

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. (i); 2. (ii); 3. (iv)
- B. 1. Equator; 2. Torrid Zone; 3. Prime Meridian, International Date line; 4. Equator
- C. 1. Torrid; 2. Longitudes; 3. 244. Prime
- D. 1. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$; 2. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$; 3. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$; 4. 0° latitude; 5. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$; 6. 0° longitude
- E. 1. The imaginary line through the centre of the Earth joining the two poles is called axis.
2. The rays of the sun fall vertically on this region, making it an area extremely hot.
3. The pattern of latitudes and longitudes drawn the Earth to help us to locate places.
4. Latitudes and longitudes are two lines used for locating places.
- F. 1. There are three main heat zones. They are :
(a) Torrid Zone; (b) Temperate Zone; (c) Frigid Zone
'Torrid' means hot. The Torrid Zone is the zone that lies on either side of the equator between the two tropics. This zone has high temperatures throughout the year.
2. **Local time** : The meridians have their own specific time called local time. The time at the meridian which faces the Sun is always 12 noon.
Standard Time : If we were use the local time of each meridian it would be difficult and confusing. Therefore, every country chooses a central meridian, whose local time is accepted across the entire country is called standard time.
3. A Great Circle is a Circle that divides the Earth into two equal parts. It is the shortest distance in between two points. Travelling along a Great Circle is called a great circle route.
4. When a particular longitude faces the Sun, then the local time along that longitude is 12. noon. All meridians east of the particular longitude will be ahead of 12 noon.

S. St
CLASS: 6

Remaining
chapter = 15