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SOLUTIONS BOOK

CLASS 6

Social Science · Exploring Society

CHAPTER 1

Locating Places on the Earth

Complete Questions and Activities Solutions

In-text Questions

Questions and Activities

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Every question is followed by its answer. Question numbers above are clickable and the PDF bookmarks panel lets you jump to any exercise set or question. Figures are reproduced from the NCERT textbook (© NCERT) for educational use.

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1.1

CLASS 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 1

In-text Questions

Solutions · 16 questions

Directions (Questions 1–16): These are the questions that appear inside the chapter (the Introduction, The Big Questions, in-text questions and Let's Explore), numbered in the order in which they appear. Many are open-ended; model answers based on the chapter are given, and you may add examples from your own surroundings.

QUESTION 1 *Introduction · p. 2*

Observe the picture above. What do you notice?
• Where does the water in the lake come from?
• Who made the road and why?
• What could be the activities of people living in the small house? What could be their history? Their future?

ANSWER

This is an observation question with no single fixed answer. A model answer based on what the picture shows is given below.



Picture on page 2 of the textbook: a lake, a road and a small house below a hill.

a What do we notice?

- A rocky, tree-covered hill rises behind a calm lake.
- A narrow tarred road runs towards the lake.

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- A small house with a tiled roof stands near the water, surrounded by trees and bushes.
- There are no tall buildings or crowds, so this looks like a quiet, green, rural area.

b Where does the water in the lake come from?

Most probably from rainfall. Rain falling on the hill and the land around flows down the slopes as streams and collects in the low-lying area, forming the lake. Streams or springs coming from the hill may also feed it.

c Who made the road and why?

People made it, most likely the local government (for example, the village panchayat) with the help of workers and machines. A road connects the house and the village to nearby villages, towns, markets, schools and hospitals, and makes it easier to carry people, farm produce and goods.

d The people in the small house

- **Activities:** they could be farming, rearing animals, fishing in the lake, collecting forest produce or running a small shop.
- **History:** the family may have lived here for generations, settling near water and farmland.
- **Future:** the road, school, electricity or changes in the lake and forest may bring new opportunities or problems; their children may stay or move to a town.

Therefore, one picture raises many questions about geography, history and economic life; asking such questions is where Social Science begins.

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QUESTION 2 *Introduction · p. 2*

Write down your answers and discuss them with your classmates. Now, looking at the picture on the facing page, what questions come to your mind? Write them down.

ANSWER

This is an activity. Your questions will differ; a few sample questions are given below.



Picture on page 3 of the textbook: tall glass buildings beside a wide road.

a Discussing your answers

- Write your answers to the first picture and read them aloud in class.
- Compare the answers; note where classmates agree and where they differ, and why.

b Sample questions about the second picture

- Which city is this, and how old is it?
- Who built these tall glass buildings, and why here?
- What work do the people in these buildings do?
- How did this place look 100 years ago, and what changed it?
- Where do the water, electricity and building materials come from?
- How do traffic and buildings affect the environment?
- How is life here different from life near the lake in the first picture?

Therefore, the two pictures show very different places, and comparing them leads to many questions about people, places and change.

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QUESTION 3 *Introduction · p. 2*

How do you propose to find answers to the questions related to these two images?

ANSWER

Questions are answered by looking for evidence in several sources. Some ways of doing this are given below.

a Ways of finding answers

Method	What we do	What it can tell us
Observe carefully	Study the pictures and the surroundings closely	What is there, and how things are arranged
Ask people	Talk to elders, residents and workers	Who built the road, and the history of a place
Use maps and atlases	Study maps and the area in the atlas	Where the water comes from, and how places are located
Read books and records	Use the library, local offices and old documents	How the place was in the past
Compare past and present	Look at old photographs, maps and newspapers	How and why the place has changed

Therefore, answers come from observation, asking people, maps, records and discussion.

QUESTION 4 *The Big Questions · p. 7*

What is a map and how do we use it? What are its main components?

ANSWER

A map is a drawing of an area as seen from above. We use it to find places and to decide how to reach them.

