1 Locating Places on the Earth

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Map is a representation of:
   a. Earth's surface b. Sky c. Ocean d. Atmosphere

2. Which of the following is not a type of map?
   a. Physical b. Political c. Thematic d. Celestial

3. A _____ shows natural features such as mountains, rivers, lakes, oceans, and other permanent geographic features.
   a. Physical map b. Political map c. Survey map d. All of these

4. The scale of a map shows:
   a. Direction b. Distance c. Symbols d. All of these

5. The _____ are North, South, East, and West.
   a. Intermediate directions b. Compass rose
   c. Cardinal directions d. Symbols

6. Which one is not an intermediate direction?
   a. North-east b. West c. South-west d. North

7. The longest circle drawn midway between the two poles.
   a. Prime Meridian b. Equator c. Longitude d. Latitude

8. The Equator does not pass through which of the following continents:
   a. South America b. Africa c. Europe d. Asia

9. Through which location does the Prime Meridian pass?
   a. Greenfield b. Green shire c. Greenwich d. Greenwood

10. What is the time difference between Indian Standard Time and Greenwich Mean Time?
   a. 5 hours 30 minutes b. 4 hours 30 minutes
   c. 3 hours 30 minutes d. 6 hours 30 minutes

B. Fill in the Blanks.

180°	Latitude	Madhya rekha	Layout	Longitude
Scale	west to east	Greenwich Meridian	Treasure	Globe

1. A map is like a _____ guide.
2. A map shows the _____ of a place.
3. The _____ of a map determines the actual distance between two points represented on it.

4. A _____ can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole.
5. The _____ is the prime meridian.
6. _____ measures this distance from the Equator.
7. The International Date Line is approximately at _____ longitude.
8. The Earth rotates from _____ to _____.
9. _____ measures the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
10. India had a prime meridian of its own, called the _____.

C. State true or false.

1. A scale is necessary for a map. ☐
2. A globe is a flat representation of a spherical object. ☐
3. The Greenwich Meridian is not the first prime meridian. ☐
4. A physical map shows natural features of the earth. ☐
5. The Equator is at 90° North latitude. ☐
6. The Prime Meridian is at 0° longitude. ☐
7. The Prime Meridian was established to pass through Greenwich, china. ☐
8. Indian astronomers were familiar with latitude, longitude, and the necessity of a prime meridian. ☐
9. The Equator is a parallel of latitude. ☐
10. The Prime Meridian passes through the United States. ☐

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three main components of a map?
Ans. _____
_____

2. Which Indian government agency establishes map symbols?
Ans. _____
_____

3. What is a north line?
Ans. _____
_____

4. What is the Prime Meridian?
Ans. _____
_____

5. What is the International Date Line?
Ans. _____
_____

6. Which countries have multiple time zones due to their size?
Ans. _____
_____

E. Give reason.

1. Why do maps use specific symbols?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

2. Why do different countries have different time zones?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

3. Why is the International Date Line necessary?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

4. Why is Prime Meridian important?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

5. Why do we need standard time?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

6. Why do maps use a scale?
Ans. _____
_____
_____

F. Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Compass	i. A specific kind of information	1. ____
2. Atlas	ii. The latitude of the North Pole	2. ____
3. Thematic maps	iii. A famous astronomer	3. ____
4. Equator	iv. A book or collection of maps	4. ____
5. 90°N	v. To find the directions	5. ____
6. Varāhamihira	vi. The longest parallel of latitude	6. ____

G. Give One Word Answer.

1. A true model of the Earth. - _____
2. An imaginary circle that divides the globe into two equal halves. - _____
3. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles. - _____
4. The lines running from the North Pole to thee South Pole. - _____
5. The zone that receives maximum heat. - _____
6. The network of latitude and longitude lines. - _____

