GEOGRAPHY
WORKBOOK

STD. VI
(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

Geography
WORKBOOK

Std. VI (English Medium)

◆◆◆ Salient Features ◆◆◆

- A Quick Revision of theory at the beginning of every chapter
- Variety of Questions for exhaustive practice
- Intext Questions section to widen knowledge spectrum
- Oral Test in every chapter for knowledge testing
- Activities/Projects that help in experiential learning
- Coverage of map based questions wherever deemed necessary
- Ample space provided for the students to write answers

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Printed at: **Print to Print,** Mumbai

—— ◆◆◆ PREFACE ◆◆◆ ——

While designing the book, our main intention was to create a book that would act as a single point of revision and practice for students. We wanted this book to provide students, the much-needed practice for their textual questions as well as build up their knowledge quotient in the process.

Target's Geography Workbook: Std. VI has been prepared as per the new 'Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) pattern which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning. It makes the process of education more enjoyable and interesting.

Our Geography Workbook comes replete with a Quick Recap of concepts, Summative Questions and Formative Questions. The goal of this book is to provide practice to students and to help them understand the concepts better.

Every chapter begins with **Let's Study**, the Point wise Theory. It follows by **Summative Assessment** which is divided into four sections – **Textbook Exercise, Intext Questions, Let's Practise** and **Oral Test**. All textual questions are covered in Textbook Exercise, whereas additional questions for practice are covered in Let's Practise section. Intext questions are included in Intext Questions section wherever necessary. Also questions based on the chapter are given for Oral Test, which can be useful to test the chapter knowledge of the students. In the **Formative Assessment** part, Activities/Projects are included. Ample space is provided to the students for writing answers.

The relevant questions from chapters are marked as **Open Ended Questions** and **Oral Work** to build the students' reasoning ability. We are trying to give better practise to understand the chapter through questions.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.
Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

We hope this book helps students of Std. VI to prepare for their examination.

Publisher
Edition: Fourth

◆◆◆ KEY FEATURES ◆◆◆

CCE pattern

Latest CCE pattern is followed in workbook, dividing the chapter into summative and formative section. This is a more child-centric approach and helps in overall growth and development of students.

Let's Study

In each chapter a concise summary has been provided which help students for quick revision.

Textbook Exercise

All textual questions are included in this section

Let's Practise

Various additional questions enables students to get better practice of the lessons and understand the concepts better.

Intext Questions

Some intext questions included to widen the knowledge spectrum of students.

Open Ended Questions

Some questions have more than one possible answer. Hence, questions marked as 'Open Ended Question' give students the freedom to answer these questions in a different manner on their own.

Oral Work

Some questions can be orally answered by students in the classroom. These questions, marked as 'Oral Work' can help build students' knowledge, skills and abilities.

Oral Test

Oral Test section includes questions that would stimulate the students to think and arrive at an answer based on their understanding of the concepts covered in the chapter.

◆◆◆ Contents ◆◆◆

*Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.*

1. The Earth and the Graticule


◆◆◆ **Let's Study** ◆◆◆

EARTH AND THE GLOBE

1. **Use of directions:** Directions are used by everyone to determine the location of different places on earth. However, direction of the same place will be different for each person based on his/her location. This can be explained with the help of the following illustration:

Towards East 2 Kms / Towards West 2 Kms

2. **Limitation of using directions:** On the basis of above illustration, we can infer that, directions and sub-directions alone are not enough to accurately determine the location of any place on earth. This difficulty can be solved if lines parallel to each other are drawn around the earth.

3. **Reasons for the development of globe:** The length of earth's diameter along the north-south direction is 12714 kilometres while that along the east-west direction is 12756 kilometres. Due to its large size as well as geographical features, it is practically impossible to actually draw horizontal and vertical lines around the earth. To overcome this difficulty, geographers developed a miniature model of the earth in the form of a globe.

4. **Use of globe:** Since we can actually draw horizontal and vertical lines on a globe, it is used to determine locations on the earth. The lines drawn on the globe are imaginary lines on the earth.

ANGULAR DISTANCE

1. **Use of centre to determine location:** The location of any place on the earth is determined with reference to the centre of the earth.

2. **Method to determine location:** We consider a straight line joining the point on the surface whose location is to be determined and the earth's centre. At the centre, this line makes an angle with the plane of the equator. The measure of this angle is used to determine the location.

