

class 6 geography chapter 2 notes pdf

Short and concise notes for globe latitudes and longitudes class 6 as pdf download by yourexaminfo.com

I. Earth's Shape

- Earth is not a perfect sphere
- Slightly flattened at North and South Poles
- Bulge in the middle

II. Globes

- True model of Earth in miniature form
- Varying sizes and types
- Can be rotated, similar to Earth's rotation

III. Latitudes

A. Definition and Importance

- Imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator
- Help locate places on Earth

B. Equator

- Divides Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres
- Represents 0° latitude

C. North and South Poles

- North Pole: 90° N latitude
- South Pole: 90° S latitude

D. Important Parallels of Latitudes

1. Tropic of Cancer (23½° N)
2. Tropic of Capricorn (23½° S)
3. Arctic Circle (66½° N)
4. Antarctic Circle (66½° S)

IV. Heat Zones of the Earth

A. Torrid Zone

- Area between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
- Receives maximum heat

B. Temperate Zones

- Areas between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle (Northern Hemisphere)
- Areas between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle (Southern Hemisphere)
- Moderate temperatures

C. Frigid Zones

- Areas between Arctic Circle and North Pole (Northern Hemisphere)
- Areas between Antarctic Circle and South Pole (Southern Hemisphere)
- Very cold temperatures

V. Longitudes

A. Definition and Importance

- Imaginary lines running from North Pole to South Pole
- Help locate places on Earth in conjunction with latitudes

B. Prime Meridian

- 0° longitude
- Passes through Greenwich, UK
- Divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres

C. Longitude Measurement

- Measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds
- 180° east and 180° west from Prime Meridian

VI. Longitude and Time

A. Earth's Rotation

- Rotates 360° in 24 hours
- 15° per hour, or 1° in 4 minutes

B. Time Differences

- East of Greenwich: ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
- West of Greenwich: behind GMT

C. Local Time

- Determined by the position of the sun
- All places on a given meridian have the same local time

VII. Standard Time

A. Necessity for Standard Time

- Uniform time needed for communication, transportation, and daily activities

B. Indian Standard Time (IST)

- Based on 82°30' E longitude
- 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT

C. Time Zones

- Earth divided into 24 time zones, each covering 15° of longitude
- Countries with large longitudinal extents may have multiple standard times (e.g., Russia)

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