H. Difference between following.

1. Map and Globe

Map	Globe

2. Latitude and Longitude

Latitude	Longitude

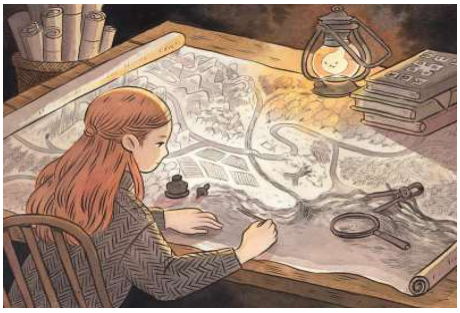
3. Torrid zone and Frigid zone

Torrid zone	Frigid zone

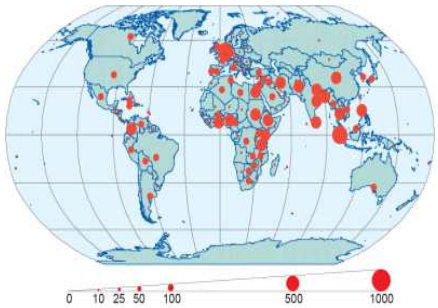
4. Local time and Standard time

Local time	Standard time

I. Identify the following pictures and write the name.



1. _____



2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Answer

A.

1. Earth's surface
2. Celestial
3. Physical map
4. Distance
5. Cardinal directions
6. North
7. Equator
8. Europe
9. Greenwich
10. 5 hours 30 minutes

B.

1. treasure
2. layout
3. scale
4. globe
5. Greenwich Meridian
6. Latitude
7. 180°
8. west to east
9. Longitude
10. madhya rekhā

C.

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False 6. True
7. False 8. True 9. True 10. False

D.

1. Distance, Direction and Symbols are the three main components of a map.
2. The Survey of India
3. It is simply an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right hand corner of the map which points to the north direction.
4. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England. It is the reference point for measuring longitude.
5. The International Date Line is an imaginary line that runs approximately along the 180° meridian. It is used to determine the date when crossing from one hemisphere to another.
6. Larger countries like the United States and Canada have multiple time zones due to their size.

E.

1. Maps use specific symbols to represent various features efficiently and clearly. Symbols help to avoid clutter and make maps easier to understand. They are standardized to ensure consistency and prevent confusion.
2. Different countries have different time zones because the Earth rotates on its axis. As the Earth turns, different parts of the world experience daylight and nighttime at different times. To avoid confusion, countries are divided into time zones to accommodate these differences.
3. The International Date Line is necessary to prevent a day from overlapping or disappearing as you travel across the globe. When you cross the line from east to west, you subtract a day, and when you cross it from west to east, you add a day. This helps to maintain consistency in timekeeping.
4. The Prime Meridian is important because it serves as the reference point for measuring longitude. It helps to establish a global coordinate system that allows us to accurately locate places on Earth.
5. We need standard time to avoid confusion and coordinate activities across different regions. Standard time helps to ensure that everyone is on the same schedule, which is essential for transportation, communication, and other activities.
6. Maps use a scale to represent the actual distance on the ground in a smaller, manageable size on the map. This allows us to accurately measure distances between locations and understand the relative sizes of different features.

F.

1. v 2. iv 3. i 4. vi 5. ii 6. iii

G.

1. globe
2. Equator
3. Parallels of latitude
4. Meridians of longitude
5. Torrid zone
6. Grid

H.

1. Map and Globe
   Map: A flat representation of the Earth's surface.
   Map: Shows a specific area or region in detail.
   Globe: A spherical model of the Earth.
   Globe: Shows the entire Earth at once, providing a better understanding of its curvature and proportions.
2. Latitude and Longitude
   Latitude: Measures the distance north or south of the Equator.
   Latitude: Lines run parallel to the Equator.
   Longitude: Measures the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.
   Longitude: Lines run from the North Pole to the South Pole.
3. Torrid Zone and Frigid Zone
   Torrid Zone: The region near the Equator, characterized by hot temperatures.
   Torrid Zone: Receives direct sunlight throughout the year.
   Frigid Zone: The regions near the North and South Poles, characterized by cold temperatures.
   Frigid Zone: Receives indirect sunlight, leading to colder temperatures.
4. Local Time and Standard Time
   Local Time: The time specific to a particular location based on its longitude.
   Local Time: Can vary significantly within a country due to differences in longitude.
   Standard Time: The time used within a large region or country, often based on a central meridian.
   Standard Time: Provides consistency and convenience within a region.

I.

1. Cartographer
2. scale
3. Latitude
4. Longitude
5. Atlas
6. compass