



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject: Geography **Topic: Globe Latitude and Longitudes** **Date of Worksheet: 20/05/2019**
Resource Person: Pooja Singh **Worksheet No. 6**
Name of the Student: **Class: VI _____** **Roll No: _____**

Name the following:

1. A true model of the Earth. _____ 1
2. A needle fixed through the globe in a tilted manner. _____ 1
3. Imaginary circular line running on the globe that divides into two equal halves. _____ 1
4. The northern half of the earth. _____ 1
5. The Southern half of the earth. _____ 1
6. All parallel circles from equator up to the poles. _____ 1
7. The lines running from North pole to south pole. _____ 1
8. The longitude which is adopted as the Indian standard Meridian. _____ 1
9. The zone that lies between Antarctic circle and the south pole. _____ 1
10. The zone that receives maximum heat. _____ 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

11. The areas bounded between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle is called _____ 1
12. The Earth rotates from _____ to _____. 1
13. The sun rays are always slanting and provide less heat in _____. 1
14. The Areas lying between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole is called _____. 1
15. _____ Latitude divides the earth into two equal half. 1
16. The Prime Meridian and 180° meridian divide the earth into two equal halves, _____ and _____. 1
17. The meridian which passes through _____, where the British Royal Observatory is located is called the Prime Meridian. 1
18. The areas bounded between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is called _____. 1



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19. The Areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole is called _____ . 1

20. _____ is the network of parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes. 1

21. Mention their latitudinal or longitudinal value for the following:

Prime Meridian – 1

Equator – 1

Tropic of Cancer – 1

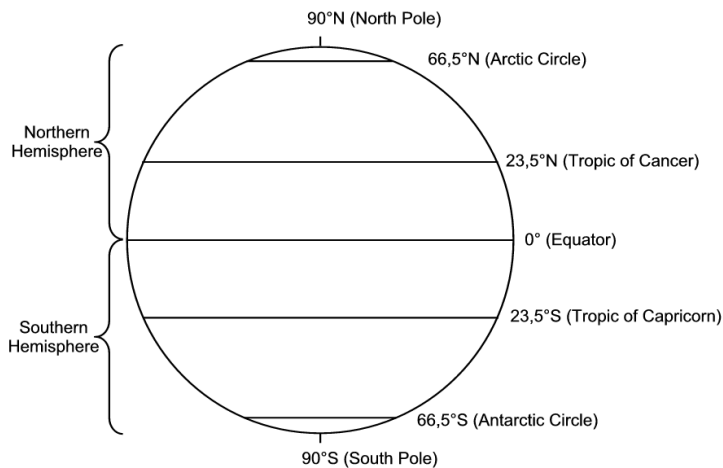
Tropic of Capricorn – 1

Antarctic circle – 1

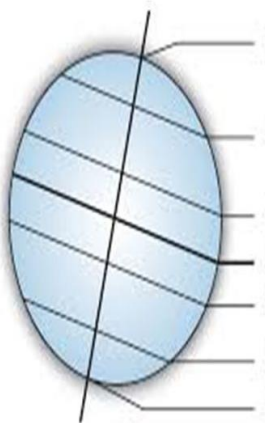
Arctic circle – 1

Indian Standard time – 1

22. Name and shade the various heat zones of the Earth in the given diagram:



23. Identify and label the important latitudes with their latitudinal value in the given diagram.





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24.	Match the following and write the correct answers in the blank space given.		
	a) Network of parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes.	Latitude	
	b) The place where the Prime Meridian passes through	Grid	
	c) The standard Meridian of India which shows the Indian Standard Time	North Frigid Zone	
	d) The Zone between the Arctic circle and the North Pole.	82 E longitude	
	e) An imaginary line running parallel to the equator	Greenwich	

25.	LEARN IT: Distinguish between Latitudes and Longitudes.	
	Latitudes	Longitudes
	a) Latitudes are horizontal lines.	Longitudes are vertical lines
	b) Equator is the main latitude which divides the earth in two equal parts. Its value is 0°.	Prime Meridian is the main longitude. Its value is 0° longitude.
	c) The length of the latitudes decreases gradually from the equator to the poles.	The length of the longitudes remains the same.
	d) The distance between the latitudes remains the same.	The distance between the longitudes decreases steadily pole ward and becomes zero at the poles.
	e) Latitudes represent north and south directions.	Longitudes represent east and west directions.

International Date line.

Starts at 180 degrees; this is also where a **NEW DAY** (new DATE) begins i.e. 12 Midnight.

It is the **OPPOSITE** of the Prime Meridian (zero degrees longitude) in Greenwich i.e. 12 Noon

There is a difference of 12 hours between the Prime Meridian (zero degrees) and the International Date Line (180 degrees longitude)

West 0° **East**



Indian Standard Time

... INDIAN STANDARD TIME

Adopted	1947
Difference with Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)	+ 5:30 hrs
Longitude reference	82.5°E
Passing through	Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh
Central observatory	Shankargarh Fort, Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh

	Globes	Maps
What is it?	Scale model of Earth that shows actual shapes, sizes and locations of Earth's landmasses and water bodies	Drawing or representation, on a flat surface, of a region
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Shape of land and water bodies are accurate * Compass directions are correct * Distance from one location to another is accurately represented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Can show details too small to be seen on a globe * Flat can be easily folded/ carried
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Can not show small areas in great detail * Not easily folded or carried 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Size, shape and relative location of a place may not be accurate... distorted