

Social science

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Published By:

Vikranth Publishers

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Registered Office :

Design Consultant :

Editone International Pvt. Ltd.

Published By :

Vikranth Publishers

Printed By :

Preface

We have always striven to keep education relevant to the needs of the learner. We focus on developing books as per the **New education policy 2020** which aims at experiential learning and holistic development of a child to make him a responsible and compassionate human being.

With a cross-curricular approach to transforming rote learning into competency-based learning, NEP-based books are developed by integrating 21st-century skills such as collaboration, communication, critical thinking and application knowledge.

To enhance children's ability to make ethical choices and learn through the environment within the classroom we have integrated a structural format to ensure the quality of education as per new NEP guidelines. There are many ways teachers can make the classroom fun and interactive to ensure the completion of the goal of NEP to transform the culture of assessment.

Our 1 to 8 book series are inclusive of all aspects of National Education Policy such as Self Awareness, Self-Management, Social Awareness, Responsible Decision Making, Relationship Skills, Self Responsibility and so on.

The inner content of 1 to 8 NEP books is comprised of various New Education Policy interactive features and structured chapters with Learning Objective, Warm-up, Teacher's Note, Introduction, Let Me Answer, Fact Finder, Research and Analysis, Health and Wellness, Indian Heritage Connect, Summary, Art Integration, Indian Heritage Connect, Creative Expression, Cross-curricular Activities, Critical Thinking, Logical Decision-making, Let's Practice, Conceptual Understanding, Communication, Writing Skills, Reading Skills, Listening & Speaking Skills, Project, and Life Skills.

We encourage teachers, educators and guardians to support building these competencies in the learner to promote the application of knowledge and growth that will contribute to their meaningful future.



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Learning Objectives

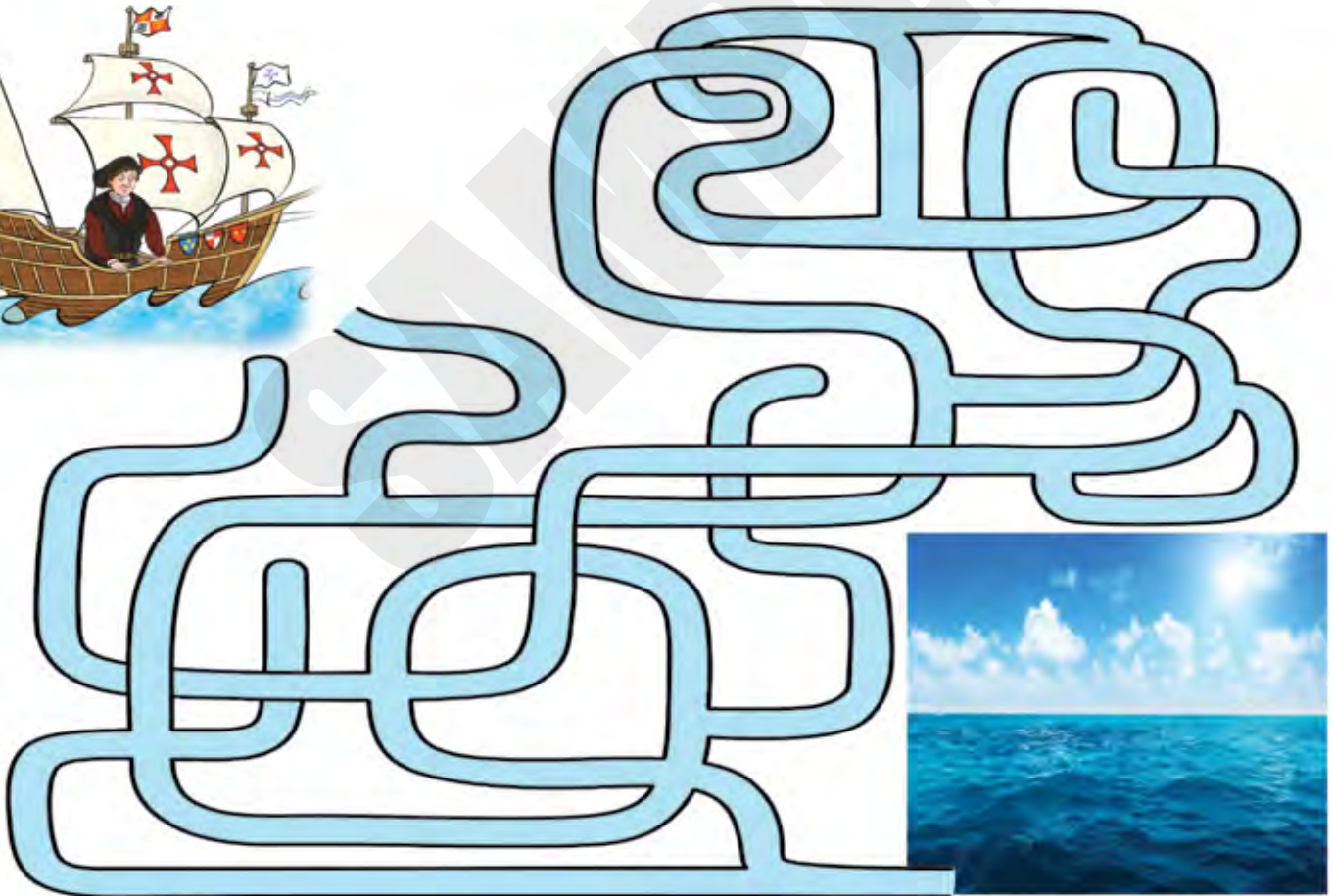
- The oceans and continents that lie on this earth.
- Important features of oceans and continents.