Angular Distance

3. **Angular distance:** The measured angle is said to be the angular distance of the point from the equator.
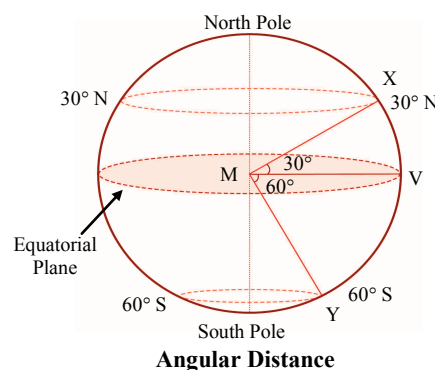
PARALLELS OF LATITUDE

1. **Parallels of latitude:** The parallels of latitude are east-west circles created at some angular distance from the centre of the earth.

2. **Expressing values:** The values of parallels of latitudes are angular measures expressed in degrees.

Parallels of latitude
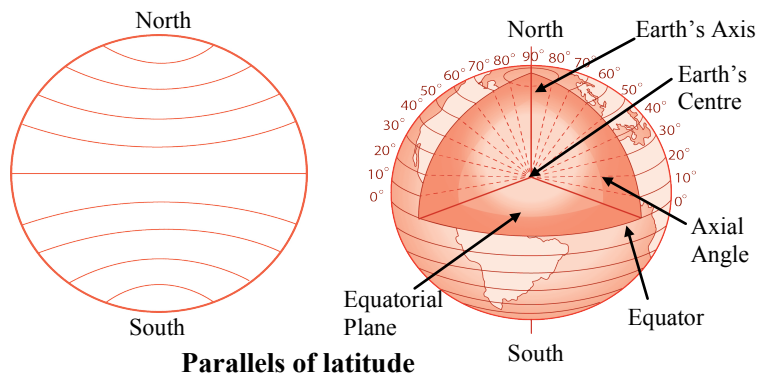
EQUATOR, NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, NORTH POLE AND SOUTH POLE

1. **Measurement of parallels:** The degrees of parallels of latitudes are measured from the equator. The equator, largest parallel, is considered as 0° parallel. The parallels become smaller and smaller towards the north and the south of the equator.

2. **Northern and Southern hemisphere:** The imaginary line called equator bisects the earth into two equal parts. The one to the north is called the northern hemisphere while the one to the south is the southern hemisphere.

3. **North and South poles:** The parallels of latitude appear as points on the extreme north and south end of the earth's axis. These are called the North Pole and the South Pole, respectively.

4. **Labelling parallels:** The value of each parallel is mentioned by writing the suffix 'N' or 'S' after the measure of its angle, to denote whether they lie to the North or the South of the equator.

5. **Places at same angular distance:** Each parallel of latitude joins all the places which are at the same angular distance from the equator.

6. **Total parallels:** We can draw 181 parallels of latitude on the earth at an interval of 1°.
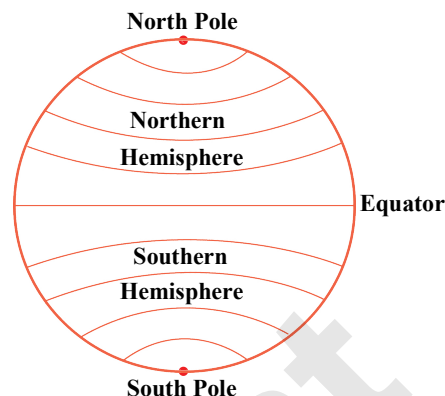
MERIDIANS OF LONGITUDE

1. **Meridians of longitude:** From North Pole to South Pole, the semicircles created at some angular distance from the centre of the earth are called meridians of longitude. All meridians are equal in size.

2. **Expressing values:** The angular distances of all meridians of longitude are expressed in degrees.

Meridians of Longitude
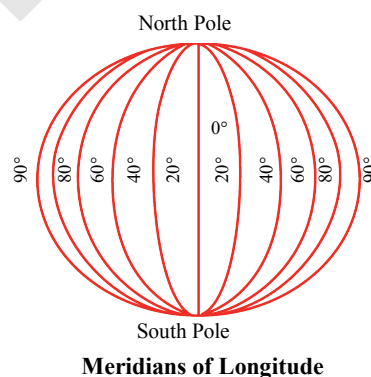
PRIME MERIDIAN, EASTERN HEMISPHERE AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. **Prime Meridian and measurement of meridians:** Prime Meridian is the 0° meridian. The angular distance of other meridians is measured from the prime meridian.

2. **Eastern and Western hemisphere:** The 0° and 180° meridians lie on the opposite sides of the globe, forming a circle. This circle divides the earth into eastern hemisphere and western hemisphere.

