

**This PDF contains two chapters. {Chapter 2 of geography and Chapter 2 of civics}**

**Week 4 (22 April 2020)**

**CLASS 6: GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER 2: GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

**BY :Mrs. Nidhi Rao**

**Our planet earth is not completely a sphere but slightly flattened at both the poles and bulge in the middle. Globe is a true model of the earth. The countries, continents and oceans are shown in their respective sizes on the globe .**

### **AXIS**

**The needle fixed through the globe in tilted manner is called its axis ,but the real earth does not possess Axis. The earth moves around its Axis which is an imaginary line. The two points on the globe where the needle passes through are North Pole and South Pole.**

### **EQUATOR**

**It is the another imaginary circular line runs through the globe and divides the earth into two equal parts the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere. The equator is very important reference point to locate places on the earth.**

### **LATITUDES**

**An imaginary circle parallel to the equator is called latitude. All parallel circles from equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. These are measured in degrees. All parallel circles in north of the equator are called North latitudes while all parallels south of the equator are called South latitudes.**

## **IMPORTANT PARALLELS OF LATITUDES**

**Apart from the equator 0° the north pole 90 °N and the south pole 90 °S, there are four other important parallels of latitude they are:**

- 1. Tropic of Cancer 23 ½ ° N.**
- 2. Tropic of Capricorn 23 ½ ° S.**
- 3. Arctic circle 66 ½ °N.**
- 4. Antarctic circle 66 ½ ° S.**

## **HEAT ZONES OF THE EARTH.**

### **1. Torrid Zone**

**The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn receives the maximum heat and this region is called torrid zone. It is also the hottest zone of the earth.**

### **2. Temperate Zone**

**The area between Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer in Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere is the region of moderate temperature. These regions are called temperate zones.**

### **3. Frigid Zone**

**The areas lying between the Arctic Circle and the north pole in the Northern hemisphere and the circle of Antarctic and the south pole in the southern hemisphere remains very cold because the sun provides very less heat due to its slanting rays. These regions are called frigid zones.**

## **LONGITUDES**

**To fix the position of a place it is necessary to know something more than the latitude of that place. In order to locate a place precisely must find how far east or west the place is from a given line of reference running from the north pole to the South Pole . These lines of references are called meridians of longitude, and the distances between them are measured in degrees of longitude.**

Each degree is further divided into minutes ,and minutes into seconds. They are semi circles and the distance between them decreases steadily polewards until it becomes zero at the poles ,where all meridians meet.

Unlike parallels of latitude all meridians are of equal length. Thus, it was difficult to number the meridians. All countries decided that the count should begin from the Meridian which passes through Greenwich where the British Royal Observatory is located. This Meridian is called Prime Meridian .Its value is  $0^{\circ}$  longitude and from its we count  $180^{\circ}$  eastward as well as  $180^{\circ}$  westwards. The Prime Meridian and  $180^{\circ}$  Meridian divides the earth into two equal halves, the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere.

### **STANDARD TIME**

In India, $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) is treated as a Standard Meridian and taken as a standard time for the entire country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST )

India is located at  $82^{\circ} 30'$  East of Greenwich means 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. If it is 7:30 p.m. in India it will be 2 p.m. noon in London.

In some countries which have great geographical the extent, they adopted more than one Standard Time. In Russia, there are 11 standard time. The earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each, each covers  $15^{\circ}$  of longitude.

### **Q1. Very short answer type question**

1. What is the latitudinal value of the tropic of cancer ?

Ans1. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N.

2. How many time zones are there on the Earth?

Ans2. There are 24 time zones on the earth .

**3. What is the name of international standard time?**

Ans3. The name of the International standard time is GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

**4. Equator lies in which heat zone?**

Ans4. The equator lies in the Torrid heat zone.

**5. Where is the British Royal Observatory located ?**

Ans5. The British royal observatory is located at Greenwich in England.

**Q2. Short answer type question.**

**1. What is the true shape of the Earth?**

Ans1. The true shape of the Earth is globe or the shape that is a sphere which is slightly flattened at the North and South poles and bulge in the middle. A Globe is said to be a true miniature model of the Earth.

**2. What is a globe?**

Ans2. A globe is a true miniature model of the earth. It shows the earth in its real shape with Continents, Oceans and tilt on its axis.

**3. What are the three heat zones of the earth?**

Ans3. The three heat zones of the earth are as follows:

1. Torrid Zone:

All places located between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn experience the vertical rays of the Sun ,atleast twice a year. This region receives the maximum heat and is called torrid zone .

2. Temperate Zone:

The area between Arctic circle and the Tropic of Cancer in Northern hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere is the region of moderate temperature. These regions are called temperate zones.

3. Frigid Zone:

Beyond the Arctic circle and the Antarctic circle, it is very cold as these areas receive extreme slanting rays of the Sun.

### **Q3. Long answers type question.**

#### **1. What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?**

Ans 1. **Parallels of latitude :-**

1. The set of all imaginary circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes or lines of latitude.
2. Latitudes are measured in degrees.
3. There are 90 parallels in the Northern hemisphere and 90 parallels in the southern hemisphere. Hence, including the equator there are 181 parallels on the earth.
4. All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.
5. The equator or  $0^\circ$  latitude is the largest parallel while all the other parallels decrease in size as they move towards the poles.

