

Social Science

Class 6

Chapter 1: Locating Places on the Earth



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Locating Places on the Earth

Questions, activities and projects

Q.1. Returning to page 10 and to Fig. 5.2 in Chapter 5 of this textbook, taking the scale to be 2.5 cm = 500 km, calculate the real distance from the estuary of the Narmada River to the estuary of the Ganga river. (Hint: round off your measurement on the map to an easy number.)

Ans: According to the scale given in this figure (Figure 5.2):

2.5 cm = 500 km.

i.e. 1 cm = 200 km.

Now, I measured the straight distance from the estuary of the Narmada River (near the Arabian Sea) to the estuary of the Ganges River (near the Bay of Bengal) on the map — it is about 7.5 cm.

Actual distance: 7.5 cm × 200 km = 1500 km

Q.2. Why is it 5:30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London?

Ans: India is located at 82°30'E east of Greenwich, 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So when it is 12 noon in London, it is 5:30 PM in India at the same time.

Q.3. Why do we need symbols and colours in the map?

Ans: Need of symbols:-

- i. Location identification To show cities, villages, airports, railway stations etc.
- ii. Convenient presentation To show important places with small pictures or icons.

iii. Saving time and space – To display detailed information effectively in less space. Need of colours:-

- i. To show different geographical features Eg.:- Blue Water bodies (river, lake, sea), Green –
- Forest areas, Brown Mountains/hills, Yellow Deserts or arid areas Easy and clear visibility:-Colours make maps easier to read.

Easy and clear visibility:-Colours make maps easier to read.
Thus symbols and colours help organise and interpret maps, allowing more information to be given in less space.

Q.4. Find out what you have in the eight directions from your home or school.

Ans: Our house is located in eight directions In the North : - Main Door In the South :- Balcony In the East:- Stairs In the West: Bedroom North-West: Bathroom North-East :- Houses of Worship South-West :- Garden South-East: Kitchen



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Q.5. What is the difference between local time and standard time? Discuss it in groups, with each group writing an answer in 100 to 150 words. Compare the answers.

Ans: Local Time: - Based on the position of the sun according to the longitude of a place. There is a difference of 1 hour every 15° longitude.

Standard Time: The normal time set for a country or region. Selected to maintain a uniform time throughout the country or zone.

Example: India's IST (UTC+5:30), while the US has multiple time zones.

Q 6. Delhi's and Bengaluru's latitudes are 29°N and 13°N; their longitudes are almost the same, 77°E. How much will be the difference in local time between the two cities?

Ans: The difference in local time depends not on latitude but on longitude. Since the longitude of Delhi and Bengaluru is about 77° E. The same is the same, so there will be no difference in local time between them. The difference in local time occurs only when the longitudes of two places are different, because every 15° longitude difference on Earth is equal to a time difference of 1 hour.

Q 7. Mark the following statements as true or false; explain your answers with a sentence or two.

- a) \rightarrow All parallels of latitude have the same length.
- b) \rightarrow The length of a meridian of longitude is half of that of the Equator.
- c) \rightarrow The South Pole has a latitude of 90°S.
- d) \rightarrow In Assam, the local time and the IST are identical.
- e) \rightarrow Lines separating the time zones are identical with meridians of longitude.
- f) \rightarrow The Equator is also a parallel of latitude.

Ans:

- a) All parallels of latitude have the same length.→ False Explanation: Only the Equator is the longest parallel. The length of parallels decreases as you move towards the poles.
- b) The length of a meridian of longitude is half of that of the Equator.→ True Explanation: Each meridian is a half-circle stretching from the North Pole to the South Pole, while the Equator is a full circle around the Earth.
- c) The South Pole has a latitude of 90°S. → True Explanation: Latitude is measured from the Equator (0°) to the poles, and the South Pole is at 90° south latitude.
- d) In Assam, the local time and the IST are identical. → False Explanation: Assam lies east of the Indian Standard Time (IST) meridian (82.5°E), so local time in Assam is ahead of IST by about 1 hour.
- e) Lines separating the time zones are identical with meridians of longitude. → False Explanation: Time zones are generally based on meridians but are adjusted for political and practical reasons, so they don't strictly follow longitude lines.
- f) The Equator is also a parallel of latitude. \rightarrow **True** *Explanation:* The Equator is the 0° parallel of latitude and is the starting point for measuring latitude.

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Q.8. Solve the crossword below.



Across

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1. Lets you squeeze a huge area into your map

- 4.A convenient sphere
- 5. The longest parallel of allel of latitude
- 6. The place the Prime Meridian is attached to
- 8. So convenient to find your way
- 10. A measure of the distance from the Equator

Down

- 2. A measure of the distance from the Prime Meridian
- 3. These two together allow us to locate a place
- 6. What latitudes and longitudes together create
- 7. The time we all follow in India
- 9. These two are poles apart
- 11. An abbreviation for a line across which the day and date change

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Ans:-

