**CLASS:6th TOPIC: Globe: Latitudes & Longitudes**

**Assignment work (Part-I)**

Q1: Fill in the blanks

1. The earth is…………………….shaped.
2. The true model of earth is called……………………….
3. An imaginary circular line that divides earth into two equal parts is called……………………
4. The imaginary circles parallel to the equator are called………………………….
5. The semicircles which run from north pole to the south pole of the globe are called……………………….

Q2: Join column A with column B in the below table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| a)EQUATOR    B) TROPIC OF CANCER  C) TROPIC OF CAPRICORN  D) ARTIC CIRCLE  E) ANTARTIC CIRCLE  F)NORTH POLE  G) SOUTH POLE | 231/2°N  0°  90°N  661/2°S  231/2°S  661/2°N  90°S |

Q3: Name the zones (One word)

1. Area between tropic of cancer & Capricorn ( )
2. Area between tropic of cancer and artic circle ( )
3. Area between artic circle & North pole ( )
4. Area between tropic of Capricorn & antarctic circle ( )
5. Area between Antarctic circle and south pole ( )

Q4: A place is located at 20° N, where will we locate it

1. Northern hemisphere
2. Southern hemisphere

Q5: Dhubri in Assam is situated at 26°N latitude and 90°E longitude, where will we find it

1. At the tip of 90°E longitude
2. Where the two lines cut each other

Q6: Tick the statements that are correct (√) and cross (×) which are wrong

1. The total number of parallels of latitudes is 181. ( )
2. Temperate zone is the hottest zone on earth.( )
3. Frigid zone is very cold. ( )
4. Prime meridian passes through India. ( )
5. In India the longitude of 821/2°E is treated as the standard meridian. ( )
6. The total number of longitudes is 360. ( )

Contd.on next page…………………….

**Topic: GLOBE: Latitudes & Longitudes (Part-II) class: 6th**

**Value based points/ Extracts**

®Earth is some what egg shaped known as ellipsoid.

®Globe is the true form of earth.

®An imaginary circular line which divides the globe into two equal parts is called equator.

®All parallel circles to the equator (90 above & 90 below) are called parallels of latitudes.

®Total parallels of latitudes: 90+ 90+1=181.

®Latitudes to the north of equator are called northern latitudes (symbol N)

®Latitudes to the south are called southern latitudes (Symbol S)

®Latitudes are measured in degrees (Symbol °).

®Latitudes help us in identifying places on globe easily.

®A place named chandrapur in Maharashtra is located on 20°N , We will easily track the place by searching it on the northern side of equator.

°Similarly another place Belo in Brazil is located on 20°S, We will track it by searching it on the southern side of equator.

°Important Latitudes

1. Equator.( 0°)
2. Tropic of cancer (231/2°N)
3. Tropic of Capricorin (231/2°S)
4. Artic circle (661/2°N)
5. Antarctic Circle (661/2°S)
6. North pole (90°N)
7. South pole (90°S)

° The area between Tropic of cancer & Tropic of capricorn is called Torrid zone.

°The area between Tropic of Cancer and the Artic circle in the north of equator and between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic circle in the south of equator are known as Temperate Zones.

°Areas between Artic circle and the North pole in North of equator and between Antarctic circle and south pole in the south of equator are called Frigid zones.

° Longitudes are semicircles running from North pole to the South pole.

°Prime Meridian is taken as the central longitude. It passes through Greenwhich (England)

°From Prime meridian we count 180 longitudes eastwards and 180 longitudes westwards. (Total:360)

° Eastwards longitudes are represented by letter “E”.

°Westwards longitudes are represented by letter “W”

°Longitudes along with latitudes simply our task of identifying places on Globe.

°For example a place called Dhubri in Assam (India ) is located at 26°N latitude and 90°E longitude. It means we will find Dhubri at a point where 26°N Latitude and 90°E longitude intersect each other.

°Longitudes also help us in detecting or knowing time of a place.