Warm-up



Columbus is sailing across the ocean in search of an island. He lost his way. He needs your assistance in locating his location so that he can get there.



Teacher's Note:

Teacher will assist students in comprehending the characteristics of the earth's continents and oceans. Use the maps and globe to clarify the doubts of the students. Focus on improving their basic skills of map reading.



Introduction

If you look at a globe, you will find large part of the Earth's surface covered with water. It occupies almost 71 per cent of the Earth, whereas land occupies only 29 per cent. It means about three parts of our planet's surface contain water and one part is land.

Continents are big landmasses on the Earth's surface. There are seven continents. They are Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. These continents are separated from each other by vast expanses of water, called oceans.



Globe

Let Me Answer

- In which ocean is the Mariana trench located?
- How many continents are there in the world?
- Can you find each continent on the map of the world? List the continents according to their size.

Continents

Can you locate all the continents in the world map?

Make a list of the continents on the basis of size.



A World map



Asia is the largest of the seven continents. It covers about one-third of the land area of the Earth. It has oceans on three sides—the Arctic Ocean in the North, the Indian Ocean in the South and the Pacific Ocean in the East. Several types of landforms are found here. Some of the highest mountain peaks of the world are located in this continent. Mt. Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, is located here. China and India, two most populous countries of the world, are situated in Asia. India and its neighbouring countries together are called the Indian Subcontinent, as they have many common features.



Mt. Everest

Fact Finder

The largest coral reef in the world is located in the Pacific Ocean off the Australian coast. It is called the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef is the size of 70 million football fields.

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It is surrounded by water on all sides—the Mediterranean Sea on the North, the Atlantic Ocean on the West and South and the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea on the East. It is a triangular continent. A variety of landforms are found here owing to its size and extent. The world's longest river, the Nile and the largest desert, the Sahara, are also located here. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. This canal in Egypt is man-made. It allows two-way water transport between Europe and Asia without going around Africa.



The Suez Canal as seen from space

North America is the third largest continent in the world. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus. The highest point in the continent is Mt. McKinley in Alaska. The Rockies stretch along the western part and the Appalachian Mountains along the eastern part. The whole continent of North America lies in the northern hemisphere, though some parts lie in the Arctic Circle. This continent contains some wealthiest and technologically advanced nations in the world. The USA and Canada are also a part of this continent.

The fourth largest continent is South America. North America and South America are connected by the Isthmus of Panama. The Andes Mountains stretch from North to South in western part of South America. The great



The Isthmus of Panama

Amazon Rainforests, the thickest forests in the world, are found here.

Antarctica is the fifth largest continent in the world. It does not have any population except some wildlife such as whales, penguins and seals. This continent remains frozen throughout the year, fanned by stormy winds. It is also called the white continent because of its huge ice cover. This is the coldest part of the world.



The Amazon Rainforests



Research and Analysis

Find the name of the first European who arrived in India via the Atlantic Ocean.

- Write the name of the traveller.
- Mention the year.
- Which place does this traveller belong to?

Europe is the sixth largest continent in size, and contains many technologically advanced nations. It is situated in the West of Asia. Europe and Asia are sometimes together called Eurasia. It is located entirely in the northern hemisphere.

Australia is the smallest continent which is also a country. It is surrounded by water on all sides and is located entirely in the southern hemisphere. It is an island country. Australia, New Zealand and several other islands are collectively called Australasia. The Great Australian Desert and the Great Barrier Reef are two well-known features of this continent.



The Great Barrier Reef

Oceans

The seven continents of the world are separated from each other by large expanses of water called Oceans. The oceans of the world are connected to each other. The water in the oceans is salty. There are five oceans—Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic or Southern Ocean.

The largest and deepest ocean in the world is the Pacific Ocean. It covers more of the Earth's surface than all the dry land together. Its shape is



The Mariana Trench



almost circular. It separates American continents from Asia and Australia. Mariana Trench, the deepest trench in the world with a depth of 10.911 km, lies in this ocean.

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean in the world. It separates North and South America from Europe and Africa. It is an S-shaped ocean. Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a special feature of this ocean. This ridge has many high peaks which form islands in the ocean.



The Mid-Atlantic Ocean



Health and Wellness

Sea water is saline and can not be used for drinking. We can only use fresh water for drinking.

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world. It is the only ocean named after a country. It connects the continents of Africa, Australia and Asia. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are the two important parts of the Indian Ocean.



Indian Heritage Connect

The river Ganga is the holy river of India that originates from the Himalayas mountain range. Ganga is a river that has great religious significance in India. It is called Mother River by people in India.



Do You Know?

