

# NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography

## Chapter 2: Simple & Detailed Solutions

*NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 are discussed in detail for CBSE class 6 students in this blog. Students can find the complete solutions to Geography Chapter 2 on this page!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2:** NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 Globe Latitudes and Longitudes, discusses various subjects like latitudes, longitudes, prime meridian, time, equator, and more. By using the globe, you can easily view the entire Earth.

The globe displays different countries, continents, and oceans, along with their latitudes and longitudes. The measurement units for latitudes and longitudes are degrees and minutes. Below, you will find well-organised NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2, designed to provide an additional advantage and enhance your confidence for the final exam.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 Globe Latitudes and Longitudes

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 can help CBSE class 6 students a lot in their exam preparations. Keep reading for the solutions:

**1. Answer the following questions briefly:**

- (a) What is the true shape of the earth?
- (b) What is the globe?
- (c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?
- (d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?
- (e) What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?
- (f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive the maximum amount of heat?
- (g) Why is it 5.30 p.m in India when it is 12.00 noon in London?

Answers:

- (a) The true shape of the Earth is geoid-earth like shape. In other words, it is orange shaped.
- (b) Globe. Globe is the three dimensional model of the earth.
- (c) 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° N.
- (d) (i) Torrid Zone
- (ii) Temperate Zone
- (iii) Frigid Zone.
- (e) Parallels of Latitudes and Meridians of Longitudes:

**Parallels of Latitudes:**

All the parallel circles from the equator to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.

**Meridians of Longitudes:**

All the semi-circles which join the north pole to south pole are termed as meridians of longitudes.

- (f) Torrid Zone receives the maximum amount of heat because of the following reasons:
- The Sun shines directly between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn all year.
  - Direct sunlight provides more heat than sunlight at an angle.
- (g) It is 5.30 p.m. in India when it is 12.00 noon in London because of the following reasons:
- London is found at  $0^\circ$  longitude, and India considers the time at  $82^\circ 12'$  E longitude as its standard time. The gap between London's longitude and India's Standard Meridian ( $82^\circ 12'$  E) is  $82^\circ 12'$ .
  - India's time is ahead of London's time. It is 4 minutes ahead for every degree towards the east.
  - So, the time in India is in advance of London by 5.30 hours ( $4 \times 82^\circ 12' = 330$  minutes or 5.30 hours).

**2. Tick the correct answer:**

(a) The value of the prime meridian is

(i)  $90^\circ$  (ii)  $0^\circ$  (iii)  $60^\circ$

(b) The frigid zone lies near

(i) the Poles (ii) the Equator (iii) the Tropic of Cancer

(c) The total number of longitudes are

(i) 360 (ii) 180 (iii) 90

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

(i) the Northern Hemisphere  
(ii) the Southern Hemisphere  
(iii) the Eastern Hemisphere

(e) Grid is a network of

(i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes  
(ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn  
(iii) the North Pole and the South Pole

Answers: (a)–(ii), (b)–(i), (c)–(i), (d)–(ii), (e)–(i).

- Remark: In reality, there are endless longitudes. We can sketch longitudes at any degree. In diagrams, we illustrate specific longitudes for ease, like 360 (displayed with a gap of 1 degree), 180 (shown every 2 degrees), and so forth—according to our preference.

**3. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Tropic of Capricorn is located at.....
2. The Standard Meridian of India is.....
3. The  $0^\circ$  Meridian is also known as.....
4. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards .....
5. The Arctic Circle is located in the.....

Answers:

1. 23 1/2° S
2. 82 1/2° E
3. Prime Meridian
4. Prime Meridian
5. Northern.

## NCERT Solutions For Class 6 Geography Chapter 2 Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i) The globe and the earth are different in .....

- (a) shape (b) size  
(c) continents and oceans (d) none of these.

(ii) The axis is parallel to the .....

- (a) equator (b) Prime Meridian  
(c) latitudes (d) all of these.

(iii) The Tropic of Cancer is located at .....

- (a) 23 1/2 ° N (b) 66 1/2 ° N  
(c) 23 1/2 ° S (d) 66 1/2 ° S.

(iv) The heat zone with the coldest climate is the .....

- (a) Torrid Zone (b) Northern Temperate Zone  
(c) The Frigid Zones (d) either of the Temperate Zones.

(v) From the westernmost point to the easternmost point, the local times of India extend over a time difference of.....

- (a) no difference (b) 30 minutes  
(c) 1 hour (d) over 1 hour.

