

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 2 GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

Define the following: -

1. **Globe**: A globe is a true model of the Earth. Globes may be of varying sizes and types.
2. **Axis**: The imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth and joining the two points – the North Pole and the South Pole is called an axis.
3. **Equator**: An imaginary circular line running on the globe, between the North Pole and the South Pole, that divides the Earth into two equal halves is known as the Equator.
4. **Northern Hemisphere**: The northern half of the Earth is known as the Northern Hemisphere.
5. **Southern Hemisphere**: The southern half of the Earth is known as the southern hemisphere.
6. **Prime Meridian**: The meridian of 0° longitude which runs through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England, and from which other longitudes are ascertained is known as the Prime Meridian.
7. **Torrid Zone**: The region of the Earth between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn that receives the maximum heat from the direct sun rays is called the Torrid zone.
8. **Temperate Zone**: The region between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle or the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle are called Temperate zones. These zones receive moderate heat from the sun during the year.
9. **Frigid Zone**: The regions between the Arctic circle and north pole or between the Antarctic circle and the south pole are known as the frigid zones. They receive very less heat from the sun and are thus very cold regions.

Exercises – Page 16

1. Answer the following questions briefly:-

a. What is the true shape of the Earth?

Ans. Earth is slightly flattened at the North and the South Pole with bulge in the middle. The shape is also called a Geoid shape.

b. What is a globe?

Ans. Globe is a true model (miniature form) of the Earth. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

c. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is 23 ½ ° North.

d. What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans. The three heat zones of the Earth are – Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

e. What are parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes?

Ans. Parallels of latitudes – All imaginary parallel circles from the Equator to the North pole and the South Pole are the parallels of latitudes.

Meridians of longitudes – The imaginary set of semi-circular lines that run from the North Pole to the South Pole are called meridians of longitudes.

f. Why does the torrid zone receive maximum amount of heat?

Ans. Torrid zone lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. The mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in this area. Therefore, torrid zone receive maximum amount of heat.

g. Why is it 5.30pm in India and 12.00 noon in London?

Ans. London is situated at 0° longitude i.e., Greenwich mean time (GMT). India is located east of Greenwich at 82° 30' E and is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So, when it is 5.30 p.m. in India, it is 12.00 noon in London.

ACTIVITY – Page 17

Draw a diagram of the globe showing the Earth's axis, the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle. Label them with their latitudinal values.

TO BE DONE IN BOOK ONLY 

2. Tick the correct answers.

- a) The value of the prime meridian is – (ii) 0°
- b) The frigid zone lies near – (i) the Poles
- c) The total number of longitudes are – (i) 360
- d) The Antarctic Circle is located in – (ii) the Southern hemisphere
- e) Grid is a network of – (i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes

3. Fill in the blanks.

- a. The Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23 ½ °S.
 - b. The standard meridian of India is the longitude at 82 ½ °E.
 - c. The 0° Meridian is also known as the Prime Meridian.
 - d. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards the Poles.
 - e. The Arctic Circle is located in the northern hemisphere.
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