LOCATING PLACES: Maps and Coordinates

A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

 1. map; 2. scale; 3. globe; 4. parallel; 5. Arctic; 6. Greenwich

 B. Match the rows.

 1. (c); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (f); 5. (d); 6. (b)

 C. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

 1. False. 2. True. 3. False. 4. False. 5. True; 6. True; 7. True 8. False.

 D. Choose the correct answer.

 1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (a); 6. (a); 7. (b)

 E. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

 1. Why do maps have an advantage over a globe? Give two reasons

Ans - Maps have an advantage over globes because they can show much more detail and can be carried from one place to another easily.

 2. What is the importance of a scale on a map?

Ans - A scale helps us to find the distance between any two places on the map accurately.

3. Define Latitude and Longitude?

Ans – a) Latitude is the angular distance of a place north or south of the equator as measured from the centre of the Earth.

b) Longitude is the angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian as measured from the centre of the Earth.

 4. Name the heat zones of the Earth.

Ans - The three heat zones of the Earth are the Torrid Zone, Temperate Zone and Frigid Zone.

 5. What is the International Date Line?

Ans - The International Date Line (IDL), which runs along 180° longitude, is a line where day and date change. Crossing the IDL from east to west, a traveller will add or gain a day, and while crossing it from west to east, he will subtract or lose a day.

F. Give reasons for the following.

 1. Why does the climate change as we move from the equator towards the poles in both hemispheres?

 Ans – a) As we move from the equator to the poles, the Sun’s rays hit the Earth at different angles.

b) Near the equator, sunlight is direct and strong, making it warmer.

c) Towards the poles, the rays are more angled and spread out, making it cooler. This is why the climate changes.

 G. Answer the following questions in four or five sentences.

 1. Explain the difference between cardinal and intermediate directions.

Ans – a) North, south, east and west are the four principle directions shown on a compass. These are known as cardinal points.

b) The magnetic needle of a compass always points to the north.

c) In between these major directions are intermediate points such as north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). These are also known as intermediate directions.

2. What is a plan? How is it different from a sketch?

Ans – a) A plan is an accurate drawing of a small area on a large scale. Architects and town planners prepare plans before taking on a project. Plans are drawn to scale.

b) A sketch is a rough drawing of an area or a place. It is not drawn to any scale. A sketch is a rough drawing that you use to show the location of a place.

c) For example, a shop on a street across your home or a temple on the far side of your town or a picnic spot can be shown using a sketch. Sketches have no scale to give an accurate measurement of distances. However, such drawings are used as a base for preparing a proper final plan or a map at a later stage.

3. Explain how time and date change when one crosses the International Date Line.

Ans – a) The day and date change at the International Date Line (IDL).

b) Crossing the IDL from east to west, a traveller will add or gain a day, while crossing it from west to east he/she will subtract or lose a day.

c) The IDL does not cross any major landmass. It zig-zags to avoid crossing a country or a major group of islands in the Pacific Ocean in order to maintain the same date and day at a place at a time.

4. What do you understand by local and standard time?

Ans – a) The local time is the time at a particular longitude regarding the Greenwich Mean Time at the Prime Meridian.

b) The time difference between two longitudes 1° apart is 4 minutes. Therefore, the time at a place 10° east of another place will be 40 minutes ahead as the Earth spins from west to east.

c) The standard time of a time zone/country is generally the local time at the central meridian of the time zone/country. It is observed throughout the entire time zone/country.