

SESSION : 2

CLASS : V

SUBJECT : (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 1

CHAPTER NAME : The Globe - A Model of the Earth

SUBTOPIC : Introduction, The Shape of the Earth , The Globe, The North and South Poles

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Children will be able to:

1. Know the shape of Globe
2. Define axis
3. Define poles
4. The merits of globe

INTRODUCTION:

For thousands of years, early humans walked across the surface of the Earth with just the stars to guide them. However, over time, travellers and explorers started feeling the need for some tool that would help them find their way across the vast Earth, and also help them record their journeys. **Globes** and **maps** were two of the most important tools invented for this purpose by early geographers.

THE SHAPE OF THE EARTH:

The Earth, is round. But when you look around you, it appears to be flat. The Earth appears flat to us because the Earth is so much bigger than us. We can see only short distances at a time. To see the curving surface of the Earth, we have to fly into the sky in a rocket. The large size of the Earth makes it difficult for us to study it as a whole. Geographers have developed different means of representing the Earth on a smaller scale, to make its study easy. Two important tools that we use for this purpose are **Globes** and **Maps**.



The Globe

The Globe:

The globe is a small model of the Earth. It shows us the shape and location of continents, oceans, countries on a small scale.



The merits of globe

1. It promotes visual accuracy.
2. Students need to use a globe frequently if they are to form accurate mental maps.
3. It shows the correct shapes and sizes of land and water masses.

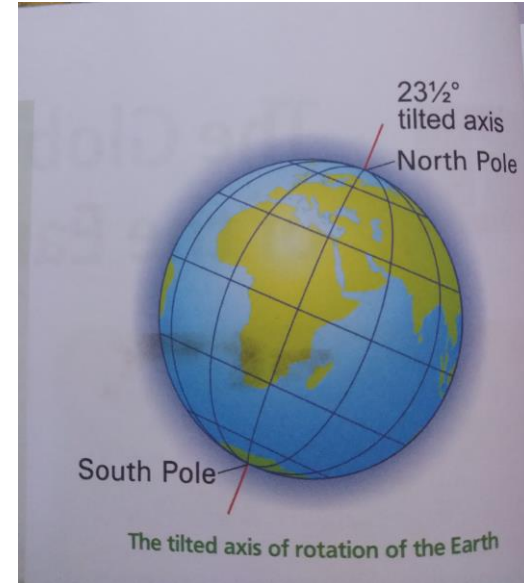
The North and South Poles

The North and South pole:

The two end points of the **axis** of **rotation** are called the poles. To the north is the North pole, and to the south is the South pole.

Axis- an imaginary line that runs through the North Pole and the South Pole, and around which the Earth spins.

Rotation- It is the movement of the earth on it's axis.



SUMMING UP:

1. The Shape of the Earth is spherical

2. The Globe:

The globe is a small model of the Earth.

The merits of globe

i. It promotes visual accuracy.

ii. Students need to use a globe frequently if they are to form accurate mental maps.

iii. It shows the correct shapes and sizes of land and water masses.

3. The North and South Poles

The two end points of the **axis** of **rotation** are called the poles. To the north is the North pole, and to the south is the South pole.

Axis- an imaginary line that runs through the North Pole and the South Pole, and around which the Earth spins.

Rotation- It is the movement of the earth on its axis.

Did you know?

1. The largest globe in the world is called Eartha.

QUIZ:

1. A globe is a representation of the _____.
2. The shape of the Earth is like a _____.
3. The two end points of the axis are called the _____.
4. An imaginary line that runs through the North Pole and the South Pole, and around which the Earth spins is called _____.

QUIZ:

1. A globe is a representation of the _____. (**earth**)
2. The shape of the Earth is like a _____. (**sphere**)
3. The two end points of the axis are called the _____. (**poles**)
4. An imaginary line that runs through the North Pole and the South Pole, and around which the Earth spins is called _____. (**axis**)

LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of this class, students will be able to:

1. Define Globe and its shape
2. Locate the poles

HOME WORK
WRITE DIFFICULT WORDS IN SST NOTEBOOK.

THANKING YOU
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