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a What a map is and how we use it

- A map is a representation, or drawing, of an area as if you were viewing the surface from the top.
- The area may be small (a village or town), bigger (a district or state) or very large (India or the whole world).
- We use it to find where places are, to choose routes, to find distances and to know directions.
- An atlas is a book or collection of maps.

b Main components of a map

Component	What it tells us	Example from the chapter
Distance (scale)	How a distance on the map matches the distance on the ground	1 cm = 500 m; in Fig. 5.2, 2.5 cm = 500 km
Direction	Where places lie in relation to one another	North arrow; cardinal points N, E, S, W
Symbols	Small signs for buildings, roads and natural features	Survey of India symbols for railways, rivers, temples

c Kinds of maps

- **Physical maps** show natural features such as mountains, oceans and rivers.
- **Political maps** show countries or states, boundaries and cities.
- **Thematic maps** give one specific kind of information.

Therefore, a map is a drawing of an area from above, and its main components are distance, direction and symbols.

QUESTION 5 *The Big Questions · p. 7*

What are coordinates? How can latitude and longitude be used to mark any location on the Earth?

ANSWER

Coordinates are a pair of values that fix the exact position of something. On the Earth these two values are latitude and longitude.

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a Coordinates in daily life

- In a market, “the 7th shop in the 5th row” fixes a shop with two numbers.
- On a chessboard, a letter and a number fix a square; the white pawn moved from d2 to d4.

b Latitude and longitude

Point	Latitude	Longitude
What it measures	Distance from the Equator	Distance from the Prime Meridian
Imaginary lines	Parallels of latitude, running east–west, parallel to the Equator	Meridians of longitude, half-circles running from pole to pole
Starting line (0°)	The Equator	The Prime Meridian (Greenwich)
Range	0° to 90°N and 0° to 90°S	0° to 180°E and 0° to 180°W
Example	Delhi: 29°N	Delhi: 77°E

c Marking a location

Latitude and longitude together are the two coordinates of a place. The parallels and meridians form a grid on the globe; to locate a place, find its parallel and its meridian and see where they cross. For example, Delhi lies at about 29°N latitude and 77°E longitude.

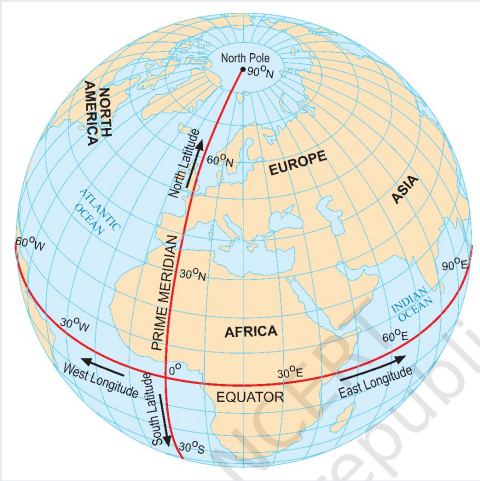


Fig. 1.3. This globe shows both parallels of latitude and meridians of longitudes.

Therefore, any place on the Earth can be located by its latitude and its longitude.

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QUESTION 6 *The Big Questions · p. 7*

How are local time and standard time related to longitude?

ANSWER

The Earth spins from west to east, so time changes with longitude. Standard time is based on one chosen meridian of a country.

a Local time and longitude

- The Earth turns 360° in 24 hours, which is 15° per hour (15 × 24 = 360), or 1° in 4 minutes.
- Going east from Greenwich, local time increases by 1 hour for every 15°; going west, it decreases by 1 hour for every 15°.
- So measuring the longitude of a place also gives the time at that place.

Longitude	45°W	30°W	15°W	0°	15°E	30°E	45°E
Local time when it is 12 noon at Greenwich	9 am	10 am	11 am	12 pm	1 pm	2 pm	3 pm

b Standard time

- It would be inconvenient for a country to use many local times, so most countries adopt a standard time based on one meridian passing through them.
- Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- Time zones broadly follow the 15° zones but bend along international borders; very large countries have more than one time zone.

