

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING ACTIVITY NO.-G II

Subject	Geography
Class	VI
Chapter/Unit	L-2, Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes.
Topic	Latitudes and longitudes
Time	30 minutes
Nature of Activity	Individual

Activity Name: Grid formation (Hands on)

What will I learn (Learning outcome)? – The students will be able to:-

- make, locate and identify the different longitudes and latitudes with the help of a ball.
- differentiate between the lines of latitudes and longitudes.

Skills:- Analyzing and Creating.

What I have to do? – To make main lines of Latitudes and Longitudes on a rubber ball.

What do I require? - A medium sized 8-10 inches rubber ball, 1 red and 1 blue colored tape, 1 red and 1 black colored round bindi.

What I need to know? –Globe, parallel lines and cardinal points or directions.

Teacher's Activity- Teacher will:

- explain the important longitudes and latitudes.
- show the grid which is made with the lines of latitudes and longitudes.
- guide the students to put the tapes properly on the ball and show the samples from image 1 and 2.



Image 1



Image 2

How will I proceed? –

Student's Activity- Students will:

- put the ball, tapes and round bindis on the table.
- take out the bindis. Stick red bindi at some point on the ball and black bindi on diametrically opposite point on the ball.
- now, identify that red is North pole and black is south pole.
- take red colored tapes to make parallels. Try to locate a point on the ball such that it is approximately equidistant from north and South pole.
- put one end of the tape at the above mentioned point, rotate the ball and simultaneously go on sticking the red tape on it till the tape reaches the starting point from where it was initially stuck to make the equator.
- now, make other parallels in same manner by choosing different points above and below the equator at equal distance up to the poles.
- observe that parallels are complete circles while meridians are semi-circles.
- take blue color tape to draw meridians. Put one side of the tape on North pole and extend it till south pole.
- cover the ball by making such semi-circles by leaving equal space between them. It will resemble an orange with its peel removed.

What have I observed?

Observation table: Important parallels and meridians.

Indicator	Response
★ Equidistant Semi-circles on the globe from north pole to south pole	Meridians
Full circles on the globe parallel to the equator	
Longest parallel	
0 degree longitude	
90 degree North	
90 degree South	

★ Sample filled.

What have I learnt?

- ★ Horizontal lines which are made on a ball are _____ while the vertical lines are called _____.
- ★ The two points marked with red and black round bindis are _____ and _____ respectively.

What am I curious to know?

- If there would be no imaginary lines, will it be easy to study the earth?
- In what way these latitudes and longitudes are helpful in finding the time at two places?

Let me evaluate myself

Q1. Write the degrees of the following parallels.

1. Equator-_____
2. Arctic Circle- _____
3. Tropic of Capricorn-_____
4. Tropic of Cancer-_____
5. Antarctic Circle-_____

Q2. When you went from equator to North pole or South pole, mention any two changes which you see in the parallels and why?

Q3. 'Latitudes and longitudes are important for us.' Justify the statement in two points.

Q4. Highlight any two differences between latitudes and longitudes.

Q5. Elucidate any two reasons, how these latitudes and longitudes are helpful in our daily lives.
