

MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

Textbook Intext Questions

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1. Name the Strait between India and Sri Lanka. (See figure 5.2 of NCERT Textbook).

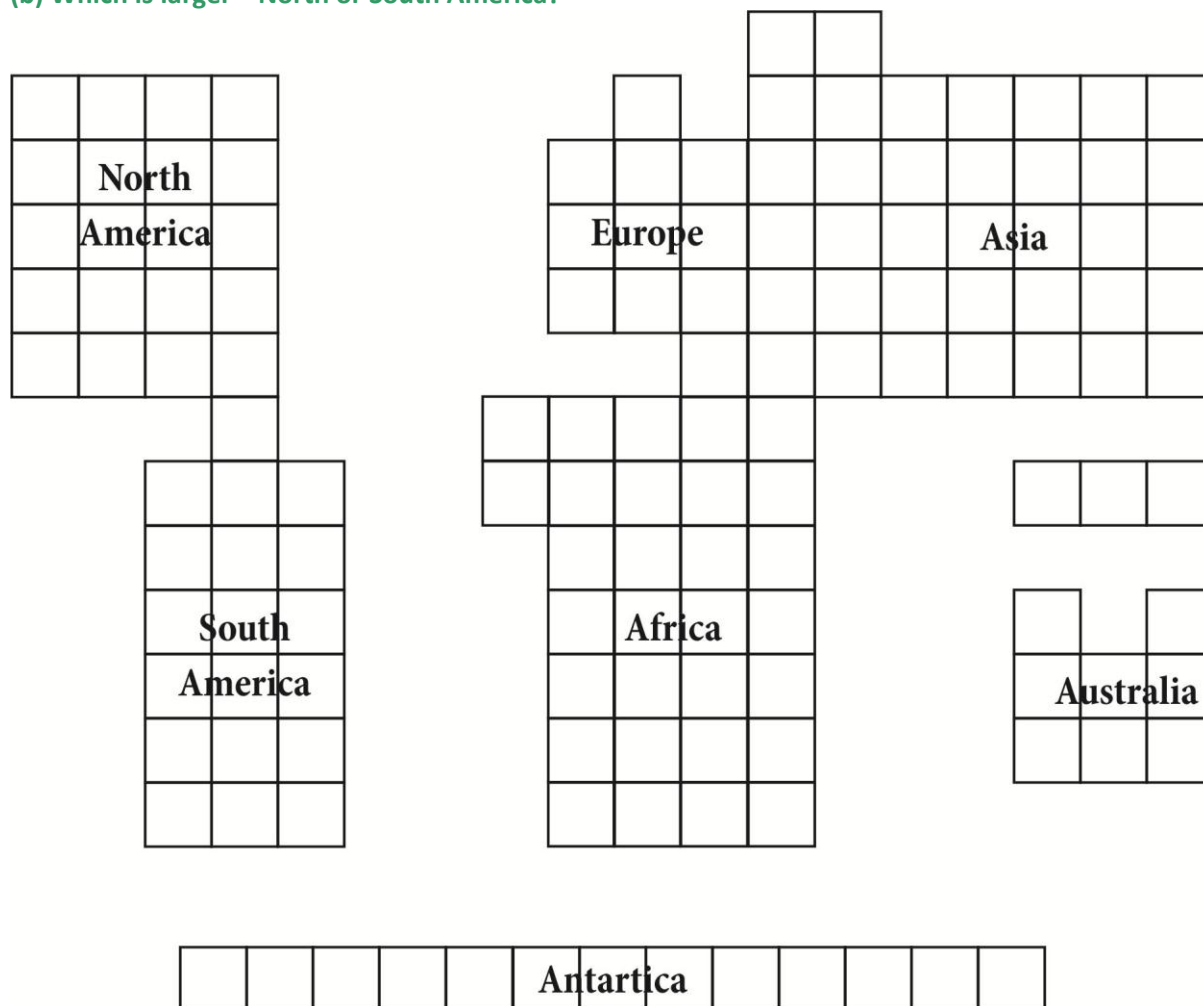
Ans. Palk strait.