Are you aware that Millions of years ago, there was only a single supercontinent called Pangaea? With the passage of time, it split into pieces, which began to drift away from each other. The spaces between the pieces started to fill up with water. That was how the continents and oceans were formed.

The continent of Antarctica is surrounded by the Antarctic or Southern Ocean. The southern parts of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean merge together to form this ocean. It is located in the southern hemisphere.

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in this world. As it lies mostly within the Arctic Circle, it is covered with ice throughout the year. It contains the North Pole. It is the northernmost point of the Earth. Its surrounding area is frozen all the time.



Summary

- ◆ 71 per cent of the Earth is occupied by water and 29 per cent by land.
- ◆ There are seven continents. Asia is the largest and Australia is the smallest continent.
- ◆ These are five oceans which separate the continents.
- ◆ The Pacific is the largest and deepest ocean, while the smallest being the Arctic.
- ◆ Europe and Asia are together known as Eurasia.
- ◆ India is the only country whose name has been given to an ocean, whereas Australia is the only country which is also a continent.



Art Integration

What do you see in the picture given below? Write a description of it.

Description

.....

.....

.....

.....

Hints:

Write about what is happening.

Describe the background.

Write any two features of the characters in the picture.



EXERCISES



Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Do you know Christopher Columbus? He was the one who discovered America. Imagine you are a sailor and want to explore and discover places on Earth. How will you do that? Share your story.



Cross-curricular Connect



Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game

Be a Quiz Master.

Make a group of four. Take a quiz on the continents and oceans. The winning team will be the one with the most accurate responses to the questions.

Rearrange the letters in brackets to form the correct word.

1. This is also known as the white continent :
..... (NATACRCATI)
2. This is the largest continent in the world :
..... (ISAA)
3. This is the world's deepest trench :
..... (ARAMINA)
4. This is the smallest ocean in the world :
..... (CITACR)
5. This is the largest ocean in the world :
..... (CIFPICA)





Logical Decision-making

Look at this picture of a park. Each animal or human life in this picture is looking at something. Make notes on what five of them see and identify them from the picture.

How would you motivate your friends who do not like to visit park? Try to convince your friends logically about how a park visit is important.



Notes

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



Let's Practice

A. Write short answers to the given questions.

1. Which is called the “white continent”?

.....



2. Name the two most populated countries in the world.

.....

3. What is Eurasia?

.....

4. What is the name of the smallest ocean?

.....

B. Write long answers for the given questions.

1. Write the names of the continents.

2. What do you understand by “white continent”?

3. What do you mean by “Pangaea”?

4. What do you know about Africa? Where is it located?

C. Fill in the blanks.

Seven Suez Canal Arctic Oceans Africa

1. is the second largest continent in the world.

2. These are continents in the world.

3. The continents are separated by large

4. connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

5. North Pole is located in Ocean.

D. Multiple-choice questions.

1. The world's largest desert is

☐ (i) Thar

☐ (ii) Sahara

☐ (iii) Kalahari

☐ (iv) Australian

2. There are oceans in the world.

☐ (i) 7

☐ (ii) 5

☐ (iii) 2

☐ (iv) 8

E. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Mt.McKinley	a. Asia
2. China	b. Africa
3. Mariana Trench	c. Highest population
4. Mt. Everest	d. North America
5. Nile	e. Pacific

F. Tick the correct options.

- Major landmasses are called
☐ (i) Continents ☐ (ii) Oceans ☐ (iii) Plains ☐ (iv) Mountains
- Which is the third largest continent?
☐ (i) North America ☐ (ii) Asia
☐ (iii) Africa ☐ (iv) Europe
- The world's largest desert is
☐ (i) Sahara ☐ (ii) Kalahari ☐ (iii) Thar ☐ (iv) Australian
- The Great Barrier Reef is found in
☐ (i) South America ☐ (ii) North America
☐ (iii) Australia ☐ (iv) Asia
- How many oceans are there in the world?
☐ (i) Five ☐ (ii) Seven ☐ (iii) Eight ☐ (iv) Ten



Conceptual Understanding

Ramesh is looking at the globe and thinking about the world's continents. Help Ramesh to answer these questions.

- Name the largest of seven continents.
.....
- Name the three oceans surrounding the continent.
.....
- Name any two populous countries on the continent.
.....
- The dense rainforests in the world.
.....
- The canal that separates North America and South America.
.....



Communication



Writing Skills

Complete the following table based on your understanding.

Continents of the World Fact File

Fact	Europe	Asia	South America	Antarctica	North America	Australia	Africa
Rank							
Highest Peak							
Longest River							



Reading Skills

Read the following sentences carefully and answer the questions.

This is the second largest continent in the world. It makes up about a fifth of the world's land. It is surrounded by large areas of water. The blue crane is the national bird of this continent. It has a very diverse culture. It is rich in cultural heritage and diversity and offers breathtaking tourist attractions.

1. Name the continent.
2. Write the name of the ocean found on this continent.
3. Mention the name of the largest desert.





Listening & Speaking Skills

A. Listen to the clues and mark the following on the given map.

Clues

1. World's longest river.
2. The highest mountain peak in the world.
3. Thickest forests in the world.
4. Great Barrier Reef.
5. Isthmus of Panama.