3. **Labelling meridians:** The value of each meridian is mentioned by writing the suffix 'E' or 'W' after the measure of its angle, to denote whether they lie to the East or the West of the Prime Meridian.

4. **Places at same angular distance:** Each meridian of longitude joins all the places which are at same angular distance from the Prime Meridian.
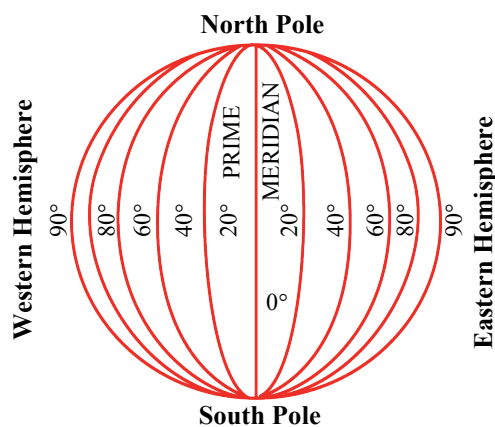
e.g., Kanpur and Chennai in India and Colombo in Sri Lanka are located on the 80° E meridian.

5. **Total meridians:** We can draw 360 meridians of longitude on the earth at an interval of 1°.

DISTANCE BETWEEN PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS

1. **Finding exact location:** The exact location of any place on the earth can be found with help of the parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude.

2. **Distance between adjacent parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude:**

(i) The distance between two adjacent parallels is same everywhere and it is 111 km.

(ii) The distance between two adjacent meridians is not the same everywhere. It is maximum on the equator (111 km) and goes on reducing towards the poles. It is zero at the north and the south poles.

3. **Distance between adjacent meridians:** The distance between two adjacent meridians of longitude on earth's surface at some important parallels of latitude are given below:

Parallel of latitude	Degree of the latitude	Distance between two adjacent meridians
Equator	0°	111 km
Tropic of Cancer	23°30′ N	102 km
Tropic of Capricorn	23°30′ S	102 km
Arctic Circle	66°30′ N	44 km
Antarctic Circle	66°30′ S	44 km
North Pole	90° N	0 km
South Pole	90° S	0 km

4. **Division into minutes and seconds:** Each degree of latitude and longitude is further divided into minutes and seconds in order to exactly locate the places lying between the two adjacent lines.

THE GRATICULE

1. **Graticule and its use:** The net formed by the parallels of latitude and the meridians of the longitude is known as the graticule. It helps in determining the location of a place on the earth.

2. **Modern day applications of graticule:** Some modern day applications using graticule include the Geographical Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), Google Maps, Wikimapia and Bhuvan of ISRO.

The Graticule

3. **Indian Regional Positioning System:** India has achieved self-reliance in Global Positioning Technology. It will be easy to locate any place in the Indian subcontinent with Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS). India is launching its own series of 7 satellites.
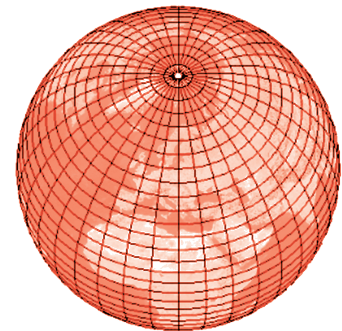
—— ◆◆◆ **Summative Assessment** ◆◆◆ ——

Textbook Exercise

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

*1. What term is used for the imaginary east-west horizontal lines on the earth?
   (A) Meridians ☐   (B) International Date Line ☐   (C) Parallels ☐

*2. What is the shape of the meridians?
   (A) Circular ☐   (B) Semi-circular ☐   (C) Points ☐

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

(A)　Angular distance ☐　(B)　Hemisphere ☐　　　(C)　Graticule ☐

*4.　How many parallels are there in the northern hemisphere?

(A)　90 ☐　　　(B)　89 ☐　　　　(C)　91 ☐

*5.　Which circle forms the eastern and western hemisphere?

(A)　0° parallel and 180° meridian ☐　　(B)　0° Prime Meridian and 180° meridian ☐

(C)　North and South Polar circles ☐

*6.　Which circle appears as a point on the globe?

(A)　Equator ☐　　　(B)　North / South Pole ☐　　(C)　Prime Meridian ☐

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

(A)　one ☐　　　(B)　many ☐　　　(C)　two ☐

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

*1.　Parallels of latitude lie parallel to the Prime Meridian.　　–　_____

Ans: _____

*2.　All parallels of latitude converge at the equator.　　–　_____

Ans: _____

*3.　Parallels and meridians are imaginary lines.　　–　_____

Ans: _____

*4.　8° 4′ 65″ is a north meridian.　　–　_____

Ans: _____

*5.　Meridians are parallel to each other.　　–　_____

Ans: _____

---

*III.　Find the correct graticule out of the following and put a tick mark (✓) against it..

