

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What is the true shape of the earth?

(b) What is a globe?

(c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

(d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

(e) What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?

(f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?

(g) Why is it 5.30 p.m in India when it is 12.00 noon in London?

Answers:

(a) The true shape of the earth is a sphere flattened at the poles. Such a shape is called a geoid.

(b) A globe is an exact miniature model of the earth. It shows the earth in its actual shape, with all continents, oceans, etc marked at their proper places.

(c ) The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N.

(d) The heat zones of the Earth are: the Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zones and the Frigid Zones.

(e) Parallels of latitudes. All of the imaginary circles parallel to the Equator are called parallels of latitudes. These circles have varying centres and all these central points on the same line: the axis of the earth.

Meridians of longitudes. All of the imaginary circles perpendicular to the Equator are called meridians of longitudes. These circles have the same centre, which is also the centre of the earth.

(f) The mid-day sun directly faces the area between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. So the heat received is maximum at these latitudes. These latitudes fall under the Torrid Zone.

(g) India and the United Kingdom lie on different longitudes. Each degree of longitudes corresponds to a difference of four minutes. This is because the earth rotates  $360^\circ$  in 24 hours,  $1^\circ$  in 4 minutes. The standard meridian of India is  $82^\circ 30'$  E, and that of London is  $0^\circ$ . This means a difference of  $4 \text{ minutes} \times 82.5 = 330 \text{ minutes} = 5.5 \text{ hours}$ . So when it is 12 noon in London, it is 5.30 p.m. in India.

2. Tick the correct answer:

(a) The value of the prime meridian is

(i)  $90^\circ$

(ii)  $0^\circ$

(iii)  $60^\circ$

(b) The frigid zone lies near

(i) the Poles

(ii) the Equator

(iii) the Tropic of Cancer

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(c) The total number of longitudes are

- (i) 360
- (ii) 180
- (iii) 90

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

- (i) the Northern Hemisphere
- (ii) the Southern Hemisphere
- (iii) the Eastern Hemisphere

(e) Grid is a network of

- (i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes
- (ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
- (iii) the North Pole and the South Pole

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Answers: (a)–(ii), (b)–(i), (c)–(i), (d)–(ii), (e)–(i).

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at.....

(b) The Standard Meridian of India is.....

(c) The  $0^{\circ}$  Meridian is also known as.....

(d) The distance between the longitudes decreases towards .....

(e) The Arctic Circle is located in the.....

Answers: (a)  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S. (b)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. (c) Prime Meridian, (d) Prime Meridian, (e) Northern.