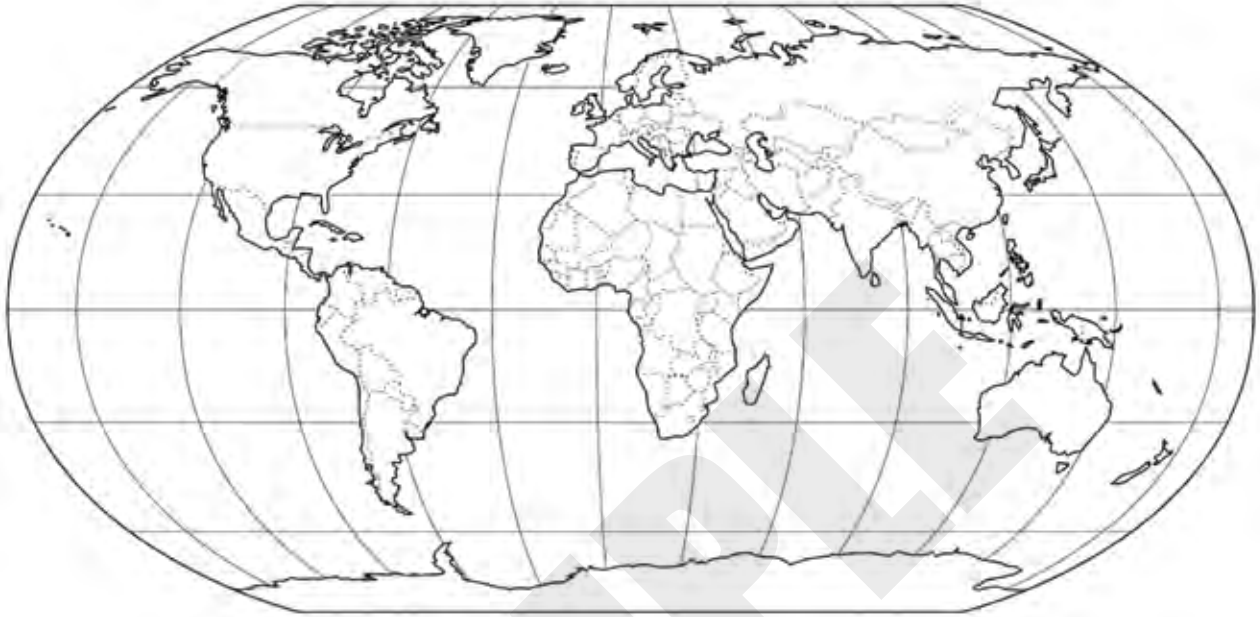
B. What are the causes of the salinity of seawater?





Project

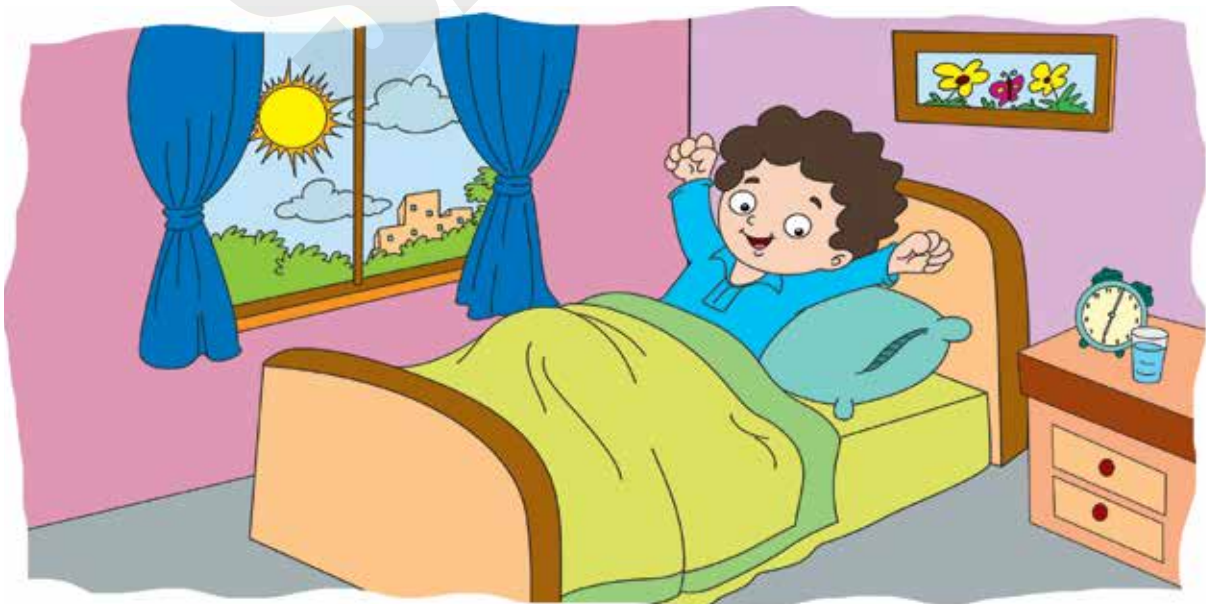
Trace out the diagram of a globe on a tracing paper. Paste it on a cardboard. Colour the continents in different colours.



