

Name: _____ Date: _____

Globe - Latitudes and Longitudes

Q1. Differentiate between meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude.

Ans.

Meridians of Longitude	Parallels of Latitude
1.	1.
2.	2.

Q2. What are the advantages of globe?

Ans.

Q3. Differentiate between north latitude and south latitude.

Ans.

North Latitude	South Latitude
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

Globe - Latitudes and Longitudes

Q1. Differentiate between meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude.

Meridians of Longitude	Parallels of Latitude
1. Meridians of longitude are drawn from the North Pole to the South Pole and are at right angles to the Equator.	1. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.
2. All meridians are of equal length.	2. All parallels are not of equal length.

Q2. What are the advantages of globe?

Ans. Advantages of globe

- i. Globes may be of varying size and type – big ones, which cannot be carried easily, small pocket globes, and globe-like balloons, which can be inflated and are handy and carried with ease.
- ii. The globe is not fixed. It can be rotated the same way as a top spin or a potter's wheel is rotated.
- iii. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct size.

Q3. Differentiate between north latitude and south latitude.

North Latitude	South Latitude
1. All parallels north of the equator are called 'north latitudes'.	1. All parallels south of the equator are called 'south latitudes'.
2. The value of north latitude is indicated by the letter 'N'.	2. The value of south latitude is indicated by the letter 'S'.
3. Example - Chandrapur in Maharashtra (India) is situated at 20° N latitude.	3. Example - Belo Horizonte in Brazil (South America) is situated at 20° S latitude.