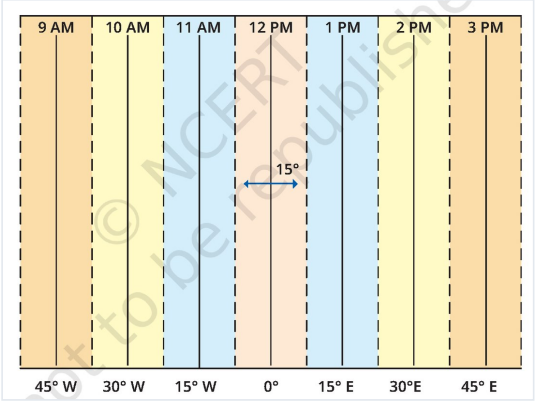


Fig. 1.7. Longitudes at the bottom and the local time at the top, with reference to the Prime Meridian at 0°.

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Therefore, local time changes by 1 hour for every 15° of longitude, and standard time is the one clock a country follows, based on one meridian.

QUESTION 7 *In-text · p. 8*

Examine the map of this small city (Fig. 1.1). Imagine that you just got off a train at the railway station, and you want to visit the bank marked on the map. Which way would you go? Are there other possible ways? Can you locate the public garden, the school and the museum? If you want to proceed from the bank to the market, which way will you go?

ANSWER

Answers follow the roads shown in Fig. 1.1; any route that stays on the roads is acceptable.



Fig. 1.1. A map of an imaginary small city.

a Railway station to the bank

- **Way 1:** leave the station by the road along the top of the map, pass the lake and the apartments, go on east to the public garden, then turn south to the bank.
- **Way 2:** take the road running east below the station, pass the hospital and the Nagar Panchayat, and reach the bank next to it.
- So there is more than one possible way.

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b Locating other places

Place	Where it is on the map
Public garden	Far right (east), at the top-right end of the road, near the bank
School	Left side, in the south-west, below the railway station
Museum	Lower right, in the south-east, below the bank

c Bank to the market

From the bank go west to the Nagar Panchayat junction, take the road that turns south-west below the hospital, and follow it to the market.

Therefore, a map lets us find places and plan different routes between them.

QUESTION 8 *Let's Explore · p. 9*

On the map in Fig. 1.1 given on page 8 —
1. Mark the hospital.
2. What is the meaning of the blue-coloured areas?
3. Which is farther away from the railway station — the school, the Nagar Panchayat or the public garden?
As a class activity, form groups of three or four students each. Let each group try to draw a map of your school and some of the streets or roads that lead to it, and a few neighbouring buildings. At the end, compare all the maps and discuss.

ANSWER

Parts 1 to 3 are answered from Fig. 1.1; the group activity is explained step by step.

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a 1. Marking the hospital



Fig. 1.1 with the hospital marked by a red circle.

The hospital is in the middle of the map, below the lake, south-east of the railway station and just north of the market.

b 2. Meaning of the blue-coloured areas

The blue areas show water: the lake and the river (stream) that flows down into it from the top of the map.

c 3. Farthest from the railway station

Place	Position from the station	Distance
School	Directly below (south of) the station	Nearest
Nagar Panchayat	To the east, in the middle of the map	In between
Public garden	Far right (east), at the end of the top road	Farthest

The **public garden** is the farthest of the three, by the straight line on the map as well as along the roads.

d Group activity: map of your school

- Choose a starting point (the school gate) and mark the school building in the middle.
- Draw the roads or streets that lead to it and the neighbouring buildings, keeping their relative positions.
- Add a north arrow and write the names of the places.
- Compare the maps of all the groups and discuss which one shows places and roads most clearly and why.

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Therefore, the hospital is at the centre of the map, blue stands for water, and the public garden is farthest from the railway station.

QUESTION 9 *Let's Explore · p. 10*

Draw a simple map of a school's playground. Let us assume it is a rectangle, 40 m in length and 30 m in width. Draw it precisely with your ruler on a scale of 1 cm = 10 m.
Now measure the diagonal of the rectangle. How many centimetres do you get? Using the scale, calculate the real length of the playground's diagonal, in metres.