Life Skills

Critical Thinking

Get up early in the morning. Go to an open space near your house or your terrace during sunrise. Find the directions around your house with the help of the rising sun.



Latitudes and Longitudes



Learning Objectives

- Understand latitudes and longitudes.
- Compare and distinguish between latitudes and longitudes.
- Comprehend the meaning of Earth's grid and its use in locating places.



Warm-up



Rahul and Seema are observing the globe kept on the table. They have noticed some lines on the globe, which are mentioned below.

a. Arctic Circle b. Tropic of Cancer c. Tropic of Capricorn d. Antarctic Circle

Help them to find these lines in the word search below. One has been done for you.

E	A	W	P	S	D	T	G	H	B	V	S	G	I	K	O	L	M
Q	A	R	T	I	C	C	I	R	C	L	E	G	U	G	H	D	S
U	Q	K	D	K	A	F	M	O	M	Q	G	T	C	V	B	S	Q
A	R	L	G	R	R	V	B	R	T	D	I	U	G	T	R	E	Q
T	R	O	P	I	C	O	F	C	A	P	R	I	C	O	R	N	W
O	G	K	J	D	T	G	J	G	Y	F	P	Y	B	F	T	Y	U
R	T	L	Q	W	I	H	K	C	Z	G	C	N	G	C	X	A	S
T	R	O	P	I	C	O	F	C	A	N	C	E	R	X	V	D	F
I	O	M	S	N	K	J	L	A	X	V	D	B	F	G	C	B	N
A	N	T	A	R	T	I	C	C	I	R	C	L	E	A	B	C	D
P	I	B	B	V	K	C	N	B	V	D	F	T	V	C	T	U	Y



Teacher's Note:

Show globe in the classroom and ask the students to locate the lines on the globe. Assist the students in understanding the different lines and further introduce the chapter.



Introduction

Globe

A globe is a miniature model of the Earth. Its shape is like an orange. It is spherical but is slightly flattened at the top and at the bottom. If we look at a globe we can see a number of countries and important places marked on it. But if you are asked to find a specific place, say Delhi, how will you do it? It is a bit difficult to locate such a place on globe. Moreover, if the place is not very important, it may not be marked on the globe at all. So how will you locate it?



Let Me Answer

Would you be able to find your city on the globe?



A globe's shape is like that of an orange.

Using An Atlas

Open your atlas and flip through its pages. At the end of it you will find a section called Index. It contains the names of places marked on the different pages of the atlas in an alphabetical order with particular numbers written alongside. These numbers tell you the

location of a certain place and have North (N)/South (S) or East (E)/West (W) written alongside them.

INDEX OF COUNTRIES

Longitude	Latitude	City, State	Country
19024'N	99007'W	Mexico City	Mexico
29032'N	98028'W	San Antonio, Texas	United State
19003'N	98012'W	Puebla, Puebla	Mexico
30016'N	97046'W	Austin, Texas	United State
35028'N	97032'W	Oklahoma City, Oklamona	United State
37041'N	97020'W	Wichita, Kansas	United State
49054'N	97008'W	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Canada
32046'N	96048'W	Dallas, Texas	United State
19011'N	96008'W	Veracruz, Veracruz	Mexico
29045'N	95022'W	Houston, Texas	United State
39006'N	94007'W	Kansas City, Missouri	United State
44058'N	93015'W	Minneapolis, Minnesota	United State
14050'N	91031'W	Quetzaltenango	Guatemala
14038'N	90033'W	Guatemala City	Guatemala
38037'N	90011'W	St. Louis, Missouri	United State
29058'N	90004'W	New Orleans, Louisiana	United State

An index page

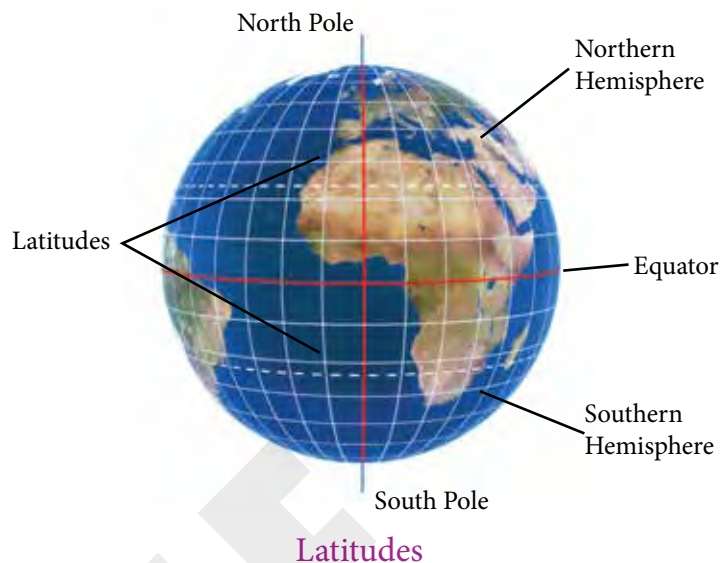
Locating Places

If you look at the globe keenly, you find a number of lines on it. These are imaginary lines of two types—latitudes and longitudes. It becomes easier to locate a place by drawing such imaginary lines on globes. The point on the North where they merge is called the North Pole, while on the south it is called the South Pole.



