

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
9th Avenue, I.P. Extension, Patparganj Delhi-110092

CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY	CH-1
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2026-27

THEME A: India and the World: Land and the People
LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH

A. Tick the correct option:

1. Which of the following types of maps show the relief features found on the surface of the Earth?

(i) Physical maps

2. Which of the following is a quick way of determining the direction during night?

(ii) Using the Pole Star

3. The imaginary line passing midway between the two poles is known as

(i) Equator

4. Which of the following heat zones receive the minimum heat?

(i) Frigid Zone

5. Suppose the local time at Greenwich the (Prime Meridian) is 12 noon. What would the local time of a place that is located 30° towards the east?

(i) 2 p.m.

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

1. One of the disadvantages associated with a map is that its flat surface cannot be used represent the Earth's curved surface accurately. **True**

2. If we are facing the rising sun, it means that we are facing the east direction and our rig hand is pointing towards the north. **False**

3. The North and South poles remain fixed and serve as the reference points on surface of the earth and all remaining lines are drawn with respect to these two points. **True**

4. The length of all parallels of latitude other than equator increases as we move towards poles and away from the equator. **False**

5. India's standard meridian is $82^{\circ}30'E$ and it passes through Prayagraj (Allahabad). **True**

C. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Explain the importance of scale on a map.

Scale on a map is useful because the actual ground distance between any two points shown on the map on the scale used by the map.

2. Discuss how we can determine the direction using the Pole Star.

The Pole Star (Polaris) is located just above the Earth's North Pole. There is also a constellation called the Great Bear or Saptarishi in the northern hemisphere. This constellation revolves around the Pole Star, and its two pointer stars always point in the direction of the Pole Star. Therefore, with the help of the Pole Star, we can determine the north direction and subsequently find the other directions.

3. List some of the important features of parallels of latitude.

Some of the important features of parallels of latitude are:

- The largest parallel is the equator. The length of all other parallels of latitude decreases as we move towards the poles and away from the equator.
- Every parallel is a whole circle, except for $90^{\circ}S$ and $90^{\circ}N$, which are points.
- Every parallel is situated at an equal angular distance from the others.
- Every two parallels are located at a distance of approximately 111 km from each other on the Earth's surface.

4. Briefly explain time zones.

In 1884, the International Prime Meridian Conference decided to divide the world into multiple time zones for convenience. Since the Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation, there are 24 time zones. Each time zone typically spans 15° of longitude, corresponding to one-hour time difference.

5. If a person crosses the International Date Line, what is the first thing that they should do?

When crossing International Date Line by plane or ship, we are required to change the date on our watch. If we cross the line while travelling westwards, we need to add one day, whereas if we cross it while travelling eastwards, we need to subtract one day.

D. Answer the following questions in detail:

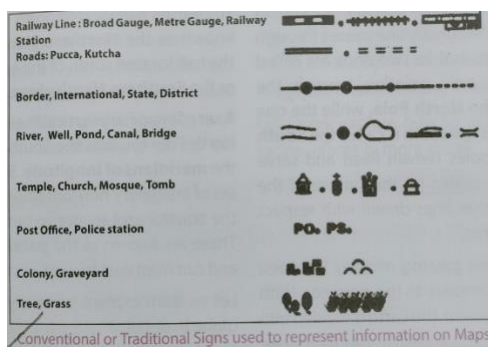
1. Explain the major categories of maps based on their functions.

There are three major categories of maps: political maps, physical maps and thematic maps.

- i) Political Maps: These maps show the boundaries between countries as well as the boundaries of different political units within a country.
- ii) Physical Maps: These maps show the relief features such as hills, mountains, plains, valleys, plateaus, peaks, oceans and rivers found on the surface of the Earth.
- iii) Thematic Maps: These maps show specific information such as air routes, railways, roads, locations of mining and industrial centres and population distribution, economic activities and natural vegetation.

2. Discuss the importance of using conventional symbols and signs on maps. Also, mention some of the symbols generally used on maps.

A map is used to show and record a range of information, such as relief features, political boundaries, climatic conditions, means of transport, cultural and social features, towns and cities, population and distribution of resources. However, there is not enough space on the map to represent all this information. Therefore, different symbols, signs, letters and colours are used to represent such information on a map.



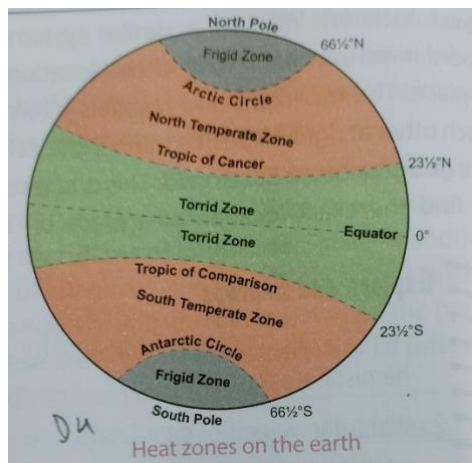
3. Elaborate on how coordinates can be used to locate different places on Earth with the help of an example.

Omitted

4. What are heat zones? Describe different types of heat zones.

We can divide the Earth into three zones based on the amount of heat they receive from the Sun. These zones are known as heat zones. The different heat zones are:

- i) **Torrid Zone:** Places situated between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer receive direct sunlight throughout the year and because the sun is directly overhead at least once a year in these latitudes, it receives maximum heat.
- ii) **Temperate Zone:** The Earth has two temperate zones-the South Temperate Zone and the North Temperate Zone. Both these temperate zones receive oblique sunlight and, therefore, are neither too cold nor too hot.
- iii) **Frigid Zone:** Similar to the two temperate zones, there are two Frigid Zones. One Frigid Zone is in the Southern Hemisphere, while the other is in the Northern Hemisphere. Both these zones receive extremely oblique sunlight and are therefore very cold.



5. Explain with an example how we can determine the direction using the Sun.

Omitted