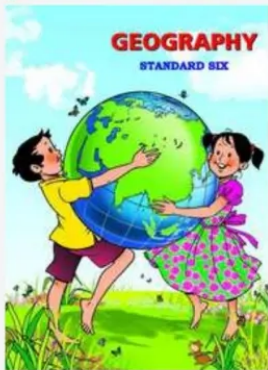


Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Geography: Chapter 1- The Earth and the Graticule

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 6
GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1
**The Earth and the
Graticule**



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

6-Geography: Chapter 1- The Earth and the Graticule

Class 6: Geography Chapter 1 solutions. Complete Class 6 Geography Chapter 1 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 6-Geography: Chapter 1- The Earth and the Graticule

Maharashtra Board 6th Geography Chapter 1, Class 6 Geography Chapter 1 solutions

Questions and Answers

A. Place a tick mark (✓) against the correct option:

Question 1.

What term is used for the imaginary east-west horizontal lines on the earth?

- (i) Meridians
- (ii) International Date Line
- (iii) Parallels

Answer:

Parallels

Question 2.

What is the shape of the meridians?

- (i) Circular

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(ii) Semicircular

(iii) Points

Answer:

Semicircular

Question 3.

What do the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude together form on the globe?

(i) Angular distance

(ii) Hemisphere

(iii) Graticule

Answer:

Graticule

Question 4.

How many parallels are there in the northern hemisphere?

(i) 90

(ii) 89

(iii) 91

Answer:

90

Question 5.

Which circles form the eastern and western hemispheres?

(i) 0° parallel and 180° meridian

(ii) 0° Prime Meridian and 180° meridian

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(iii) North and South Polar circles

Answer:

0° Prime Meridian and 180° meridian

Question 6.

Which circle appears as a point on the globe?

(i) Equator

(ii) North/South Pole

(iii) Prime Meridian

Answer:

North/South Pole

Question 7.

How many places on the earth may be located on 45° N parallel?

(i) One

(ii) Many

(iii) Two

Answer:

Many

B. Observe a globe and examine the following statements. Correct the wrong ones:

Question 1.

Parallels of latitude lie parallel to the Prime Meridian,

Answer:

Wrong: Parallels of latitude lie parallel to the equator.

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Question 2.

All parallels of latitude converge at the equator.

Answer:

Wrong: All meridians of longitude converge at the poles.

Question 3.

Parallels and meridians are imaginary lines.

Answer:

Right.

Question 4.

8° 4' 65" N is a north meridian.

Answer:

Wrong: 8° 4' 65" N is a north parallel.

Question 5.

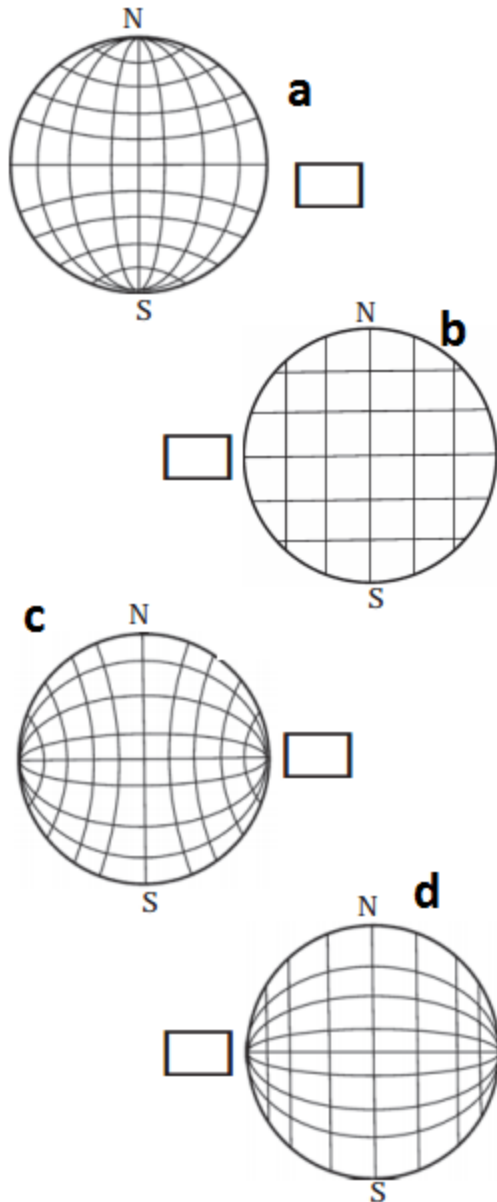
Meridians are parallel to each other.