ANSWER

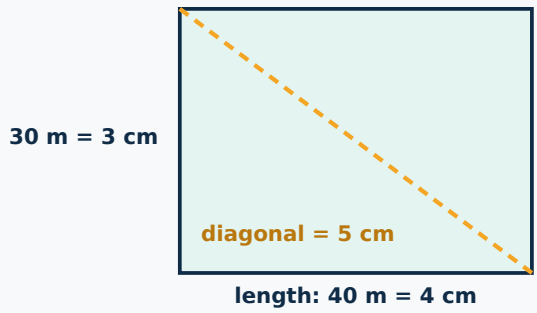
On a scale of 1 cm = 10 m, every 10 m on the ground is drawn as 1 cm on paper.

a Step 1: Drawing size

Side	Real length	Length on the map
Length	40 m	40 ÷ 10 = 4 cm
Width	30 m	30 ÷ 10 = 3 cm

b Step 2: Draw and measure the diagonal

- Draw a rectangle 4 cm long and 3 cm wide with a ruler.
- Join two opposite corners and measure the diagonal: it is **5 cm**.
- Check: $\sqrt{(4^2 + 3^2)} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ cm.



Playground plan drawn for illustration

Scale: 1 cm = 10 m

Drawn size: 4 cm × 3 cm

Measured diagonal: 5 cm

Real diagonal: 5 × 10 m = 50 m

Check: $\sqrt{(40^2 + 30^2)} = \sqrt{2500} = 50$ m

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c Step 3: Real length of the diagonal

Real length = 5 cm × 10 m per cm = **50 m**. Check: √(40² + 30²) = √2500 = 50 m.

Therefore, the diagonal measures 5 cm on the map, which is 50 m on the ground.

QUESTION 10 *Let's Explore · p. 11*

Consider the map of the small city again. Identify the correct and incorrect statements in the list below:
1. The market is north of the hospital.
2. The museum is southeast of the bank.
3. The railway station is northwest of the hospital.
4. The lake is northwest of the apartment blocks.
Taking your school as the starting point, do you know approximately in which cardinal direction your home is located? Discuss with your teacher and your parents.

ANSWER

Use the north arrow in Fig. 1.1 (north is at the top, east to the right) to check each statement.

a Checking the statements

No.	Statement	Verdict	Reason
1	The market is north of the hospital.	Incorrect	The market is below the hospital, so it is to the south.
2	The museum is southeast of the bank.	Correct	The museum is below and a little to the right of the bank; it is roughly south-east.
3	The railway station is northwest of the hospital.	Correct	The station is above and to the left of the hospital.
4	The lake is northwest of the apartment blocks.	Incorrect	The lake is to the left of and below the apartments, so it is south-west of them.

b Direction of your home from school

- Find north (a compass or a mobile compass; the Sun rises roughly in the east).
- Standing at the school gate, face north and see on which side your home lies.
- Name the nearest cardinal or intermediate direction (for example, "north-east") and check it with your teacher and parents.

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Therefore, statements 2 and 3 are correct, statements 1 and 4 are incorrect, and the direction of home depends on where you live.

QUESTION 11 *Let's Explore · p. 11*

Draw a rough map of your locality or your village, including your home, school and a few other important landmarks. Show the cardinal directions and use a few of the symbols shown in Fig. 1.2 on page 12 to mark some important features.

ANSWER

This is an activity. The steps below show how to complete it, using the symbols of Fig. 1.2.

a Steps

- Draw your home and school on a sheet of paper, keeping their relative positions.
- Add roads, a temple/church/mosque, a well or pond, trees and any other landmark.
- Mark the symbol for each feature and draw a north arrow (N) with the other cardinal directions.
- Write a small key explaining the symbols you used.

b Symbols you can use (Fig. 1.2)

