

Girls' High School & College, Prayagraj

Worksheet No.4

Session 2020-2021

Class 5 A-F

Subject: Social Studies

Chapter: Parallels and Meridians

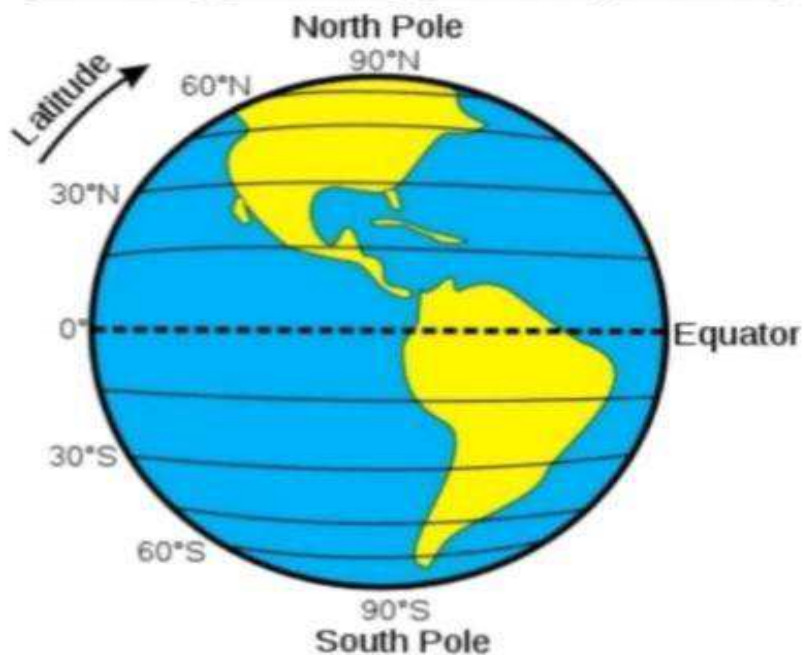
INSTRUCTIONS- Parents are expected to ensure that the child reads the lesson, understands it and then answers the given questions-

You have read that the Earth is round , but slightly flattened at the top and at the bottom . To find the location of places on the Earth , we need certain imaginary lines as reference. These lines are called **parallels** and **meridians**.

The Earth rotates on its **axis**. It is an imaginary line drawn through the centre of the Earth. The end points on the axis are called **poles** . The poles are used as two fixed points. The point on the top is the **North Pole** and the one at the bottom is the **South Pole**.

Parallels-

A set of circles is drawn on the surface of the globe. These circles run from east to west. They are called parallels or **lines of latitude**. The word 'latitude' originates from the Latin word *latus* which means wide.



The Earth is divided into two equal parts by drawing an imaginary line midway between the North Pole and the South Pole. This line is called the **Equator** and it is the longest parallel. The part of the Earth which lies to the north of the Equator is called the **Northern Hemisphere**. The other half, known as the **Southern Hemisphere**, lies to the south of the Equator.

Some important parallels-

Other than the Equator (0°), the North Pole (90°N) and the South Pole (90°S), there are four other important parallels.

These are

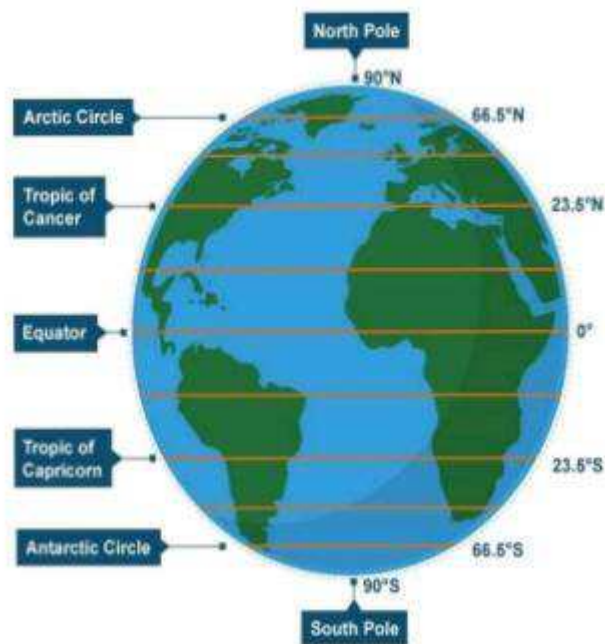
- the Tropic of Cancer (23 ½ °N)
- the Tropic of Capricorn (23 ½ °S)
- the Arctic Circle (66 ½ °N)
- the Antarctic Circle (66 ½ °S)

The Arctic and the Antarctic circles are also called **polar circles**.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF PARALLELS-

- 1.All parallels are complete circles , except for the North Pole and the South Pole. These are points.
- 2.The length of the parallels decreases as we move away from the Equator and towards the poles.

3.All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.



Important parallels

4.Parallels neither touch nor cross one another.

5.Parallels are drawn at intervals of one degree.

HOW ARE PARALLELS NUMBERED ?

We start from the Equator and mark it as 0° latitude. We mark the other parallels from 0°to 90°. Apart from their value, the parallels are also marked N (North) or S (South), according to their locations. The North Pole is written as 90° N. The South Pole is written as 90° S. There are 90 parallels in the Northern Hemisphere and 90 parallels in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, there are **181 parallels** in all, including the Equator.

Exercises-

Fill in the blanks-

- 1.The end points on the axis are called _____.
- 2.The Earth rotates on its _____.
- 3._____ are also called the lines of latitude.
- 4.The _____ is marked at 0° latitude.
- 5.All parallels are located at an _____ distance from each other.

Read, understand, write and learn the given short answers-

1.What are parallels?

Answer- A set of circles is drawn on the surface of the globe. These circles run from east to west. They are called **parallels** or **lines of latitude**.

2.What is Equator?

Answer- The Earth is divided into two equal parts by drawing an imaginary line midway between the North Pole and the South Pole. This line is called the Equator. It is the longest parallel.

3.Name some important parallels.

Answer – Other than the Equator (0°), the North Pole (90°N) and the South Pole (90°S), there are four other important parallels. These are

- 1.the Tropic of Cancer (23 ½ °N)
- 2.the Tropic of Capricorn (23 ½ ° S)
- 3.the Arctic Circle (66 ½ °N)
- 4.the Antarctic Circle (66 ½ °S)

4.What are poles?

Answer- The two end points on the Earth's axis are called **poles**. The poles are used as two fixed points. The point on the top is the **North Pole** and the one at the bottom is the **South Pole**.

Read, understand, write and learn the given answers in detail-

1.Write three important features of parallels.

Answer- Parallels- Parallels are also called the lines of latitude. They are a set of circles drawn on the surface of the globe that runs from east to west.

Important features-

- 1.All parallels are complete circles, except for the North Pole and the South Pole. These are points.
- 2.The length of the parallels decreases as we move away from the Equator and towards the poles.
- 3.All parallels are located at an equal distance from each other.

2.How do we number parallels on a globe?

Answer- Parallels are numbered from the Equator to the poles in different degrees.

- 1.We start from the Equator and mark it as 0° latitude.
- 2.We mark the other parallels from 0° to 90° .
- 3.The parallels are also marked as N (North) or S (South), according to their location.
- 4.The North Pole is written as 90° N and the South Pole is written as 90° S.
- 5.Parallels are drawn at intervals of one degree.
- 6.There are 90 parallels in the Northern Hemisphere and 90 parallels in the Southern Hemisphere. Therefore, there are **181 parallels** in all, including the Equator.

3.Draw a neat and well labelled diagram of IMPORTANT PARALLELS