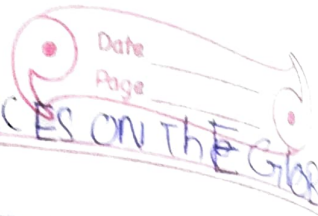


WORKSHEET

Ch-2-LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE: LOCATING PLACES ON THE GLOBE



- 1) What is a globe? What does it show?
- 2) What do the points are at top and another at bottom denote on a globe?
- 3) What do we understand by the term 'Axis of the Earth'?
- 4) Which latitude divides the Earth into two halves?
- 5) Define latitudes?
- 6) Name some important latitudes.
- 7) What is Prime meridian?
- 8) How many zones are there in the world?
- 9) What makes the the-toroid zone the hottest among the temperature zones?
- 10) Differentiate between Longitude and Latitude?
- 11) Draw a neat diagram of Earth and label the different heat zones.
- 12) What is local time?
- 13) Through which ocean does the International Dateline pass?
- 14) What is 'solar time'?
- 15) What do you mean UTC and GMT?

13) Why is standard meridian important for a country?

17) How are the latitudes and longitudes useful to us?

18) Why does frigid zone remain cold?

19) Define longitude.

20) What is Indian Standard Time?

Answers:-

1) A globe is a 3d model of Earth in miniature. It shows correct shape and size of continents and directions.

2) The point N on the top denotes North and S on the bottom denotes South.

3) Earth spins around an imaginary line which is known as the axis.

4) The Equator or the 0° latitude divides the Earth into two halves.

5) Imaginary lines that run horizontally across the surface of the Earth are the Lines of latitude.

6) The important latitudes are

- The equator (0°)

- Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$)
- Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S$)
- The Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} N$)
- The Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} S$)

7) The 0° longitude is called the Prime meridian.

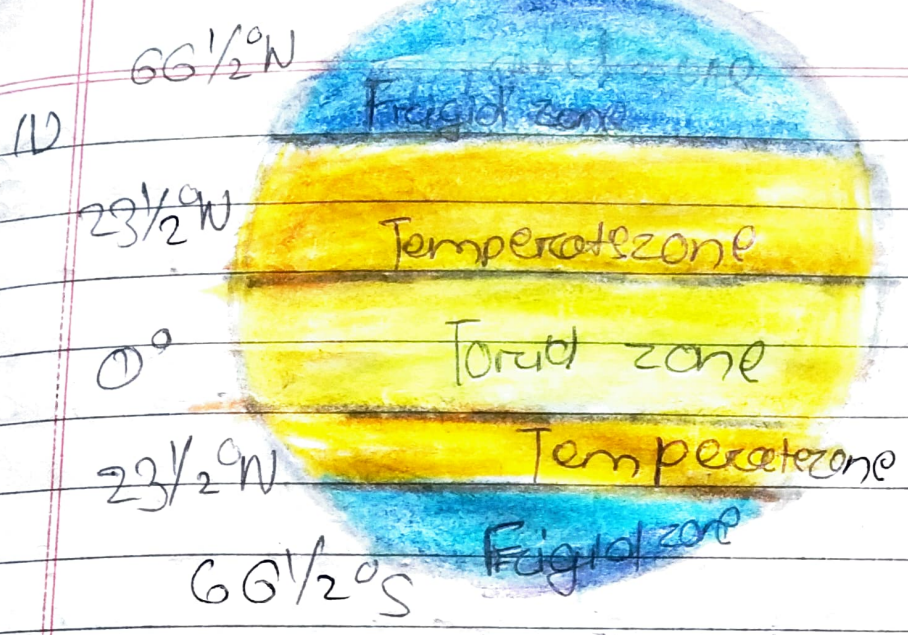
8) There are three zones in the world. They are, ^{the} torrid zone, Temperate zone and ~~the~~ Frigid zones.

9) As the Earth revolves around the Sun due to the tilt in the Earth's axis, the Sun appears to move the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. In the parallels between the 2 tropics, the mid-day Sun shines perpendicular ~~ly~~ overhead at ~~the~~ least once a year. As these parallels get the direct rays of the Sun this zone becomes more hotter and hotter.

10) Imaginary lines that run vertically along the surface of the earth are lines of longitude.

Imaginary lines that run horizontally along the surface of the earth are lines of latitude.

~~The time based on the meridian through a place is the local time.~~



12) The time based on the meridian through a specific place is the local time.

13) The International Date line passes through the Pacific ocean.

14) ~~The~~ At each place, whenever the sun was directly overhead, it was considered to be noon. This was called solar time.

15) UTC Means Universal Time Co-ordinated. The term GMT is now known as UTC. GMT means Greenwich mean time.

16) The standard meridian is important for a country because it can be used to calculate the time. Hence, it is ahead or behind of GMT.

17) The latitudes and longitudes are important to us because they tell us the exact location of a place.

18) The angle of the Sun's rays keeps decreasing as ~~we~~ we move towards the poles. The parallels between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole in the Northern Hemisphere, and between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole in the Southern Hemisphere, get the least solar energy. ~~These~~ These regions are very cold.

19) Imaginary lines that run vertically along the Earth's surface are the lines of longitude.

20) The local time of the central meridian of India, $82^{\circ}30' E$, is taken as the standard time for the entire country. It is called the Indian Standard Time (IST).