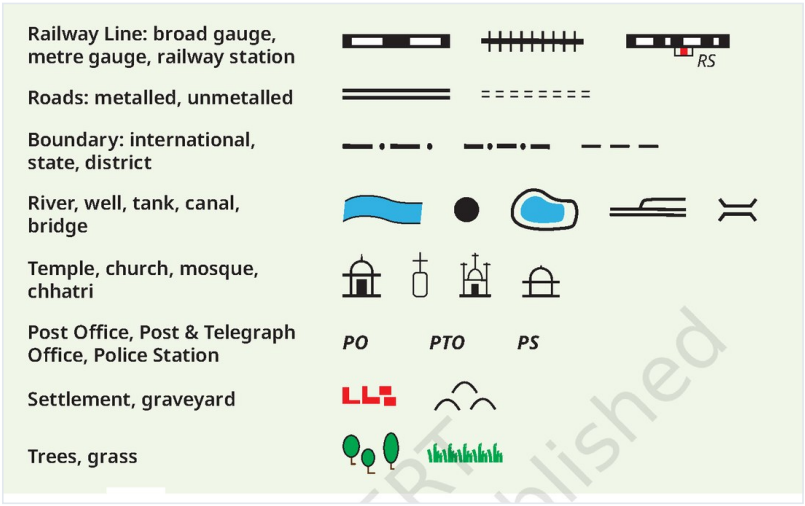


Fig. 1.2. A selection of symbols commonly used in maps.

Therefore, a rough map with directions and standard symbols shows your locality clearly.

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QUESTION 12 *In-text activity · p. 12*

Peel an orange in such a way that you have just three or four large pieces of the skin; then try and flatten them on a table.

ANSWER

This is an activity; it shows why a sphere cannot be drawn accurately on a flat sheet of paper.

a What we observe

- The large pieces of skin cannot be flattened on the table without tearing at the edges.
- The Earth is nearly a sphere, so a flat map cannot show it accurately without distortion.

b What we learn

A globe, which is a sphere with a map drawn on it, represents the Earth's geography better than a flat map, because the globe and the Earth have the same shape.

Therefore, a spherical surface cannot be shown accurately on flat paper, which is why a globe is used.

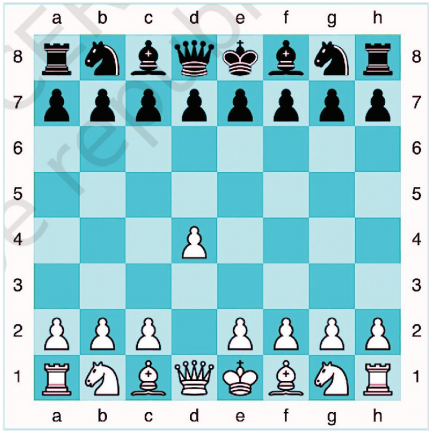
QUESTION 13 *Let's Explore · p. 13*

Using the same terms, write down your move if you play black and respond with the same move.

ANSWER

White has moved the queen's pawn two squares forward, from d2 to d4. Black responds with the same move.

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White’s opening move: the pawn goes from d2 to d4.

a Black’s move

Black’s queen’s pawn is on d7 (letter d, the 7th row). Moving it two squares forward gives the move **d7 to d5**.

Therefore, black’s reply is d7 to d5.

QUESTION 14 *Let’s Explore · p. 17*

If the globe or atlas in your class has well-marked latitudes and longitudes, try to note down approximate values for the latitude and longitude of (1) Mumbai, (2) Kolkata, (3) Singapore, (4) Paris.

ANSWER

The approximate values below are rounded to the nearest degree; the globe or atlas in your class may show slightly different readings.

a Approximate coordinates

City	Latitude	Longitude
Mumbai	19°N	73°E
Kolkata	23°N	88°E
Singapore	1°N	104°E
Paris	49°N	2°E

Mumbai, Kolkata and Singapore are east of Greenwich and north of the Equator; Paris is also north and just east of the Prime Meridian.

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Therefore, each city is located by its latitude and longitude, for example Mumbai at about 19°N, 73°E.

QUESTION 15 *Let's Explore · p. 21*

Two friends, one sitting in Porbandar (Gujarat) and the other in Tinsukia (Assam), are speaking on the phone late afternoon. The latter remarks that the sun has set in Assam and it's now dark. The former is surprised and says, "But it's still full daylight here!" Explain why. And, as a class activity, calculate the difference in local time between those two cities. (Hint: for now, consider the difference in longitude between Porbandar and Tinsukia to be 30°; later, you can find out the precise value.)