Latitudes

An equator is an imaginary line drawn half-way between the North Pole and the South Pole. It divides the world into two-halves (equal parts) or hemispheres, called the northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere. The hemisphere between the equator and the North Pole is called the northern hemisphere and the hemisphere between the equator and the South Pole is called the southern hemisphere. The imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator are called parallels of latitudes. These lines are given numbers starting with equator, which is at 0° . The numbers of all the other lines are followed by N or S, which tells whether the line is in the northern hemisphere or southern hemisphere. There are 90 latitudes drawn to the north of the equator and 90 latitudes to the south of the equator. Thus, including the equator (0°) there are a total of 181 lines of latitude.



Apart from the equator, there are other four important latitudes:

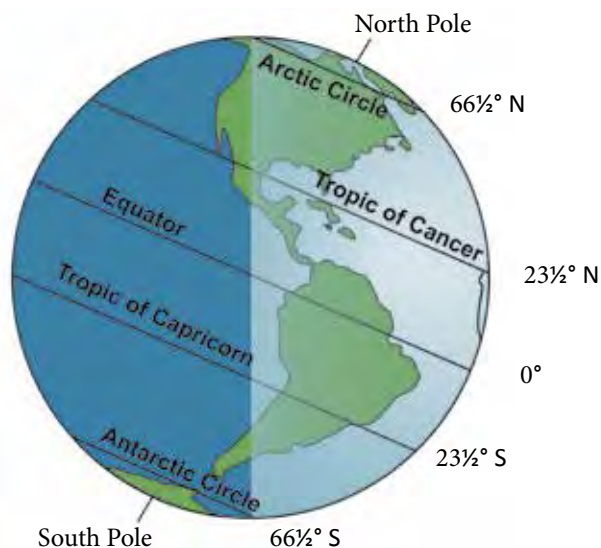
- (i) Tropic of Cancer – $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N
- (ii) Tropic of Capricorn – $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S
- (iii) Arctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N
- (iv) Antarctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S

Fact Finder

Roald Amundsen was the first person to reach the South Pole in Antarctica.

Some important features of latitudes

1. Latitudes are parallel to each other and are known as parallels of latitudes.
2. The equator is the largest latitude. As you move from the equator to the North or South, you will find the lines decreasing in size and finally becoming a dot at the poles.
3. There are 181 latitudes in total.
4. The equator is the most important latitude and is also called the Great Circle.





Research and Analysis

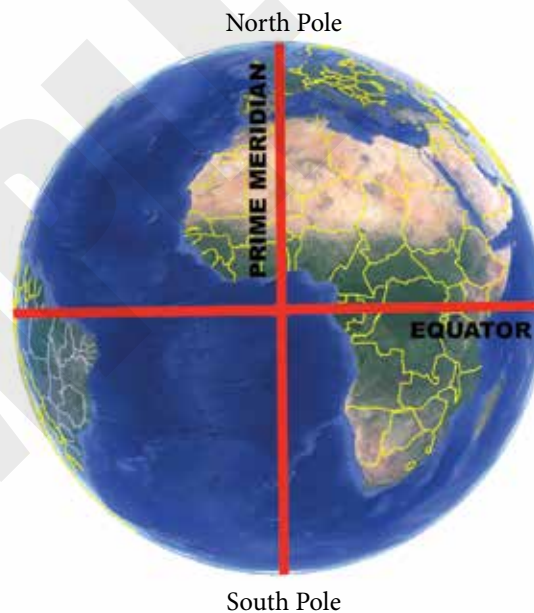
Imagine you are travelling to the Antarctic Circle. Find out the few things you would need to live there.

- Research about the climate of the place and what you would need to survive in that climate.
- Find out the time difference between your country and the Antarctic Circle.
- How would you communicate with your family and friends?

Longitudes

Other than the latitudes, there are another set of vertical lines running from North to South on the globe. These lines are called meridians of longitude. The term 'meridian' means mid-day. Thus, a meridian of longitude joins places that have the same mid-day time.

The longitudes are also numbered just as the latitudes. There are 360 lines of longitudes. The longitudes passing through the observatory at Greenwich near London is the prime or main meridian. It is numbered 0° . All other longitudes are numbered starting from the prime meridian. Their numbers are followed by E or W, indicating East or West. The prime meridian divides the Earth into two hemispheres like the equator. The area between 0° and 180° E is called the eastern hemispheres, and the one between 0° and 180° W is known as the western hemisphere. Note that 180° E and 180° W is the same meridian or longitude and is called the International Date Line.



Prime Meridian



Health and Wellness

Glaciers of the world are melting at an alarming rate, largely due to global warming. Increased global warming can also pose a threat to our health and wellness as it gives rise to many respiratory diseases.