Answer:

Wrong: Latitudes are parallel to each other.

C. Find the correct graticule out of the following and put a tick mark against it.

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Answer:

Figure (a) is correct.

D. Answer the following:

Question 1.

How will you express the latitude and longitude of the North Pole?

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Answer:

The latitude of the North Pole would be 90°N . All the meridians of longitudes pass through the North Pole. So the North pole would be 0° longitude.

Question 2.

How much is the angular distance between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn?

Answer:

The angular distance between the tropic of Cancer and tropic of Capricorn is $23^{\circ}30' + 23^{\circ}30' = 47^{\circ}$

Question 3.

Using a globe, write down the names of the countries through which the equator passes.

Answer:

The countries through which the equator passes are Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Sao tome and Principe, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Maldives, Indonesia and Kiribati.

Question 4.

Write down the main uses of the graticule.

Answer:

Graticules help us to determine the locations on the earth. In the modern age, Geographical Information Systems, Global Positioning System, Google Maps, Wikimapia, Bhuvan of ISRO also make use of graticules.

E. Complete the following table:

Characteristic s	Parallels of latitude	Meridians of longitude
---------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Shape

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Size of each
parallel is
different

Distance

Distance between two meridians is larger
on the equator and the same decreases
towards the Poles.

Answer:

Characteristic s	Parallels of latitude	Meridians of longitude
Shape	Circular	Semicircular
Size	Size of each parallel is different	Size of each meridian is same
Distance	Distance between two parallels is the same everywhere	Distance between two meridians is larger on the equator and the same decreases towards the Poles.

Questions and Answers

Think a little!

Question 1.

A game of reading the meridians on the world map is going on. Shaheen and Sanket are asking each other to locate places on specific meridians and are making notes of the same. Shaheen asks Sanket to locate Wrangel Island on 180° meridians. Sanket could locate the island in the map but both are confused while making a note of it. They are puzzled whether to write 180° E or 180° W? What would be the precise answer? Please help them. Can we use a similar logic with reference to 0° meridian as well?

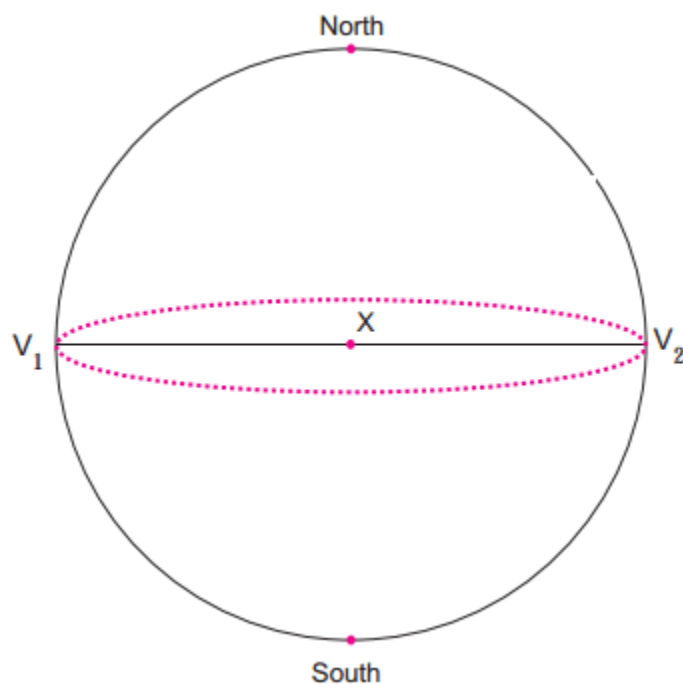
Answer:

The 0° and the 180° meridians lie opposite to each other and form a circle around the earth. This circle divides the earth in the eastern and western hemisphere. Shaheen and Sanket can write the Wrangel island to be located on 180° meridian.

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Do it yourself!

Use figure 1.4 of the geography textbook:



In the upper portion of the circle, at the centre X, draw angles of 30° , $V_1 X K_1$ and $V_2 X K_2$; K_1 and K_2 being the points on the circle. Draw an ellipse joining K_1 and K_2 .

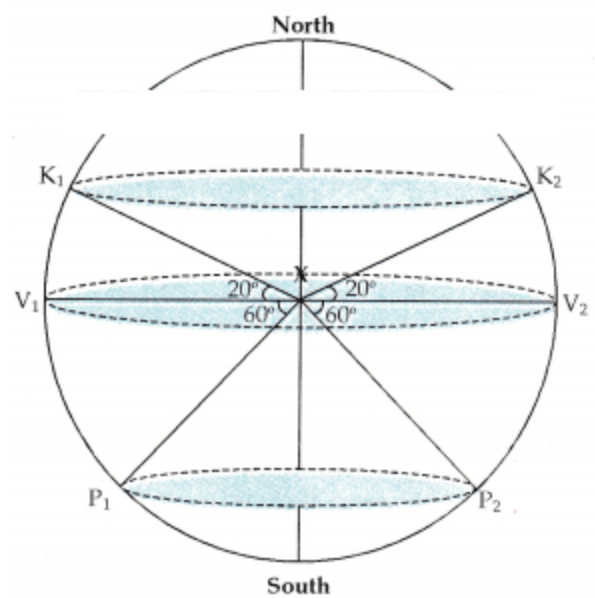
In the lower half of the circle, mark angles of 60° and name the points on the circle as P_1 and P_2 .

Question 1.

Draw an ellipse joining P_1 and P_2 .

Answer:

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Can you tell?

Question 1.

Is the distance between $K_1 K_2$ and $P_1 P_2$ the same?

Answer:

No, the distance between $K_1 K_2$ and $P_1 P_2$ are not the same.

Question 2.

Compare the distances XK_1 and XP_2 . Are these distances the same or are they different?

Answer:

Yes, the distances are the same.

Question 3.

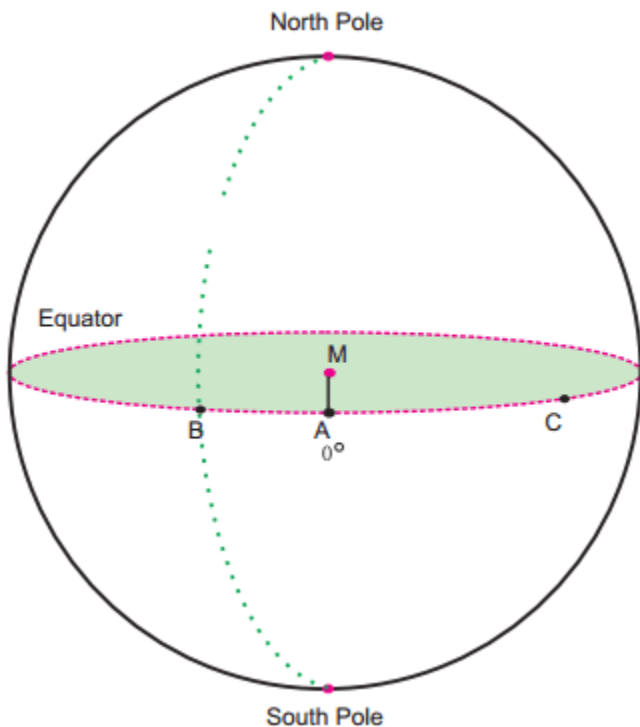
Now compare the ellipses you have drawn. Which is the larger ellipse? Why?