ANSWER

Tinsukia lies far to the east of Porbandar, so the Sun reaches it earlier, and it sets there earlier.

a Why the two friends see different things

- The Earth rotates from west to east, so places in the east see the Sun earlier than places in the west.
- Tinsukia (Assam) is in the east and Porbandar (Gujarat) is in the west.
- So the Sun has already set in Tinsukia, while it is still daylight in Porbandar.

b Difference in local time

Step	Working
Difference in longitude	30° (as given in the hint)
Time for 15°	1 hour
Time difference	30° ÷ 15° = 2 hours (30 × 4 min = 120 min)
Which is ahead	Tinsukia (east), by 2 hours

With the real longitudes (about 69.6°E and 95.4°E, a difference of nearly 26°), the difference is about 1 hour 45 minutes.

Therefore, local time in Tinsukia is ahead of Porbandar by about 2 hours (using 30°).

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QUESTION 16 *Let's Explore · p. 21*

Return to the two friends sitting in Gujarat and Assam. Use this example to explain the difference between local time and standard time.

ANSWER

Local time depends on the position of the Sun at a place; standard time is one common time followed across a country.

a Using the example of the two friends

Point	Local time	Standard time
Based on	The longitude of the place	One meridian passing through the country
In the example	Tinsukia is about 2 hours ahead of Porbandar	Both friends' clocks show the same time, Indian Standard Time (IST)
Use	Shows where the Sun is at that place	Gives a single convenient time for the whole country

Therefore, the two cities have different local times but follow the same standard time, IST.

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1.2

CLASS 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE · CHAPTER 1

Questions and Activities

Solutions · 8 questions

Directions (Questions 1–8): These are the Questions, activities and projects at the end of the chapter (page 24). Answer each in your own words using the points given.

QUESTION 1

Returning to page 10 and to Fig. 5.2 in Chapter 5 of this textbook, taking the scale to be 2.5 cm = 500 km, calculate the real distance from the estuary of the Narmada River to the estuary of the Ganga river. (Hint: round off your measurement on the map to an easy number.)

ANSWER

Convert the scale to 1 cm = 200 km, measure the map distance and multiply. Estuary: the place where a river meets the sea.

a Steps

- Scale: 2.5 cm = 500 km, so 1 cm = 500 ÷ 2.5 = 200 km.
- On Fig. 5.2, measure the straight-line distance between the estuary of the Narmada (west coast) and the estuary of the Ganga (Bay of Bengal) with a ruler, and round it off. It comes to about 8 cm.
- Real distance = map distance × 200 km per cm.

Map distance (cm)	Calculation	Real distance
8 cm (rounded)	8 × 200 km	1,600 km

The real straight-line distance is therefore about **1,600 km**. A slightly different rounded reading will give a slightly different answer.

Therefore, the Narmada estuary is about 1,600 km from the Ganga estuary.

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QUESTION 2

Why is it 5:30 pm in India when it is 12 pm or noon in London?

ANSWER

Because of the Earth’s rotation, time increases towards the east, and India is east of London (Greenwich).

a Explanation

- The Earth turns 360° in 24 hours, which is 15° per hour.
- Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the local time at Greenwich (London); places to the east are ahead of it.
- Indian Standard Time is based on the meridian 82.5°E: 82.5° ÷ 15° = 5.5 hours, that is 5 hours 30 minutes.
- So when it is 12 noon at Greenwich, the time in India is 12:00 + 5:30 = 5:30 pm.

Therefore, IST is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT, so noon in London is 5:30 pm in India.

QUESTION 3

Why do we need symbols and colours in the map?

ANSWER

Symbols and colours let a map carry a great deal of information in a small space and be understood by everyone.

a Why we need symbols

- There is not enough space to draw buildings and features on the map of a large city or country, so a small symbol stands for each.
- Many details can be shown in the limited space of a map.
- Map makers use set symbols (for example, the Survey of India’s symbols) so that a variety of users can understand them.

