

# **DON BOSCO SCHOOL, KOKAR, RANCHI**

Session-2020 - 2021

**Class 9 ABC**

**Subject- Geography**

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## **Chapter 2 - Geographic Grid**

### **A. Answer these questions briefly.**

1. Pg 8
2. Pg 18
3. Pg 8
4. Pg 10
5. Pg 11
6. Pg 12
7. Pg 14
8. Pg 14
9. Pg 15
10. Pg 17
11. a) Prime Meridian  
b) Pg 17
12. a) pg 8 and pg 11  
b) pg 8  
c) pg 10  
d) pg 14  
e) pg 15  
f) pg 18
13. Do it on your own

### **B. To be discussed during the class**

### **C. Give Reasons:**

1. Pg 9
2. Latitudes and Longitudes are always expressed in angles because latitudes while running east to west and Longitudes while running north to south intersect and form angles.
3. The distance of  $1^\circ$  difference in latitude is 111 km because latitudes run parallel to each other.
4. Pg 10
5. Pg 10w
6. Pg 11
7. IST is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs ahead of the GMT because IST is diametrically opposite to that of the GMT
8. Pg 11
9. Pg 12
10. Pg 14
11. Pg 16
12. Pg 16
13. Pg 17
14. Pg 17
15. Pg 17

### **Extra Questions**

1. Explain why there is no higher Latitude other than 90 degree North and South.
  - There is no higher Latitude other than 90 degree North and South because it is a  $90^\circ$

angle between the Equator and the poles. We cannot get any further than the poles.

2. Is it correct to say that the local time is the Sun time?

-It is correct to say that the local time is the Sun time as the Sun is overhead its Meridian or

longitude. It is also known as noon time *e.g.* if the Sun is overhead at 60° E Longitude, all the

places on that longitude will have noon at that time *i.e.*, local time.

3. The distance between two consecutive Parallels of Latitude is equal to about 111km but the

distance between two consecutive Meridian of longitude is equal to 111 km only at the equator. Give one reason.

- It is because as one moves towards the poles this distance goes on decreasing. Finally, at

the poles, the distance between the longitude becomes zero as they converge into a point

because the length of lines of Latitude decreases with distance away from the Equator.

4. Why is 1° latitude equal to 111 km throughout whereas 1° longitude in terms of distance

Varies?

- The Equator exactly bisects all meridians. The length of 1° of longitude is the longest at

the Equator, about 111km. Away from the Equator, the inter longitude distances keep

decreasing and at the two poles, this distance becomes zero as all longitude converge at

the poles. This is unlike the inter latitude distance that remain almost constant throughout.

5. Explain the importance of the Equator as a reference point.

- The equator is the reference line for measuring distances of places to the north and

south. The Equator is taken as  $0^\circ$  latitude and all other latitudes are measured up to  $90^\circ$

north or south.

6. The intervals between successive Parallels are constant. Give reason.

- The intervals between the successive Parallels are constant because there are 180

parallels at  $1^\circ$  interval.

### **Home Assignment**

1. Draw a neat diagram to show the following.

a) Parallels of Latitude

b) Heat zones

c) Earth's Grid

2. With reference to Prime Meridian answer the following questions.

a) How many meridian of longitude are there in total?

b) What is the extent of Eastern and Western hemisphere?

c) Why is the Prime Meridian also known as Greenwich Meridian ?

3. With reference to international Date Line answer the following questions.

a) What is International Date Line?

b) Which longitude had been selected for International Date Line?

c) Under what circumstances will a traveller repeat a day?

4. Give a single term for each of the following.

a) The angular distance of a place north or south of the Equator.

b) The angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.

c) The latitude of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  North

d) The latitude of  $66\frac{1}{2}$  South

e) The shortest route between two places on the Earth followed by navigators.