Answer:

The ellipse through K_1 and K_2 is larger than the ellipse through P_1 and P_2 . This is because the distance between $K_1 K_2$ is greater than the distance between $P_1 P_2$.

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Observe the picture (fig) on page 5 of the textbook and answer the following questions:



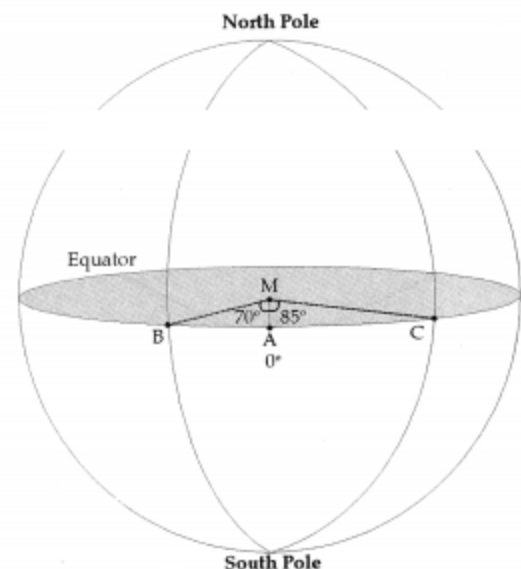
Let the line AM be 0° .

Draw the line MB. Measure the angle it makes with the line AM and write it near B. Note the semicircle that passes through B and joins the North and South Poles. Trace it.

Now join MC. Measure $\angle AMC$ and write it next to C. Draw a semicircle that passes through 'C' and joins the North and South Poles.

Draw a line that passes through point A at 0° , and joins the North and South Poles.

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Answer:

$$\angle AMB = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle AMC = 85^\circ$$

Use your brain power!

Question 1.

How many parallels and meridians can be drawn on a globe at an interval of 10° ?

Answer:

19 parallels and 36 meridians can be drawn on a globe at an interval of 10° .

Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct options from the brackets:

Question 1.

A miniature model of the earth is called a _____.(ball, globe, sphere)

Answer:

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globe

Question 2.

The location of any place on the earth is determined with reference to the _____ of the earth. (poles, circle, centre)

Answer:

centre

Question 3.

The _____ is considered as 0° parallel.(equator, poles, circles)

Answer:

equator

Question 4.

The _____ bisects the earth into north and south parts. (poles, equator, circles)

Answer:

equator

Question 5.

One can draw _____ parallels on the earth at the interval of 1° . (90,181,360)

Answer:

Question 6.

The 0° meridian is known as the _____. (Central meridian, Equator, Prime Meridian)

Answer:

Prime Meridian

Question 7.

Each degree is divided into 60 _____.(minutes, hours, seconds)

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Answer:

minutes

Question 8.

One can draw _____ meridians each at a distance of 1° . (90,181, 360)

Answer:

360

Question 9.

All meridians are _____ in size.(unequal, equal, uneven)

Answer:

equal

Question 10.

Exact location of a place on the earth can be located using _____.(equator, latitude and longitude, Prime Meridian)

Answer:

latitude and longitude

Question 11.

The distance between any two adjacent parallels is _____ on the surface of the earth.
(111 km, 102 km, 44 km)

Answer:

111 km

Question 12.

The parallels and meridians on the globe form a net that is called a _____.(latitude,graticule, longitude)

Answer:

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graticule

Match the pairs correctly:

Question 1.