N　　N　　N　　N

S　　S　　S　　S

☐　　☐　　☐　　☐
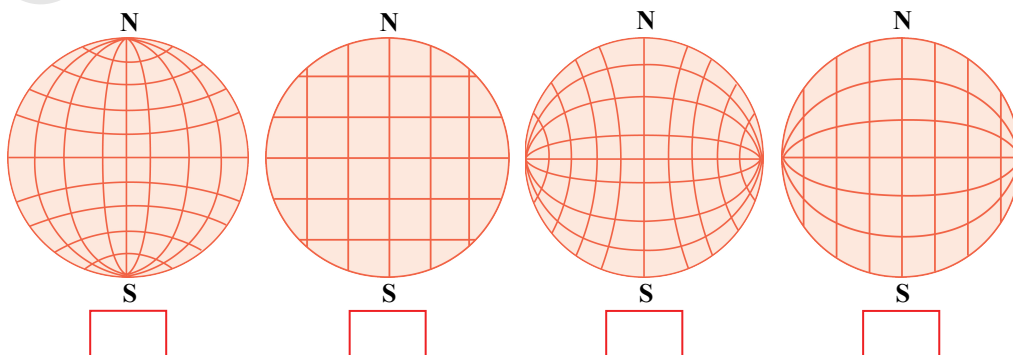
IV. Answer the following.

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

Ans: _____

_____

_____

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

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

Ans: _____

_____

_____

*4. **Write down the main uses of the graticule.**

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

V. Complete the following table.

*1.

Characteristics	Parallels of latitude	Meridians of longitude
Shape	_____ _____	_____ _____
Size	Size of each parallel is different.	_____ _____

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

Intext Questions

I. Make friends with maps!

Observe figure 1.1 and answer the following questions:
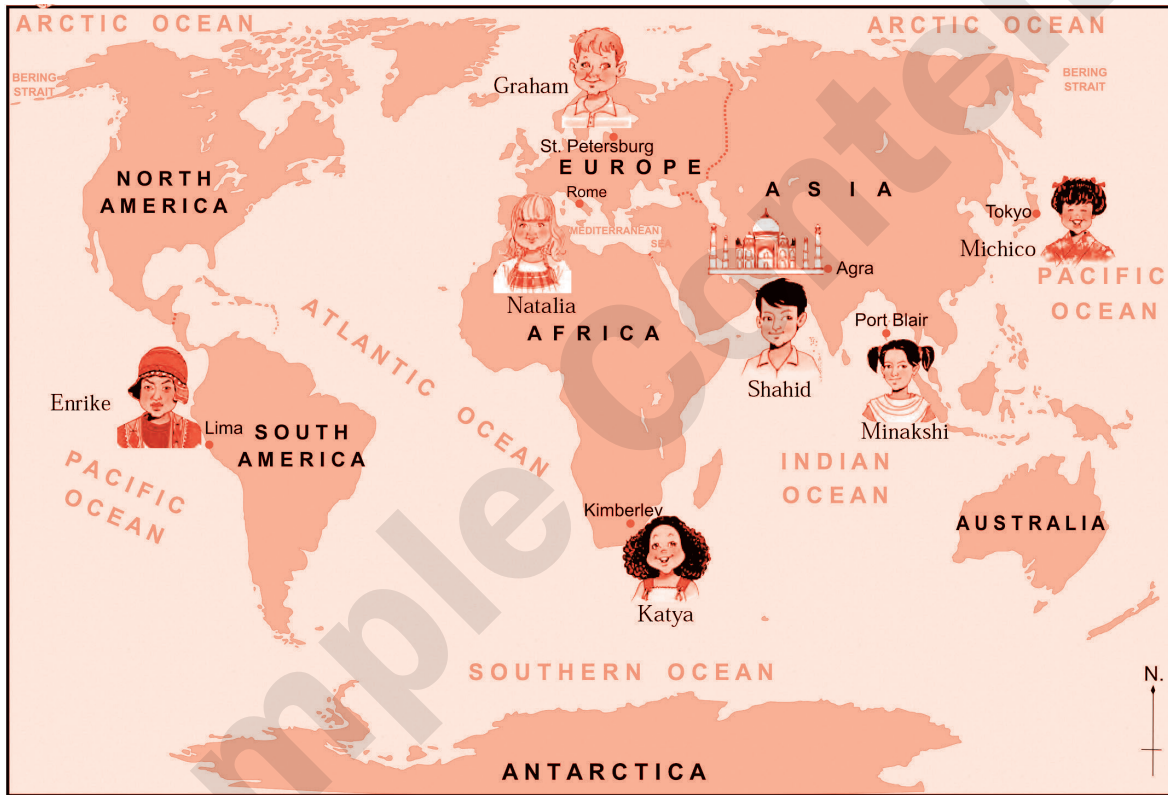
(1) Which places are shown on the map?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

