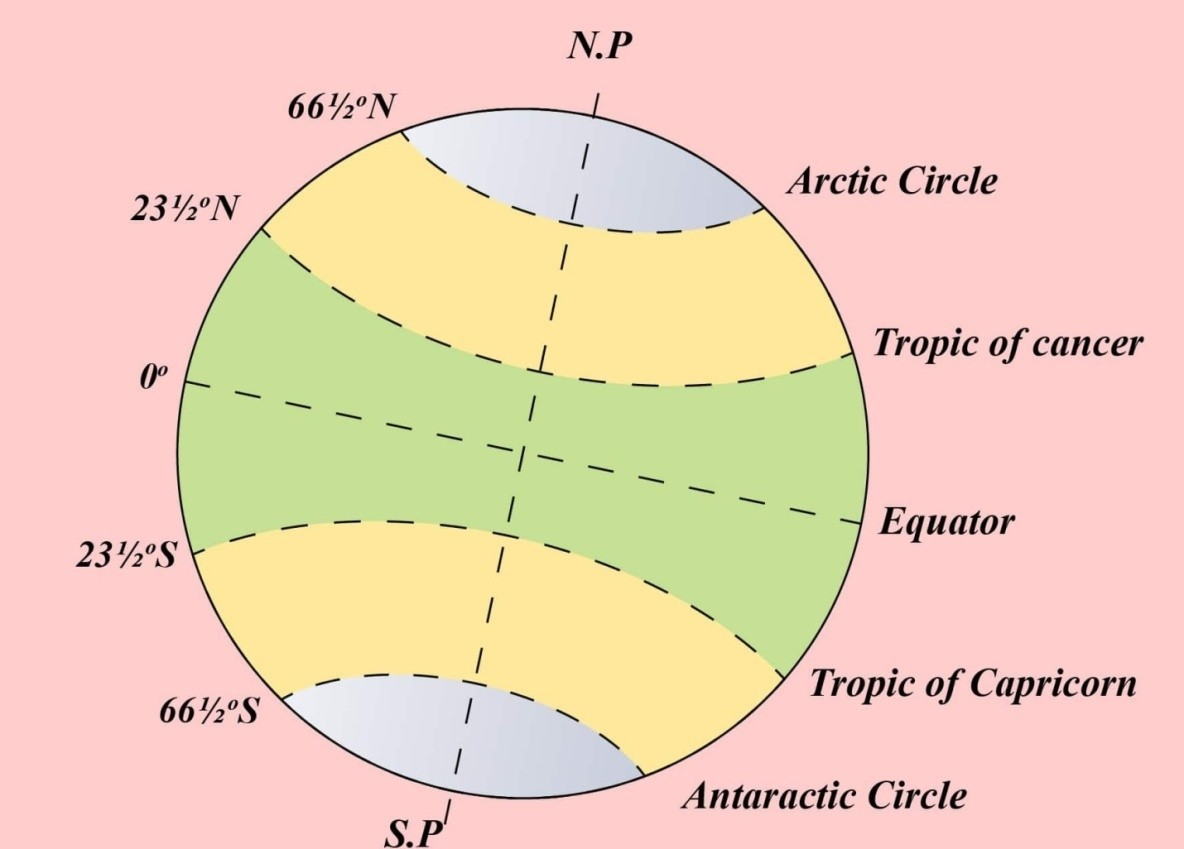
The main characteristics of meridians are as follows:

1. The lengths of all meridians are the same, as all of them are semicircles which connect the two poles.
2. Any two opposite meridians when taken together form a complete circle.
3. The maximum distance between any two meridians is at the Equator.
4. The distance between any two meridians is decreases as one moves away the Equator as all the meridians meet at the poles.

**3.What is the purpose of having time zones?**

Countries like Russia, Canada and USA have a large east‒west stretch. We know that as the time at any place depends on the longitude of that place, a large longitudinal extent thus can lead to non-uniformity in time within different places in the same country. Thus, to avoid this, in 1884, the world was divided into 24 standard time zones to ensure uniformity and predictability in the time zones.

**4.Diagram of important latitudes**



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