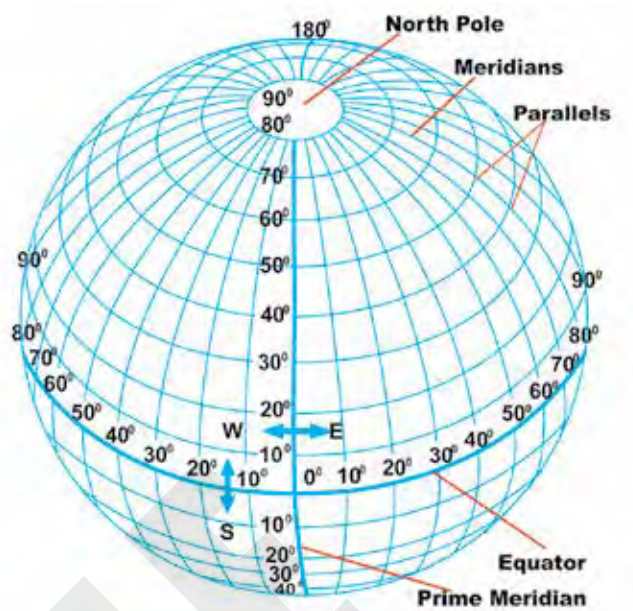
Some important characteristics of longitudes

1. The longitudes are not parallel to each other. They meet at the two poles of the globe.
2. The longitudes have the farthest gaps between them. These gaps decrease gradually towards the poles where they converge.

Grid and Time

The latitudes and longitudes together form a network of lines called a grid. The point at which a longitude and latitude intersect each other helps us locate a place.

Longitudes are quite helpful in calculating the time of a place. We know that the Earth completes one rotation in about 24 hours or 1,440 minutes, that is, it takes 4 minutes ($1440/360$) to rotate one degree. It means that the time difference between two consecutive longitudes is 4 minutes. The 180° meridian is also known as the International Date Line. The moment we cross to the East of it we gain or add a day. Similarly, if we cross to the West of it, we lose or subtract a day. The International Date Line is not a straight line. It has been drawn in an irregular manner to avoid cutting through a land area and causing confusion regarding date.



The Earth's grid



The International Date Line

Do You Know?

The term 'meridian' is derived from the Latin word 'Meridianus' which has two parts— 'meri' (meaning 'middle') and 'diem' (meaning 'day').



Indian Heritage Connect

The sun was one of the most popular deities, however, among the Indo-European peoples and was a symbol of divine power to them. Surya is glorified in the Vedas of ancient India as an all-seeing god who observes both good and evil actions.



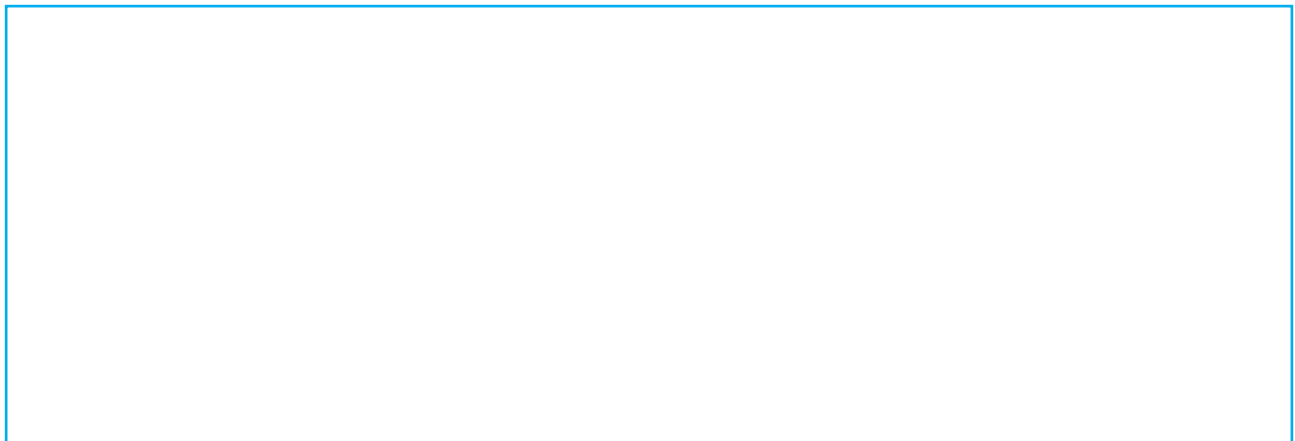
Summary

- ◆ Latitudes are the imaginary lines on the globe running from East to West.
- ◆ The most important latitude is the equator which divides the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
- ◆ Latitudes are parallel to each other and decrease in size as you go northwards or southwards.
- ◆ Longitudes run from North to South and meet at the poles.
- ◆ The most important longitude is the prime meridian. It passes through Greenwich and divides the world into eastern and western hemispheres.
- ◆ Longitudes are not parallel.
- ◆ The gap between the longitudes is the greatest at the equator and decreases gradually towards the poles.
- ◆ Longitudes are helpful in determining the time of a place.
- ◆ The network of longitudes and latitudes together helps us locate places.



Art Integration

Make a globe of a big spherical ball. Show the Equator and other four lines of latitude by drawing lines in different colours.