(2) In which city is the Taj Mahal located?

Ans: _____

(3) In which continent is the Taj Mahal located?

Ans: _____

(4) In which direction is the Taj Mahal located for Graham in St. Petersburg, for Katya in Kimberley, for Michiko in Tokyo and Minakshi in Port Blair?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

(5) Shahid in Agra is specifying the directions in which the others live. How will he express them?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

(6) In what direction will Natalia in Rome and Enrike in Lima say the other child lives? Will their answers be the same?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

II. Think a little!

Observe the globe in your school. Think about the following questions and then discuss them.

(1) There are some vertical and horizontal lines on the globe. Which of these lines are more in number?

Ans: _____

_____

(2) What labels do these lines have? What similarities and differences do you see in the labels?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3) Will it be possible to actually draw such lines on the earth?

Ans: _____

III. Use your brain power!

Explain the meaning of the term Equator.

Ans: _____

_____

_____

IV. Use your brain power! *(Oral Work)*

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

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Let's Practise!

I. Tick the correct option

1. The length of earth's diameter along the north-south direction is _____.

    (A) 12417 km ☐   (B) 12714 km ☐   (C) 12756 km ☐

2. The parallels of latitude are parallel to _____.

    (A) Equator ☐   (B) 180° Meridian ☐   (C) Prime Meridian ☐

3. There are _____ meridians in the eastern hemisphere between 0° and 180° Meridian.

    (A) 181 ☐   (B) 90 ☐   (C) 179 ☐

II. Who am I?

1. I am the largest parallel of latitude. – _____

2. I am the meridian known as Prime Meridian. – _____

3. I am the miniature model of earth developed by geographers. – _____

4. I am the net formed by the parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. – _____

III. Answer in one sentence

1. How do we refer to the parallels from the southern hemisphere?

Ans: _____

_____

2. How many parallels can be drawn on the earth at the interval of 1°?

Ans: _____

3. How are meridians in the eastern hemisphere labelled?

Ans: _____

IV. Read the following statements and correct the wrong ones

1. North Pole bisects the earth into northern and southern hemisphere. – _____

Ans: _____

2. At the north and south ends of the earth's axis, parallels of latitude appear as points. – _____

Ans: _____

3. The distance between any two adjacent parallels is 111 km. – _____

Ans: _____

4. The latitudes and longitudes are expressed into degree celsius. – _____

Ans: _____

V. Answer the following

1. Why did geographers develop the globe?

Ans: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. **How are the angular units of measurement of latitudes and the longitudes divided to exactly locate a place on the earth?**

Ans: ---

Oral Test

1. How many parallels are there in the southern hemisphere?

2. Where does the distance between the adjacent meridians become zero?

3. How are meridians in the western hemisphere labelled?

4. At which place is the distance between adjacent meridians the maximum?

◆◆◆ Formative Assessment ◆◆◆

Activities / Projects

1. **Do it yourself!**
   Use figure 1.4 (on pg. no. 3 of your textbook) for the following:
(i) **In the upper portion of the circle, at the centre X, draw angles of 20°, V_1XK_1 and $V_2X K_2$; K_1 and K_2 being the points on the circle. Draw an ellipse joining K_1 and K_2.**
(ii) **In the lower half of the circle, mark angles of 60° and name the points on the circle as P_1 and P_2.**
(iii) **Draw an ellipse joining P_1 and P_2.**

2. **Can you tell?**
(i) **Are the distances between K_1K_2 and P_1P_2 the same?**
(ii) **Compare the distances XK_1 and XP_2. Are these distances the same or are they different?**
(iii) **Now compare the ellipses you have drawn. Which is the larger ellipse? Why?**

*3. **Look at the photographs shown on pg. no. 9 of your textbook.**
   Try to draw a graticule on a ball as shown in the figure.

Teacher's Remark: -- Date: ------------------

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- Mathematics

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