

Chapter 1

Locating Places on the Earth

Case Study Based Questions

Passage:

Arjun was preparing for his geography exam and opened an atlas to study maps. He noticed that every map had certain common features. There was a **scale** that helped him understand the distance between places. He also saw a **direction indicator**, usually showing North, which helped him find directions like East, West, and South. The map also used different **symbols and colours** to represent features such as roads, rivers, forests, and buildings. His teacher explained that these features are called the **components of a map**. By understanding these components, Arjun was able to read maps more easily and locate places correctly.

Questions (1 mark each)

- Name one component of a map mentioned in the passage.
 - What does the scale of a map show?
 - What is the use of the direction indicator on a map?
 - Why are symbols used in maps?
 - How do map components help in reading maps?
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Case Study 2

Passage:

Rohan was learning about locating places on the globe. His teacher showed him a globe with imaginary lines drawn on it. He noticed that some lines ran parallel to the Equator, while others ran from the North Pole to the South Pole. The teacher explained that these lines are called latitudes and longitudes. The Equator divides the Earth into two equal halves, while the Prime Meridian divides it into eastern and western parts. Using these lines, Rohan learned how to find the exact location of a place.

Questions:

- What are the lines parallel to the Equator called?
 - What are the lines running from pole to pole called?
 - What does the Equator divide?
 - What does the Prime Meridian divide?
 - What is the use of these lines on the globe?
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Case Study 3

Passage:

Meena was travelling from India to London. She learned that different places have different times because the Earth rotates on its axis. Her teacher explained that the Earth is divided into 24 time zones. The Prime Meridian is used as the starting point for measuring time, known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). India follows Indian Standard Time (IST), which is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. This system helps avoid confusion in time across countries.

Questions:

- (a) Why do different places have different times?
 - (b) How many time zones are there on Earth?
 - (c) What is GMT?
 - (d) What is IST?
 - (e) How much is IST ahead of GMT?
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Case Study 4**Passage:**

Aditi was studying climate zones of the Earth. She learned that areas near the Equator receive direct sunlight and are very hot. These regions are called the Torrid Zone. Areas near the poles receive slanting sunlight and are very cold, known as the Frigid Zone. Between these zones lie the Temperate Zones, which have moderate climate. These zones are determined by important lines of latitude such as the Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, and Antarctic Circle.

Questions:

- (a) Which zone is located near the Equator?
 - (b) Which zone is located near the poles?
 - (c) What type of climate do Temperate Zones have?
 - (d) Name any one important latitude mentioned.
 - (e) Why are areas near the Equator hotter?
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Answers**Case Study 1**

- (a) Scale / Direction / Symbols (any one)
- (b) It shows the distance between places.
- (c) It helps in finding directions like North, South, East, and West.

(d) Symbols are used to represent features due to limited space on maps.

(e) They help us understand and locate places easily and correctly.

Case Study 2:

- (a) Latitudes
 - (b) Longitudes
 - (c) Northern and Southern Hemispheres
 - (d) Eastern and Western Hemispheres
 - (e) To locate places accurately on Earth
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Case Study 3:

- (a) Because the Earth rotates on its axis
 - (b) 24
 - (c) Greenwich Mean Time
 - (d) Indian Standard Time
 - (e) 5 hours 30 minutes
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Case Study 4:

- (a) Torrid Zone
 - (b) Frigid Zone
 - (c) Moderate climate
 - (d) Tropic of Cancer / Tropic of Capricorn (any one)
 - (e) Because they receive direct sunlight
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