#### **Meridians of longitude:-**

1. The set of all imaginary lines running from north pole to the South Pole are called meridians of longitude for lines of longitude.
2. The Prime Meridian is marked at  $0^\circ$  longitude and is the starting point of all meridian and divides the earth into to eastern and western hemisphere
3. There are 180 meridians towards the East of the Prime Meridian ( $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ E) and 180 Meridian towards the west of the Prime Meridian ( $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ W) The meridian  $180^\circ$ E and  $180^\circ$ W is on the same line. Hence there are 360 meridians on the earth .
4. The length of all meridians is the same as each one is a semicircle.
5. The longitude of a place is always expressed in degrees.

#### **2. Why does the torrid zone receive maximum amount of heat?**

Ans2. The mid-day sun, at least once in a year is exactly overhead on all the latitudes in areas between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Therefore the torrid zone receives maximum amount of heat.

**Draw the following Diagrams...**

- 1. Important parallels and heat zones of the Earth.**
- 2. Latitudes**
- 3. Longitudes**

**Note:- search in google as full ncert book is available there.**

**Type ‘ Class 6 geo Ncert longitudes’ Then click on images u will get the diagram**

**That’s all for Chapter 2 . Kindly copy the notes in your fair or rough copies.  
Thank You. God bless.**

CLASS VI

CIVICS

CHAPTER 2

**DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

**By Mrs. Priya Kapadia**

#### FACTS THAT MATTER

- \*How we live, what we speak, what we eat and wear
- \* Each of the eight major world religions are followed in India. There are many mother tongues and over a hundred dance forms.
- \* Most of us are prejudiced about people that differs from us.

#### WORDS THAT MATTER –

- \***PREJUDICE** – The tendency to judge other people negatively or consider them inferior is said to be prejudice.
- \***STEREOTYPE** –When one forms a particular image-positive or negative about something without thinking over it carefully, this is said to be stereotype. It may be with respect to one’s religion, places of origin or residence, sex, race, background etc.
- \***DISCRIMINATION** – When people act in a way that is due to their prejudice or stereotype, then discrimination takes place. For example, not sharing the same seat with a person of another caste is a form of discrimination.

\* **THE CONSTITUTION** -: A document of national importance that laid out the rules by which the nation would function, is the constitution. It was prepared after India got independence.

\* **UNTOUCHABILITY** -: A form of discrimination in which a particular caste of people is considered impure by "upper caste" people is called untouchability. That caste is called "untouchables. This form of discrimination should be discouraged.

\* **THE PREAMBLE** -: The first page of the constitution that presents a "summary" of the rules by which that nation must function is called the preamble.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1) How many major religions are there in the world ?

A1) There are eight major religions in the world.

2) Who fought for the rights of Dalit's ?

A2) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar fought for the rights of Dalit.

3) Which caste did Dr B.R Ambedkar belong to ?

A3) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered as untouchables.

4) What does the first page of our preamble proclaims ?

A4) The first page of our preamble proclaims that all Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

5) When does Discrimination happens?

A5) Discrimination is a negative aspect in a social set up. It occurs if we act on prejudices or stereotypes. It promotes ignorance of a particular class or individual in society. Such class or individual is debarred from all opportunities.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1) What is the difference between Discrimination and stereotypes?

A1) Difference between Discrimination and Stereotypes

#### DISCRIMINATION

#### STEREOTYPES

1)When people act in a way that is due to their prejudice or stereotype, then discrimination takes place.

2)Example.Not sharing the same seat with a person of another caste is a form of discrimination.

\*STEREOTYPE

- 1) When one forms a particular image –positive or negative, about something without thinking over it carefully, this is said to be stereotype
- 2) Example. It may be related to one’s religion, place of origin, or residence, sex, race, background etc.

Q2. Discuss the ways in which persons with special needs might be subject to discrimination?

Ans2. A person with special needs might be subjected to discrimination by not be included in social gatherings , not getting a job in spite of being qualified or being disregarded as incompetent every sphere.

Q3 How did India become a secular country?

Ans3. People of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination. This is seen as an important element of our Unity. We all live together and respect one another. Therefore ,we can easily say that India is a secular country.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1) How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter?  
Imagine this situation and list atleast five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house.

A1) Girls have been treated as a burden since time immortal. Even today their condition has not changed. Whether it is home or outside, they are not given due opportunity. The mental setup of the parents is such that it never accepts the birth of a daughter whole heartedly. As a result, girl’s life is badly affected. Here is the list of five different effects that this stereotype can have on way daughters get treated.

- \* Girls would feel discouraged and they would not concentrate to their studies.
- \* All their dreams to achieve separate identity in the society would be shattered
- \* Sometimes girls are not allowed to join any school or college. This ruthless altitudes of the parents towards their daughters ruin their carrier. They feel helpless even in their parents’ house.
- \* Even marriage does not bring fortune to the girls all the time. Some in-laws prove themselves good by giving proper treatment to the newly married girls. But most of the times we find that they are ill-treated in their in-law’s house. They are subject to exploitation.

Q2) What does the constitution says with regard to equality ? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?



A2) Our constitution provides that the state shall not discriminate against shall not discriminate against any citizens on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or region.

It is important for all people to be equal because only then our society would develop in true sense of the term. It is our right to be treated equally, it is our right to be given equal opportunities. In absence of all these, our life would be hell. Our personality would be suppressed. Hence, we need equality so that we may go ahead without any hindrance. We may prove ourselves helpful in the development of the society and country.

-----  
-----