EXERCISES



Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Amit has read the chapter on Latitudes and Longitudes. He helps his friend to complete the exercise of the chapter. They come across the exercise. Help Amit and his friends to complete the series.



1. Tropic of Cancer: $23^{\circ}27' N$: : Tropic of Capricorn:
2. Equator: : : Prime Meridian: Longitude
3. : Longitude : : Parallels: Latitude
4. North Pole: $90^{\circ}N$: : : $90^{\circ}S$

Cross-curricular Connect



Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game

Read the clues carefully and unscramble the letters to find the correct word.

1. DNIAREMI -

Clue- It means midday.

2. ATDEUTLI -

Clue- These are parallel, imaginary lines running from east to west on the earth's surface.

3. DRIG -

Clue- It is a network of latitudes and longitudes used to locate a place.

4. ROTQUAE-

Clue- It is also known as the 'Great Circle'.





Logical Decision-making

A place that is closer to the poles is always colder than a place that is closer to the Equator. Which of these places will be colder? Give reasons.

Hammerfest - 70°N , 23°E or **Vostok station** 78°S , 106°E



Let's Practice

A. Write short answers to the given questions.

1. What divides the world into northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere?

.....

2. What is the Prime Meridian?

.....

3. How many longitudes are there?

.....

B. Write long answers for the given questions.

1. What do you mean by 'grid'? What is its significance?
2. State the importance of the International Date Line.
3. Differentiate between latitudes and longitudes.

C. Fill in the blanks.

orange equator Arctic Circle Longitudes Greenwich

1. are imaginary lines running from North to South.
2. The Prime Meridian passes through near London.
3. The shape of the Earth is like an
4. The hemisphere between the and the North Pole is called the northern hemisphere.
5. The is at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$.

D. Multiple-choice questions:

1. The two end points of the Earth's axis are called

☐

(i) dots

☐

(ii) lines

☐

(iii) poles

☐

(iv) Caps



2. The Prime Meridian passes through a place called

☐ (i) 7

☐ (ii) 5

☐ (iii) 2

☐ (iv) 8

3. To locate a place on the globe, we must know its

☐ (i) Latitude

☐ (ii) longitude

☐ (iii) latitude and longitude

☐ (iv) time zone

E. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Latitudes	a. Asia
2. Meridians	b. Africa
3. Antarctic Circle	c. Highest population
4. Tropic of Cancer	d. North America
5. Globe	e. Imaginary lines from west to east

F. Tick the correct options.

1. The measure of the equator is

☐ (i) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

☐ (ii) $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N

☐ (iii) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

☐ (iv) 0°

2. How many longitudes are there?

☐ (i) 181

☐ (ii) 360

☐ (iii) 120

☐ (iv) 361

3. Which of these helps to calculate time?

☐ (i) Latitude

☐ (ii) Longitude

☐ (iii) Equator

☐ (iv) Prime Meridian

4. How many latitudes are there?

☐ (i) 180

☐ (ii) 181

☐ (iii) 360

☐ (iv) 361

5. At the end of an atlas, we find

☐ (i) Contents

☐ (ii) Index

☐ (iii) Appendix

☐ (iv) Maps





Conceptual Understanding

Fill in the table with the names of the countries through which the parallels pass. Choose from the box. You can look up an atlas for help.



Equator	Tropic Of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn	Artic Circle

Communication



Writing Skills

Seema was asked to write a paragraph on parallels in the test. Help Seema to complete the paragraph below.



The are also numbered just as the latitudes. There are lines of longitudes. The longitudes passing the observatory at near London is the It is numbered The refers to the area of the Earth east of the prime meridian and west of the International Date Line., part of Earth comprising North and South America and the surrounding waters.



Reading Skills

Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions.

Latitudes are parallel to each other and are known as parallels of latitude. If you move from the equator to the north or south, the lines decrease in size and finally become a dot at the poles. There are 181 latitudes in total.

1. Name the most important latitude, which is also called the Great Circle.
2. How many latitudes are there?
3. What happens if you move from the equator to the North or South



Listening & Speaking Skills

A. The teacher will tell the following lines on parallels. Listen to the teachers and discuss the given question.

1. Lines of latitudes are a set of imaginary circles that run across the Earth from east to west.
2. The Equator is drawn midway between the north pole and the south pole.
3. Earth is divided into two hemispheres: The northern and Southern hemispheres.



B. Discuss the reason behind the increase in length of the parallel as we move away towards the Equator.



Project

A. Use your Atlas to locate the following cities in India. Write the name of the place in the column provided. One has been done for you.

Latitude	Longitude	Name of the Place
19° N	72° E	Mumbai
28° N	77° E	
13° N	80° E	
22° N	88° E	



B. Find out the following.

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the state of India.

.....

2. Any two countries through which the equator passes.

.....

3. Any two countries through which Tropic of Capricorn passes.

.....



Life Skills



Creative Thinking

A. Rohit collects the maps of every city. He went to the stationary shop to purchase an atlas to locate the places he knew on the map. Find out the value of latitude and the longitude of the city where you live. Which parallel of latitude is closest to your city?



B. Arrange a map of your city. Mark the places you know. Also mark some important landmarks of your city with the help of your teacher.