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b Why we need colours

- Colours make features stand out and quickly distinguishable; for example, blue is used for water such as the lake and river in Fig. 1.1.
- They make the map easier to read and more attractive; for instance, two colours were added to the outline map of India (Fig. 1.6).

Therefore, symbols save space and give a common language, and colours make a map easy to read.

QUESTION 4

Find out what you have in the eight directions from your home or school.

ANSWER

This is an activity. First find north, then note what lies in each of the eight directions. A format is given below.

a Steps

- Find north (compass, or the direction of the rising Sun, which is roughly east).
- Stand at your home or school and look towards each of the eight directions.
- Write down the main building, place or feature in each direction.

b Format for your answer

Direction	What is there (write your own)
North (N)	e.g. a road, a field
North-east (NE)	e.g. a temple, a park
East (E)	e.g. a market, a pond
South-east (SE)	e.g. a shop, a house
South (S)	e.g. a school, a bus stop
South-west (SW)	e.g. a hospital, a garden
West (W)	e.g. a river, a playground
North-west (NW)	e.g. a post office, a library

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Therefore, the four cardinal and four intermediate directions help us describe where things are around us.

QUESTION 5

What is the difference between local time and standard time? Discuss it in groups, with each group writing an answer in 100 to 150 words. Compare the answers.

ANSWER

A model answer of about 120 words is given below, followed by a comparison table. Your group's answer may be worded differently.

a Model answer (about 120 words)

Local time is the time at a particular place, worked out from the position of the Sun, and so it depends on the longitude of the place. The Earth turns 15° every hour, so one hour is added for every 15° towards the east and one hour is subtracted for every 15° towards the west. It would not be convenient for a country to use many local times. Therefore most countries adopt a standard time, based on one meridian passing through them, and the whole country follows it. Indian Standard Time (IST) is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. So Porbandar and Tinsukia show the same clock time, IST, although their local times differ by nearly two hours.

b Comparison

Point	Local time	Standard time
Meaning	Time at a place, worked out from the Sun's position	One common time adopted by a country
Depends on	Longitude of the place	One chosen meridian passing through the country
Number in a country	Many (different for every meridian)	One (or a few zones in very large countries)
Example	Tinsukia is about 2 hours ahead of Porbandar	IST: 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT

Therefore, local time changes with longitude, while standard time is a single time followed by a whole country.

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QUESTION 6

Delhi’s and Bengaluru’s latitudes are 29°N and 13°N; their longitudes are almost the same, 77°E. How much will be the difference in local time between the two cities?

ANSWER

Local time depends only on longitude, not on latitude.

a **Working**

City	Latitude	Longitude
Delhi	29°N	77°E
Bengaluru	13°N	77°E

- Difference in longitude = 77° − 77° = 0°.
- Time difference = 0° ÷ 15° = 0 hours.
- The difference in latitude (29° − 13° = 16°) affects the climate, but not the time.

Therefore, there is no difference in local time between Delhi and Bengaluru.

QUESTION 7

Mark the following statements as true or false; explain your answers with a sentence or two.

ANSWER

Each statement is checked against what the chapter says about latitude, longitude and time.

a **True or false**

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No.	Statement	Answer	Explanation
1	All parallels of latitude have the same length.	False	The Equator is the largest circle; the parallels grow smaller towards the poles.
2	The length of a meridian of longitude is half of that of the Equator.	True	A meridian is a half-circle from pole to pole, while the Equator is a full circle round the Earth.
3	The South Pole has a latitude of 90°S.	True	The poles are at 90°N and 90°S; this is noted 90°S for the South Pole.
4	In Assam, the local time and the IST are identical.	False	Assam lies far east of the IST meridian, so its local time is ahead of IST.
5	Lines separating the time zones are identical with meridians of longitude.	False	They bend to follow international borders, so they are not fully straight (Fig. 1.8).
6	The Equator is also a parallel of latitude.	True	It is the parallel of latitude 0°, the largest of all.

