



G.D. GOENKA PUBLIC SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

Subject: S.st

Topic: Latitudes and Longitudes

Date: 17-08-2021(Tuesday)

Grade VI

Learning Objectives;

By the end of the chapter, students will be able to know about:

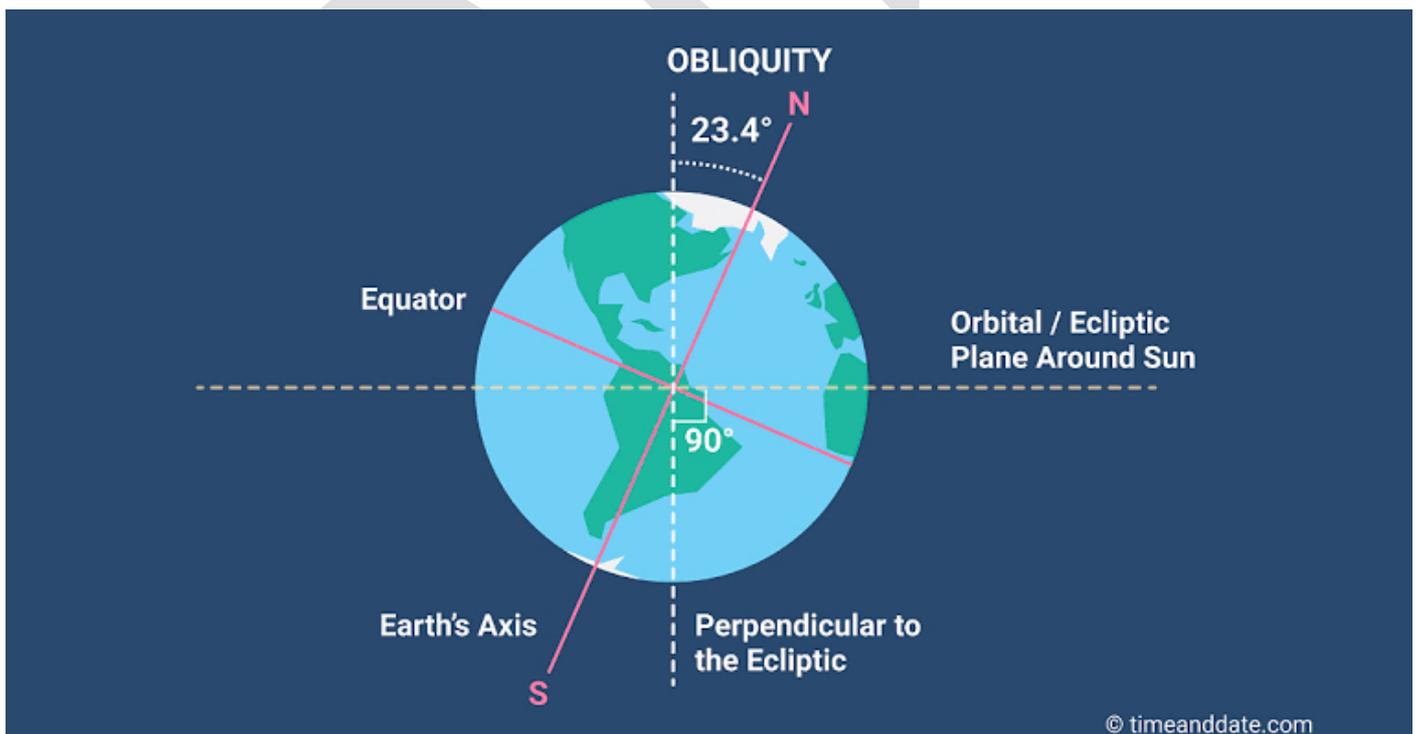
- The model of Earth.
- Parallels and Meridians.
- Latitudes and longitudes.
- Heat zones.
- Motions of the Earth's rotation and revolution

The most convincing proof about the shape of the earth has been given by the photographs taken by the astronauts and the orbiting satellites.

The shape of the earth is like a sphere, but the actual measurements proved that the earth is not a perfect sphere.

The earth is slightly bulging at the equator and flattened at the poles. Thus, the polar diameter of the earth is 44 km shorter than the equatorial diameter. But for all practical purposes, we consider the shape of the earth as a sphere like a ball.

We all know that in a map, the white portion indicates oceans and seas, whereas the green indicates landmasses; the other lines drawn on the map are **Latitudes** (horizontal lines) and **Longitudes** (vertical lines). They are the basic terms of geography which help us to locate an address on the Earth. These are imaginary lines we've invented for our convenience.



The earth rotates on its axis, which is imaginary. The end points of the axis of

the earth are called the poles. The pole which points towards the Pole Star is called the North Pole. The other is the South Pole. The two poles can be used as two fixed points.

We can divide the earth into two equal parts by drawing an imaginary line midway between the North Pole and the South Pole. This line is a circle and we call it Equator as it divides the earth into two equal parts or hemisphere.

The part of earth which is towards the north of the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere. The part of the earth which is towards the south of the equator is called the Southern Hemisphere.