

## **Short Answer Questions**

### **Q.1. What are parallels of latitude?**

**Ans.**

- i. The lines which run horizontally in east-west direction parallel to each other are called Parallels of Latitude.
- ii. These lines are also called Parallels because they never meet each other and run in the same direction without meeting each other and all these lines are parallel to the Equator.
- iii. But they are always unequal in size, as we move towards the poles their length goes on decreasing.

### **Q.2. What is a great circle?**

**Ans.**

- i. The largest parallel is the Equator which divides the earth into two equal halves that is Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
- ii. The Equator is also known as the Great Circle.
- iii. A great circle is the largest circle which can be drawn on a spherical body which represents the circumference of that sphere and tends to divide it into two equal parts.

### **Q.3. What are meridians of longitude?**

**Ans.**

- i. Lines which run vertically in north-south direction and tend to intersect each other at poles are called Meridians of Longitude.
- ii. They meet each other at the poles and are equal in size.
- iii. One thing worth remembering is that, these lines are only drawn on the maps of the world or the globe only for the convenience of locating places and the features of the earth.

### **Q.4. How are latitude and longitude measured?**

**Ans.**

- i. Both the latitudes and longitudes are measured in degrees (°) because of the fact that they represent the angular distance.
- ii. Each degree is further divided into sixty minutes (') and each minute into sixty seconds (").
- iii. We can draw infinite number of latitudes and longitudes on the map but geographers prefer to draw these in the interval of 10 to 15 degrees for the convenience.

- iv. So in this way, from the Equator till Poles we can draw as much as 90 circles or divisions having the difference of one degree each.