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1. Count the squares given in figure and answer the following:

(a) Name the largest and smallest continents;

(b) Which is larger—North or South America?



Ans. (a) Largest continent is Asia (\because No. of squares = 44)
Smallest continent is Australia. (\because No. of squares = 8)
(b) North America is larger.

Textbook Exercises

Q.1. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the four major domains of the earth?

Ans. The four major domains of the earth are air, land/ water and life.

2. Name the major continents of the earth.

Ans. The major continents of the earth are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica and Australia.

3. Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans. The two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere are Australia and Antarctica.

4. Name the different layers of atmosphere.

Ans. The different layers of atmosphere are Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere and Exosphere.

5. Why is the earth called the blue planet?

Ans. The more than 71% of the earth is covered with water and 29% is with land. Therefore, from outer space it appears blue, so it is called a blue planet.

6. Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the Land Hemisphere?

Ans. The part of earth which lies in the northern part of equator is called northern hemisphere. From the world map it is clear that the most of land area lie in the northern hemisphere. Thus/the northern hemisphere is called Land Hemisphere.

7. Why is the Biosphere important for living organisms?

Ans. There is a very narrow zone on Earth where land/ water and air come in contact with each other. This is called biosphere. All the living things such as plants, animals, and human being exist only in this zone (the biosphere). So biosphere is of great significance for all of us.

There are ten lakh species of animals in the animal kingdom. It includes microscopic organisms to large animals like the elephant and the whale fish.

The organisms in the animal kingdom move from one place to the other. Three lakh species of plants are found in the plant kingdom. It includes microscopic algae to large trees.

Q.2. Tick the correct answers:

(a) The mountain range that separates Europe from Asia is

- (i) the Andes
- (ii) the Himalayas
- (iii) the Urals

(b) The continent of North America is linked to South America by

- (i) Isthmus
- (ii) Strait
- (iii) Canal

(c) **The major constituent of atmosphere by per cent is**

- (i) Nitrogen
- (ii) Oxygen
- (iii) Carbon dioxide

(d) **The domain of the earth consisting of solid rocks is**

- (i) the Atmosphere
- (ii) the Hydrosphere
- (iii) the Lithosphere

(e) **Which is the largest continent?**

- (i) Africa
- (ii) Asia
- (iii) Australia

Ans. (a) - (iii); (b) - (i); (c) - (i); (d) - (iii); (e) - (ii).

Q.3. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The deepest point on the earth is in the Pacific Ocean.
- (b) The Ocean is named after a country.
- (c) The is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that support life.
- (d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as
- (e) The highest mountain peak on the earth is

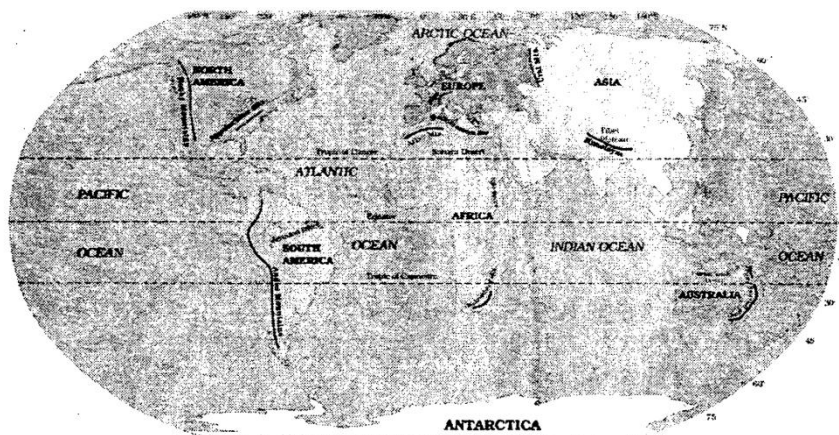
Ans. (a) Mariana Trench
(b) India
(c) Biosphere
(d) Eurasia
(e) Mount Everest.

MAP SKILLS

1. **On the outline map of the world, mark the following:**

Europe, Asia, Antarctica, South America, Australia, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Ural Mountains and Isthmus of Panama.

Ans.



The World: Continents and Oceans.