(vi) The time difference between Greenwich and India is .....

- (a) no difference (b) 3 hours  
(c) 5 hours 30 minutes (d) 12 hours 30 minutes.

Answers: (i)—(b), (ii)—(b), (iii)—(a), (iv)—(c), (v)—(d), (vi)—(c).

Fill in the Blanks:

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given to complete each sentence:

1. Russia extends over..... time zones.
2. As we move away from the equator, the size of the latitudes .....
3. The poles fall in the.....
4. To locate a point, we need to know its latitude, as well as.....
5. The British Royal Observatory is located in ..... UK.
6. A hemisphere is one ..... of a sphere.
7. Latitudes and longitudes form a.....
8. All places lying on the same ..... have the same time.

9. When it is 7.30 pm on August 16 in Greenwich, it is..... (time) on .....(date) in Chennai.

Answers:

1. eleven
2. decreases
3. Frigid
4. longitude
5. Greenwich
6. half
7. grid
8. longitude
9. 1 am on August 17.

**True/False:**

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. The way the Earth tilts is not exactly shown as in a globe.
2. The equator is at 0 degrees latitude.
3. The Prime Meridian is at 180 degrees longitude.
4. A lot of India is in the Frigid Zone.
5. The Tropic of Capricorn does not go through India.
6. The two Temperate Zones have a not-too-hot, not-too-cold weather.
7. The time in a place east of Greenwich is ahead of Greenwich time.
8. The Earth spins from west to east.
9. The standard longitude for Indian time is 64 degrees.

Answers:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False.

**Matching Skill:**

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
(i) The number of time zones in the whole world	(a) 12
(ii) The number of time zones in India	(b) 1
(iii) The number of time zones in Russia	(c) 5
(iv) Difference between the local times of Greenwich and a place at 180° longitude (in hours)	(d) 4
(v) Number of minutes by which local times at longitudes at one degree difference, differ	(e) 11
(vi) Number of points having the same set of latitude and longitude	(f) 24

**Ans.** (i)—(f), (ii)—(b), (iii)—(e), (iv)—(a), (v)—(d), (vi)—(b).

## Globe Latitudes and Longitudes Class 6 Geography Chapter 2 Very Short Answer Type Questions

### 1. What is the globe?

Answer: Globe is a true model of the earth. It shows the earth in a small form.

### 2. What are the advantages of the globe? [V. Imp.]

Answer: The globe is small in shape, is convenient to carry and use, and depicts all features of the earth.

### 3. What are the two types of lines needed to locate any point on the earth's surface? [V. Imp.]

Answer: Latitudes and longitudes are required to locate any point on the earth's surface.

### 4. Define latitude.

Answer: One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Equator is called latitude.

### 5. Define longitude.

Answer: One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Prime Meridian is called longitude.

### 6. Which place is used as a standard for a time all over the world?

Answer: Greenwich in Britain is used as a standard for a time all over the world.

### 7. Geographically, what is the time difference between Dwarka in Gujarat and Dibrugarh in Assam? [Imp]

Answer: The time difference between Dwarka and Dibrugarh is 1 hour 45 minutes.

### 8. A particular city lies in the time zone-2. What does this mean?

Answer: This means that the city's local time is 2 hours behind Greenwich.

**9. What does the time '12 noon' signify at any place?**

Answer: '12 noon' refers to the time when the sun is at the highest point in the sky.

**10. Which heat zone does the equator lie in?**

Answer: The equator lies in the Torrid Zone.

## **Class 6 Geography Chapter 2 NCERT Solutions Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. A cricket match begins at 10.30 am on January 10 in New Zealand (time zone of +12). Tell the time in Greenwich when it is shown live on TV there.**

Answer: New Zealand is in the +12 time zone, meaning it's 12 hours ahead of Greenwich. Alternatively, Greenwich is 12 hours behind New Zealand. For instance, if it's 10:30 am on January 10 in New Zealand, it's 10:30 pm on January 9 in Greenwich. Therefore, the cricket match will be broadcast starting from 10:30 pm on January 9 in Greenwich.

**2. Why do we have the concept of time zone? [V. Imp.]**

Answer: The sunlight doesn't spread equally everywhere on Earth simultaneously. When it's daytime (midday) in one location, it's nighttime (midnight) in the place directly on the opposite side of the Earth. This creates a situation where 12 noon might be midday in one area but midnight in another. To make things less confusing, we use time zones. This ensures that a specific time corresponds to the same part of the day everywhere.

