

DR. M. K. K. Arya Model School
Ch- 3 Motions of the Earth (Geography)
Class-VI Assignment

1 What are axis and orbit?

A **Axis**- The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line joining the North pole with the South pole.

Orbit- Orbit is the elliptical path on which heavenly bodies move around the sun or planet.

2. What is the circle of illumination? Why does it not coincide with the axis of the earth?

A. The circle which divides day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination. It doesn't coincide with axis because of the inclination of the axis by $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ towards east.

3. Distinguish between rotation and revolution of the Earth ?

A. **Rotation**-(i)The spinning of the Earth on its axis is called rotation.

(ii)Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.

(iii) Days and night are formed due to rotation of the Earth.

Revolution- Annual motion of the Earth round the Sun is called revolution.

(ii) The Earth takes 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution

(iii) Seasons are changed due to Revolution of the Earth.

4. How are days and night formed?

A. (i) The Earth receives light from the Sun

(ii) Due to Earth's spherical shape only half of it gets light from the Sun.

(iii) The portion facing the light experiences day while the other portion away from the Sun experiences night.

5. What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?

A. If the Earth did not rotate then the portion of the Earth facing the Sun would always experience day

The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time.

Life would not have been possible in such a situation.

6. How are seasons caused? Name the different seasons.

A. Seasons are caused due to following reasons----

1. (i) Due to change in position of Earth during the revolution around Sun

(ii) Due to the inclination of the Earth's axis in same direction on its orbit by $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

2. There are four seasons- Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

7. In which season Christmas is celebrated in Australia?

A. In Australia Christmas is celebrated in summer season

8. Define the terms ---Perihelion and Aphelion .When it occurs ?

A. **Perihelion**—It is a point when Earth is nearest to the Sun in early of the January month.

Apehelion --- it is the point where the Earth is farthest from the Sun in early of the July month.

Dates of the **Apehelion** and **Perihelion** often changes year after year.

9. What do you mean by the earth day?

A. The period of one rotation of the earth is known as the earth day.

10. Name the scientist who discovered that Sun is stationary and the Earth is moving.

A. The famous scientists Galileo and Copernicus discovered that Sun is stationary and Earth is moving.

Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School
Ch-2 (Geography) Assignment
Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes

1. Define the term Latitude.

A. The imaginary lines parallel to equator running from west to east are known as Latitudes.

2. What are Longitudes?

A. A set of imaginary circular lines drawn vertically from North Pole to South Pole are known as Longitudes.

3. What are the two types of lines needed to locate any point on the Earth's surface?

A. Latitudes and Longitudes are required to locate any point on the Earth's surface.

4. What are the uses of globe?

A. globe is the true model of the Earth.

(1) On globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct shape.

(2) A globe is the only way to study the whole Earth.

(3) The distance based on scale and directions of a place are fairly correct.

(4) It helps us to understand how day and night occur.

(5) Only a globe gives us an idea about the tilt of the Earth's axis.

5. Write a short note on three heat zones of the Earth.

Torrid Zone –A. This zone lie in the area between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capricorn .

B. This zone receives direct rays of the Sun .

C. This Zone is very hot and humid

Temperate Zone –A. This zone lie in north and south direction of the torrid zone .

B. This zone receive slanting rays of the sun.

C. This zone has moderate climate.

Frizid zone--- A. This zone extend from the Arctic circle to the North pole and the Antarctic circle to south Pole

B. this zone receive very nominal amount of heat and Sunlight.

C. This region remain very cold and covered with snow.

6. Why do we have standard time?

A. (i) Since India is a large country it needs uniformity in time.

(ii) If there were different times at different places it would be quite confusing.

(iii) To remove this confusion we have taken $82^{\circ} 30'$ E longitude as a standard Meridian of India

7. Describe about the importance of Longitudes and Latitudes?

A. **Importance of Latitudes**---

(i) These help us to divide the Earth into different heat zones and to know the temperature of particular place.

(ii) These help us to find out the distance of a place from the Equator. (1 degree = 111 km.)

(iii) These also help us to find out the exact location of a place.

Importance of Longitudes----

(i). The local time of a place is calculated with the help of longitudes.

(ii) These help us to locate a place on the globe.

8. What is Prime Meridian? Write its importance.

A (i) 0° longitude passing through Greenwich (London) is named as Prime Meridian.

(ii) It divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere

(iii) So the letter E for the east and the letter W for the west follow for the longitude of a place.

9. Differentiate between the local time and standard time.

A. Local time

1. The time of a place reckoned by the mid-day sun is called the Local time

2. Local time changes with the Longitudes country

3. Places on the same longitude have same local time.

4. It is reckoned by shadow cast by the sun

Standard Time

1. Standard time refers to the fixed time for places falling on the same meridian

2. Standard time remains same for whole

3. Places on the same longitude have different standard time.

4. It is reckoned by time zones

10. How many time zones Russia has and why?

A. Russia has eleven standard time zones due to great longitudinal extent.

11. How much time Earth takes to rotate one degree on its axis?

A. Earth takes 4 minutes to rotate one degree on its axis.

12. In how many time zones Earth has been divided?

A. Earth has been divided into twenty four time zones.

**Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School
Assignment, Class VI
Subject --Social Science
Ch -4 Maps (Geography)**

1. Define the word Map.

A .A map is a representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface or a Part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a Scale.

2. What are the various types of Maps? Explain.

A. There are three types of maps.

(i) Physical Map—Map showing Natural features of the Earth such as Mountains , Plateaus , Plains Rivers ,Oceans etc. are called physical or Relief features Maps.

(ii) Political Maps-Maps showing cities, towns and villages and different countries and states of the World with their boundaries are called Political Maps.

(iii) Thematic Map—Some Maps focus on specific information such as Road Maps, Rainfall Maps, showing distribution of Forests, Industries etc. are known as Thematic Maps.

3. Define the word 'Sketch' .

A. A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to Scale . Sketches may help a Person to reach an unknown place.

4. Define the word Cartography. Who is known as the father of Cartography ?

A. The science of Map-making is called Cartography. Ptolemy is known as the father of Cartography

5. Define Conventional Symbols.

- A. The Symbols that are used all over the World in Various Maps to show natural and man made features of the earth are known as the conventional Symbols.**
- B. For Example-Mountains ,Forests, valleys, Rivers etc.**
- C. They are shown by using certain letters ,shades,colours ,pictures or lines.**
- D. These symbols give a lot of information in limited place and are easy to read.**
- E. Symbols have universal language ,can be understood by all.**