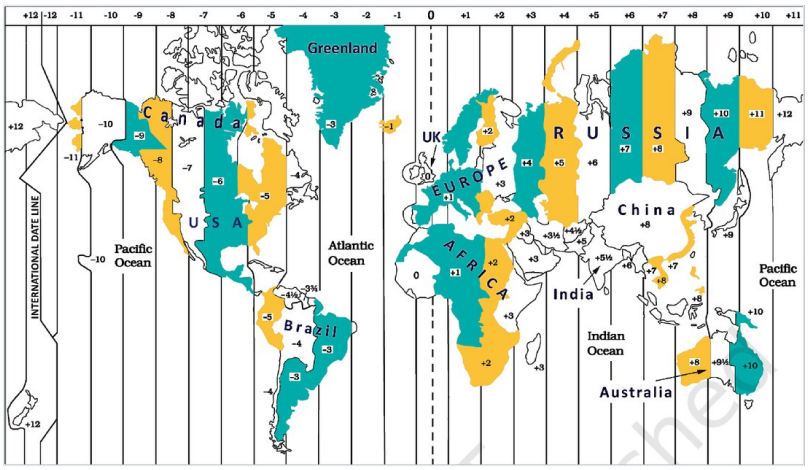


Fig. 1.8. A world map of the time zones, showing the standard times (with respect to GMT) for a few countries.

Therefore, statements 2, 3 and 6 are true, and statements 1, 4 and 5 are false.

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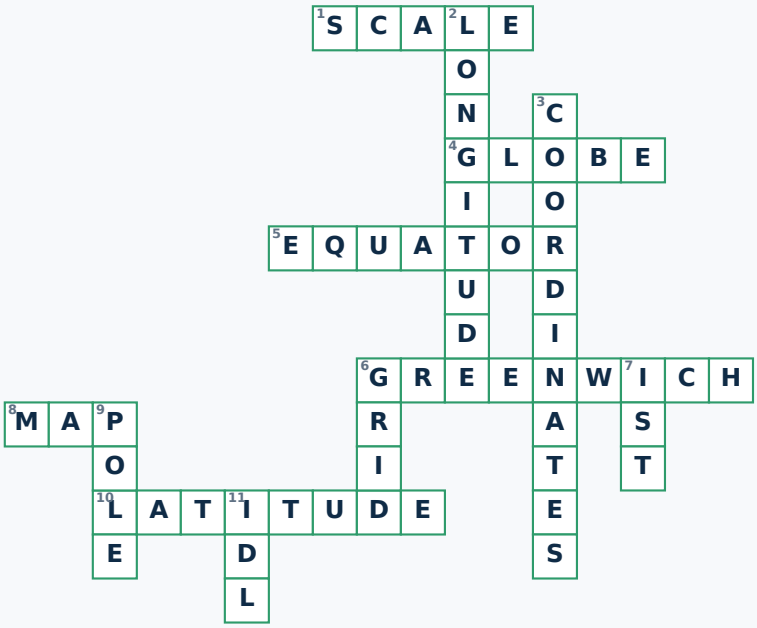
QUESTION 8

Solve the crossword below.

ANSWER

Each answer is checked against its clue and against the letters it shares with other words in the grid.

a Completed crossword



Completed crossword — Locating places on Earth

b Answers with clues

No.	Clue	Answer
1 Across	Lets you squeeze a huge area into your map	SCALE
4 Across	A convenient sphere	GLOBE
5 Across	The longest parallel of latitude	EQUATOR
6 Across	The place the Prime Meridian is attached to	GREENWICH
8 Across	So convenient to find your way	MAP
10 Across	A measure of the distance from the Equator	LATITUDE
2 Down	A measure of the distance from the Prime Meridian	LONGITUDE
3 Down	These two together allow us to locate a place	COORDINATES

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No.	Clue	Answer
6 Down	What latitudes and longitudes together create	GRID
7 Down	The time we all follow in India	IST
9 Down	On top of the world	POLE
11 Down	An abbreviation for a line across which the day and date change	IDL

Therefore, all twelve entries fit the clues and the shared letters of the grid.

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