**3. Write a short note on Heat Zones. [Imp.]**

Answer: Heat zones are various regions on Earth where sunlight falls in distinct ways, leading to diverse climate patterns. These regions are known as the Torrid Zone, the two Temperate Zones, and the two Frigid Zones. The Torrid Zone is extremely warm because the sun is directly overhead. The Temperate Zones have a moderate climate, while the Frigid Zones are extremely cold.

**4. Which heat zone do these places lie in?**

(a) 20° N

(b) 36 ½ ° S

(c) 45° N

(d) 88° S

(e) 12° S.

**Ans.** (a) Torrid,  
(c) Temperate,  
(e) Torrid.

(b) Temperate,  
(d) Frigid,

**5. How do latitudes and longitudes help in locating a point? Why is only one of them insufficient in doing this? [V. Imp.]**

Answer: Latitudes and longitudes create a grid. Two points can be on the same latitude or the same longitude. However, only one point exists where latitude and longitude meet. Therefore, a point can be identified by its latitude and longitude.

## NCERT Solutions For Class 6 Geography Chapter 2 Long Answer Type Questions

1. In the grid shown below, ten points are marked (a to j). Using the figures marked with the grid, identify the latitudes and longitudes of these points [V. Imp.]

40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°
30°				b			
20°							j
10°	e				f		
0°		a		g		d	
10°							i
20°			c				
30°							h

Answer:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
a	0°	20° W
b	30° N	0°
c	20° S	10° W
d	0°	20° E
e	10° N	30° W
f	10° N	10° E
g	0°	0°
h	40° S	40° W
i	10° S	20° E
j	20° N	30° E

## Benefit of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2

NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) solutions are well-structured and comprehensive study materials designed to aid students in understanding various subjects. The

benefits of NCERT solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2, titled "Globe Latitudes and Longitudes," are numerous. Let's explore these advantages in detail:

1. **Accurate Information:** NCERT solutions are created by subject matter experts who ensure that the content is accurate and aligns with the prescribed curriculum. This ensures that students receive reliable information, crucial for a foundational understanding of geography.
2. **Clarity of Concepts:** The solutions are written in a simple and easy-to-understand language, making it easier for students to grasp complex concepts related to latitudes and longitudes. This chapter is fundamental to understanding the global grid system, and NCERT solutions provide clarity on these concepts.
3. **Sequential Learning:** The solutions are structured in a systematic and sequential manner, facilitating a step-by-step understanding of the chapter. This helps students build a strong foundation before moving on to more advanced topics in geography.
4. **Enhanced Learning Experience:** The solutions often include additional information, explanations, and examples that supplement the textbook content. This enriched learning experience aids in a better understanding of the subject matter.
5. **Practice Exercises:** NCERT solutions typically include practice exercises and questions at the end of each chapter. These exercises serve as a valuable resource for students to test their understanding, apply the concepts learned, and reinforce their knowledge through practice.
6. **Exam Preparation:** Since the solutions are aligned with the prescribed syllabus, they prove to be an excellent resource for exam preparation. Students can use them to revise key concepts, practice questions, and assess their readiness for examinations.
7. **Consistent Format:** The solutions maintain a consistent format, making it easier for students to navigate and find relevant information. This uniformity contributes to an organised and structured learning experience.
8. **Inclusion of Maps and Diagrams:** Geography often involves the interpretation of maps and diagrams. NCERT solutions for this chapter may include detailed maps and diagrams that aid students in visualising concepts related to latitudes and longitudes, contributing to a more holistic learning experience.
9. **Digital Accessibility:** NCERT solutions are often available in digital formats, making them easily accessible to students through various devices. This accessibility is especially beneficial for students who prefer digital learning resources.
10. **Teacher and Parent Reference:** The solutions serve as a valuable reference for teachers and parents, enabling them to support students in their learning journey. Teachers can use the solutions to prepare lesson plans and assessments, while parents can assist their children with homework and exam preparation.

## NCERT Solutions Class 6 Social Science The Earth Our Habitat Chapter- 2 – Brief Summary of the Chapter

The second chapter of Class 6 Social Science Geography, titled "Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes," teaches students about the latitudes and longitudes of the Earth. This chapter aims to help students grasp the basic concepts of geography. They learn about axes, equators, latitude, and longitude. An



axis is like a needle that the Earth spins around, and the Equator is an imaginary line dividing the planet into two halves. Latitudes form parallel circles around the Earth, aligning with the poles, while Longitudes are lines from the North Pole to the South Pole, measured in degrees.

