

Assignment: **Subject: - Social Science** **Class: - VI** **Teacher: - Ms. Shilpa Grover**

Name: _____ **Class & Sec:** _____ **Roll No.** _____ **Date:** .12.2020

CHAPTER-5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

Answers:

(a) Major Domains of the Earth

1. Lithosphere
2. Atmosphere
3. Hydrosphere
4. Biosphere

(b) Major continents of the Earth

1. Asia
2. Europe
3. Africa
4. North America
5. South America
6. Australia
7. Antarctica

(c) Two continents lying entirely in the Southern hemisphere are:

1. Australia and
2. Antarctica

(d) Layers of (the) Atmosphere

1. Troposphere
2. Stratosphere
3. Mesosphere
4. Thermosphere
5. Exosphere

(e) The Earth is called the blue planet because,

it is the only planet (so far) which has water,

it looks blue from the sky because of presence of water on it.

(f) The Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere because of the following reasons:

Greater part of the landmass lies in the Northern Hemisphere. It is more than 70% of the total area.

Water bodies area is smaller in this Hemisphere. It is only 30% of the total area of the Northern Hemisphere.

(g) Importance of Biosphere

1. Biosphere sustains all life forms.
2. It provides food to them.
3. It provides stage to all forms of life to act upon.
4. It should be pollution free because pollution is injurious to life forms.

1. Define Strait and Isthmus

Answer given on page no 33 (figure 5.2)

2. Write a short note on the 'hydrosphere'.

Answer: The hydrosphere refers to the water bodies that are found on the earth's surface. More than 71% of the earth is covered with water. This water is found in all its forms—ice, water and water vapour. Running water in oceans and rivers and in lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and the water vapour in atmosphere. More than 97% of the earth's water is found in oceans. The ocean water is very salty, hence not of human utility. A large proportion of the rest of water is in the form of the icesheets and glaciers or under the ground. A very small percentage (0.03%) is available as fresh water. It is this water that we use.

3. What is atmosphere? Write about its different layers.

Answer: The atmosphere is a thin blanket of air that surrounds the earth. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays. The atmosphere extends up to a height of about 1,600 km. The atmosphere is divided into five layers based on composition, temperature and other properties. These layers are—the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.

4. Give the details of all the major continents. [V. Imp.]

Answer: There are seven major continents—Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

1. Asia is the largest continent. It covers about one-third of the total land area of the earth. It lies in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent. Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural mountains on the west. The combined land mass of Europe and Asia is called Eurasia (Europe + Asia).

2. Europe. This continent lies to the west of Asia. The Arctic circle passes through it. It is bound by water bodies on three sides.

3. Africa. It is the second largest continent after Asia. The Equator or 0° latitude runs almost through the middle of the continent. A large part of Africa lies in the Northern Hemisphere. It is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass. It is bound on all sides by oceans and seas. The world's largest hot desert, i.e. the Sahara Desert lies in this continent. The world's longest river the Nile flows through it.

4. North America. It is the third largest continent of the world. It is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama. This continent lies completely in the Northern and Western Hemisphere.

5. South America. It lies mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. The Andes, world's longest mountain range, runs through its length from north to south. The world's largest river, the Amazon flows through this continent.

6. Australia. It is the smallest continent. It lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

7. Antarctica. It lies completely in the Southern Hemisphere. It is a large continent. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of this continent. It is permanently covered with thick ice sheets because it is located in the South Polar region. Permanent human settlement is not found here.

5. Write about the major oceans of the world.

Answer: There are four major oceans in the world—the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

1. The Pacific Ocean. It is the largest ocean and is spread over one-third of the earth. Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the earth, lies under the Pacific Ocean. This ocean is circular in shape. Asia, Australia, North and South Americas surround it.

2. The Atlantic Ocean. It is the second largest ocean in the world. It is 'S' shaped. It is flanked by the North and South Americas on the Western side and Europe and Africa on the eastern side. The coastline of this ocean is highly indented. It is the ideal location for natural harbours and ports. Commercially, it is the busiest ocean.

3. The Indian Ocean. It is the only ocean named after a country, that is, India. The shape of the ocean is triangular. It is bound by Asia in the north, by Africa in the west and by Australia in the east.

4. The Arctic Ocean. It is located within the Arctic Circle and surrounds the North Pole. It is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as Bering Strait.

6. On the outline map of the world, mark the following :

1. Seven continents
2. Five Oceans
3. Europe, Ural Mountains and Isthmus of Panama.

7. Draw the diagram of :

1. The layers of atmosphere (figure 5.4)
2. The biosphere (figure 5.6)