Multiple Choice Questions

1. **A map is best described as:**
   (a) A photograph of the Earth
   (b) A drawing of imaginary places
   (c) A representation/drawing of an area on a flat surface
   (d) A globe showing continents

2. **Which of the following is NOT a component of a map?**
   (a) Distance
   (b) Direction
   (c) Symbols
   (d) Latitude

3. **The direction opposite to the east is:**
   (a) North (b) South
   (c) West (d) Northeast

4. **The Equator is located at:**
   (a) 90°N (b) 90°S
   (c) 0° latitude (d) 180° longitude

5. **Lines of latitude run:**
   (a) From pole to pole (b) From east to west
   (c) Diagonally across the Earth (d) Only through India

6. **The longest parallel of latitude is:**
   (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Arctic Circle
   (c) Equator (d) Tropic of Capricorn

7. **The Prime Meridian is also called the:**
   (a) Equator line
   (b) Greenwich Meridian
   (c) Ujjain line
   (d) International Date Line

8. **Longitude is useful in finding:**
   (a) Climate zones only (b) Soil type
   (c) Time at a place (d) Rainfall of a place

9. **Indian Standard Time (IST) is:**
   (a) 5 hours ahead of GMT (b) 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT
   (c) 6 hours ahead of GMT (d) Same as GMT

10. **The International Date Line is located approximately at:**
(a) 0° longitude
(b) 90° longitude
(c) 180° longitude
(d) 30° longitude

Fill in the blanks :

11. The scale of a map shows the relationship between _____ and actual distance on the ground.

12. The imaginary lines running east–west parallel to the Equator are called _____.

True / False

13. The main components of maps include distance, direction and symbols.

14. The International Date Line is located near 0° longitude.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is an atlas?

16. Name any one intermediate direction.

Short Type Questions

17. What are the three main components of a map? Explain briefly.

18. How do latitudes affect climate? Explain in 3–4 sentences.

Essay Type Questions

19. Explain latitudes and longitudes. How do they help in locating places on the Earth?

20. Describe how time zones are formed. Why is it not convenient for a country to use many local times?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A) :** The Equator is the longest parallel of latitude.
Reason (R) : All parallels of latitude are of equal length.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

1. **(c)** A representation/drawing of an area on a flat surface
2. **(d)** Latitude
3. **(c)** West
4. **(c)** 0° latitude
5. **(b)** From east to west
6. **(c)** Equator
7. **(b)** Greenwich Meridian
8. **(c)** Time at a place
9. **(b)** 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT
10. **(c)** 180° longitude
11. Distance on the map
12. Parallels of latitude / latitudes
13. True
14. False
15. An atlas is a book or collection of maps.
16. Northeast / Northwest / Southeast / Southwest (any one)
17. The three main components of a map are distance, direction and symbols. Distance is shown using a scale, direction helps us locate places correctly, and symbols represent features like buildings, roads and rivers.
18. Climate changes with latitude. Areas near the Equator are generally hot. As we move away from the Equator, the climate becomes moderate, and near the poles it becomes very cold.
19. Latitudes are imaginary lines running east–west, parallel to the Equator, and measure distance from it in degrees. Longitudes are imaginary half-circles running from the North Pole to the South Pole and are measured from the Prime Meridian. Together they form a grid and help locate any place on Earth using two coordinates (latitude and longitude).
20. The Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, so 15° longitude represents 1 hour. This creates time zones. Using many local times within a country is confusing for travel, communication and administration, so countries adopt a standard time.
21. Correct option: (c)

Explanation: The assertion is true because the Equator is the largest circle (longest latitude). The reason is false because parallels of latitude are not equal in length; they get smaller towards the poles.