The chapter also explains the heat zones of the Earth. The Torrid zone receives the most heat, the temperate zone has a moderate temperature, and the frigid zone has a cold climate due to slanting sun rays.

## **How to prepare with NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2**

Preparing for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2, "Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes," using NCERT solutions can be an effective way to understand the concepts thoroughly. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to prepare for this chapter using NCERT solutions:

### **Step 1: Acquire the NCERT Textbook and Solutions Book**

Make sure you have the NCERT textbook for Class 6 Social Science Geography and the corresponding solutions book. These books are designed to cover the curriculum comprehensively and provide detailed explanations for each topic.

### **Step 2: Read the Chapter**

Start by reading the entire Chapter 2, "Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes." Understand the main concepts, definitions, and any important details mentioned in the chapter. Pay attention to the features of the globe and how latitudes and longitudes are represented.

### **Step 3: Go Through NCERT Solutions**

After reading the chapter, open the NCERT Solutions book to Chapter 2. NCERT Solutions are designed to provide step-by-step explanations for each question and exercise in the textbook.

### **Step 4: Understand the Solutions**

Read the solutions carefully, understanding the reasoning and logic behind each answer. NCERT Solutions not only give you the correct answers but also explain how those answers are derived. This will help in building a strong conceptual foundation.

### **Step 5: Solve Exercises**

Attempt to solve the exercises and questions given at the end of the chapter on your own. Use the NCERT Solutions as a reference to check your answers. If you encounter any difficulties, revisit the corresponding sections in the textbook and solutions book to strengthen your understanding.

## **Step 6: Practise Additional Questions**

To further enhance your understanding, practise additional questions related to latitudes and longitudes. You can find extra questions in various study materials, online resources, or question banks. This will help you gain more confidence in the topic.

## **Step 7: Create Flashcards**

Summarise key concepts, definitions, and important information on flashcards. This can be a useful revision tool to quickly recall information before exams.

## **Step 8: Discuss with Peers or Teachers**

If you have doubts or find certain concepts challenging, don't hesitate to discuss them with your peers or teachers. Getting different perspectives can aid in a better understanding of the topic.

## **Step 9: Regular Revision**

Review the chapter regularly to reinforce your learning. Periodic revision is crucial for long-term retention.

## **Step 10: Mock Tests**

Before the exams, consider taking mock tests to assess your preparation level. This will help you identify weak areas that need more attention.

## **NCERT Class 6 Geography Chapter 2 - Importance of the Chapter**

Chapter 2 of the book, *Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes*, provides an introduction to basic Geography concepts. Children learn about Latitude and Longitude, the equator, axis, and imaginary lines like the Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic, and Antarctic circles. The chapter also covers time zones, explaining the concept of time differences globally, and heat zones such as the Torrid and Temperate zones.

The NCERT Class 6 Social Science syllabus is divided into three main parts: History (11 chapters), Geography (8 chapters), and Civics (9 chapters). Detailed solutions for NCERT questions are available on the PhysicsWallah Platform.

In the Geography book "The Earth Our Habitat," Chapter 2 focuses on *Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes*. It includes three broad questions based on the book's concepts. Detailed answers and explanations for these questions can be found on PhysicsWallah, helping students achieve good marks.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 2 FAQs**

1. Can you suggest any books that complement the content of Chapter 2?

"Maps" by Aleksandra Mizielińska and Daniel Mizieliński and "Longitude" by Dava Sobel are informative and engaging books that complement the chapter's content.

2. **Why is it essential to encourage a lifelong interest in geography**

Geography provides a holistic understanding of the world, fostering global awareness, critical thinking, and a sense of interconnectedness, which are valuable throughout life.

3. **What are some interactive tools for learning about latitudes and longitudes?**

Online map quizzes, educational apps like Google Earth, and virtual globes offer interactive tools that make learning about latitudes and longitudes more engaging.

4. **How can parents support their child's learning of geographical concepts?**

Encouraging map exploration, discussing daily weather patterns, and involving children in travel planning are ways parents can actively support their child's learning of geographical concepts.

5. **What future topics build on the knowledge gained in Chapter 2?**

Understanding latitudes and longitudes lays the foundation for advanced topics like climate studies, cartography, and in-depth exploration of specific regions in later chapters of the geography curriculum.