Different parallels	Distance between meridians
(1) Poles	(a) 111 km
(2) Tropic of Cancer	(b) 102 km
(3) Polar Circles	(c) 0 km
(4) Equator	(d) 44 km
(5) Meridians	(e) 360
	(f) 1°

Answer:

1 – c

2 – b

3 – d

4 – a

5 – e

Place a tick mark (✓) against the correct option:

Question 1.

Which meridian is considered as the Prime Meridian?

(i) 0°

(ii) 80°

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(iii) 90°

Answer:

0°

Answer the following questions in one sentence:

Question 1.

What are parallels of latitudes?

Answer:

Ellipses that are created at some angular distance from the centre of the earth and are parallel to one another are called parallels of latitudes.

Question 2.

How many parallels are there in the northern hemisphere?

Answer:

There are 90 parallels in the northern hemisphere.

Question 3.

Which circle divides the earth in the eastern and western hemisphere?

Answer:

The Prime Meridian divides the earth in the eastern and western hemisphere.

Question 4.

What is the distance between any two adjacent parallels on the surface of the earth?

Answer:

The distance between any two adjacent parallels on the surface of the earth is 111 km.

Question 5.

What is a graticule?

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Answer:

The parallels and meridians on the globe form a net that is called a graticule.

Question 6.

What is used to determine the location on the earth?

Answer:

Latitude and longitude is used to determine the location on the earth.

Write the full forms of:

Question 1.

GIS

Answer:

Geographical Information System

Question 2.

GPS

Answer:

Global Positioning System

Question 3.

IRNSS

Answer:

Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System

Question 4.

ISRO

Answer:

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Indian Space Research Organisation

Give geographical reasons for the following statements:

Question 1.

Parallels and meridians are imaginary lines on the earth.

Answer:

Parallels and meridians can be drawn on a globe though not on the earth. That is why parallels and meridians are imaginary lines on the earth.

Question 2.

Geographers developed a miniature model of the earth in the form of a globe.

Answer:

Oceanic waters, uneven nature of the land, forest, innumerable islands of different sizes and buildings make it impossible to draw lines on the earth. In order to overcome this difficulty, geographers developed a miniature model of the earth in the form of a globe.

Question 3.

Latitude and longitudes are expressed into degree, minutes and seconds.

Answer:

To locate the places within the distance of 111 km exactly, the unit degree is divided into smaller units. Degrees are divided into minutes and seconds.

Answer the following questions in short:

Question 1.

Explain the meaning of the term 'equator'.

Answer:

- The equator is considered as 0° parallel.
- It is the largest parallel and great circle.
- It bisects the earth into two equal hemispheres viz, the northern and southern hemisphere.

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Question 2.

What are Poles of the earth?

Answer:

On the globe and also on the earth, at the north and south ends of the earth's axis, Poles appear as points. These are called the North Pole and the South Pole respectively.

Observe a globe and examine the following statements. Correct the wrong ones:

Question 1.

Parallels of latitude lie parallel to the Prime Meridian,

Answer:

Wrong: Parallels of latitude lie parallel to the equator.

Question 2.

All parallels of latitude converge at the equator.

Answer:

Wrong: All meridians of longitude converge at the poles.

Question 3.

Parallels and meridians are imaginary lines.

Answer:

Right.

Question 4.

80° 4' 65" N is a north meridian.

Answer:

Wrong: 80° 4' 65" N is a north parallel.

Question 5.

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Meridians are parallel to each other.

Answer:

Wrong: Latitudes are parallel to each other.



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Class 6 Geography

- Chapter 1- The Earth and the Graticule
- Chapter 2- Let us Use the Graticule
- Chapter 3- Comparing a Globe and a Map; Field Visits
- Chapter 4- Weather and Climate
- Chapter 5- Temperature
- Chapter 6- Importance of Oceans
- Chapter 7- Rocks and Rock Types
- Chapter 8- Natural Resources
- Chapter 9- Energy Resources
- Chapter 10- Human Occupations

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