



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- VI
WORKSHEET NO: 5
S.ST

NAME:

DATE: 03/04/2020

Instructions:

- Please do the S.ST assignment in separate notebook.
- Use Black pen for headings and questions and blue pen for answers.
- Write the Keywords in your notebook and answer the question given in worksheet.

Note: Please follow the link for further explanations

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0CTq-9ATu4>

TOPIC: Globe, Latitudes and Longitudes

Keywords:

Globe: The globe is a model of the earth, as it is, but in a very small and convenient form. It shows all continents, countries, and oceans, labeled.

Axis: The imaginary line about which the earth rotates once in 24 hours is called its axis.

Poles: The two extreme points of the axis are called the Poles. One of them is the North Pole and the other is the South Pole.

Equator: The circle passing through the center of the earth, and perpendicular to the axis is called the equator.

Prime Meridian: The circle passing through Greenwich in Britain, and perpendicular to the equator, and parallel to the axis, is called the Prime Meridian.

Latitude: One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Equator is called latitude. The latitudes have their centers on one common line and they have different radii.

Longitude: One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Prime Meridian is called longitude. The longitudes have their centers at the center of the earth and have the same radius as the Earth.

Hemisphere: One of the two equal halves of the earth's spherical shape is called a hemisphere. If the earth is halved along the equator, we get the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres. If we halve it perpendicular to the equator, we get the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres.

Heat Zones: Heat zones are the different zones of the earth, where the sun's rays fall differently, thus causing different climate patterns. These zones are called the Torrid Zone, the two Temperate Zones, and the two Frigid Zones.

Greenwich: Greenwich is a place in the United Kingdom, near London, whose time is used as a standard all over the world. The Prime Meridian passes through this place, and so it is the place which divides the earth into the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres.

Standard Time: Standard time of a country or region is the time regarded as a standard for that place, despite the fact that there exists time difference geographically across that region. It is used only for convenience.

.Day 2

Notes:



Globe is a true model of the Earth.

A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, which is called its axis.

The imaginary line running on the globe divides it into equal parts. This line is known as the Equator.

All parallel circles from the Equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitude. Latitude is measured in degrees.

As we move away from the Equator, the size of the parallels of latitude decreases.

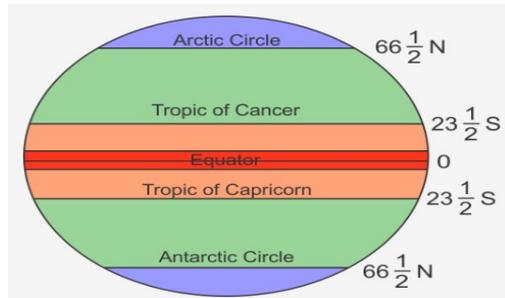
Parallels of Latitude

The circle passing through the center of the earth, and perpendicular to the axis, is called the Equator. It divides the earth into two Hemispheres, the Northern and the Southern. We can imagine a number of more circles parallel to the equator, having their centers on the axis and having different radii. These circles are called Parallels of Latitudes.

The parallels are identified with the help of degrees. The equator represents the zero degrees latitude. The latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere are designated as degrees north ($^{\circ}\text{N}$), e.g. 10°N , 20°N , and so on till 90°N (which is the North Pole). Similarly, the latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere are designated as degrees south ($^{\circ}\text{S}$), and 90°S is the South Pole.

The four important parallels of latitude are:

- Tropic of Cancer (23°N)
- Tropic of Capricorn (23°S)
- Arctic of Circle (66°N)
- Antarctic Circle (66°S)



Heat Zones of the Earth

- Torrid zone receives the maximum heat.
- The temperate zone has a moderate temperature.
- The frigid zone has a cold climate as the sun rays are always slanting.

Longitudes

- The line of reference running from the North Pole to the South Pole is called Meridians of Longitude.
- The distance between them is measured in 'degrees of longitude'.
- All meridians are of equal length.
- The meridian which passes through Greenwich, where the British Royal Observatory is located, is called the Prime Meridian.
- The value of Prime Meridian is 0° longitude and from it, we count 180° Eastward as well as 180° westward.
- Prime Meridian divides the earth into two equal halves, the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
- 180° East and 180° West meridians are on the same line.
- We can locate any point on the globe if we know its latitude and longitude



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a) Fill in the Blanks:

- 1) The Earth rotates along an imaginary line called the _____.
- 2) The earth is divided into two hemispheres along the imaginary line called the _____.
- 3) _____ are the lines running parallel to the equator.
- 4) On the Globe, the lines running between the two poles are called _____.
- 5) The Meridian marked 0 degree is called the _____ Meridian.

b) Match the columns:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Arctic circle | a) $23^{\frac{1}{2}}$ N |
| ii) Antarctic Circle | b) $66^{\frac{1}{2}}$ N |
| iii) Tropic of Cancer | c) $23^{\frac{1}{2}}$ S |
| iv) Tropic of Capricorn | d) $66^{\frac{1}{2}}$ s |

c) Answer the following questions:

- Q1. What is Globe and how it is useful?
- Q2. What is Prime Meridian? Explain briefly.
- Q3. Write any four difference between Latitudes and Longitudes.
- Q4. What are parallels of latitude? Describe them.
- Q5. Write the major heat zones of the earth.