

Geography - Major Domains of the Earth – Practice Sheet

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What are the four major domains of the earth?
- (b) Name the major continents of the earth.
- (c) Name the two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (d) Name the different layers of the atmosphere.
- (e) Why is the earth called the 'blue planet'?
- (f) Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the land Hemisphere?
- (g) Why is the biosphere important for living organisms?

2. Fill in the blanks.

1. The deepest point on the earth is in the Pacific Ocean.
2. The..... Ocean is named after a country.
3. The..... is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.
4. The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as.....
5. The highest mountain peak on earth is.....

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. The South Pole lies almost at the centre of.....
2. Africa is the second largest continent after
3. The world's longest river the Nile flows through
4. The hydrosphere comprises water in the form of, water and
5. The Arctic Ocean is connected with the Pacific Ocean by a narrow stretch of shallow water known as
6. The Pacific Ocean is in shape.
7. The Coastline of the Atlantic Ocean is high.....
8. Europe lies to the of Asia.

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4. Answer the following questions

1. Which is larger—Europe or Australia?
2. How is nitrogen a significant gas?
3. What is the Junction of carbon dioxide?
4. What is the height of the Mt. Everest?
5. In which Hemisphere does Asia lie?
6. Name the world's largest hot desert. Where is it located?
7. How is North America linked to South America?
8. Name the Oceans that surround the continent—North America.
9. Which two oceans surround South America on the east and the west?
10. Name the research stations of India in Antarctica.
11. What percent of the earth is covered with water?
12. What percent of earth is covered with land?
13. Why is the ocean water not fit for human use?
14. Why do the mountaineers carry with them oxygen cylinders?
15. What is the temperature of the nature?
16. Mention the three main components of the environment
17. Write a short note on the 'hydrosphere'.
18. Explain biosphere—the domain of life
19. Give an account of the composition of the atmosphere. Also, discuss the importance of the components.
20. What is atmosphere? Write about its different layers.

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1.

(a) Major Domains of the Earth

Lithosphere

Atmosphere

Hydrosphere

Biosphere

(b) Major continents of the Earth

Asia

Europe

Africa

North America

South America

Australia

Antarctica

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

- Australia and
- Antarctica

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(d) Layers of (the) Atmosphere

Troposphere

Stratosphere

Mesosphere

Thermosphere

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.

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(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

Biosphere sustains all life forms.

It provides food to them.

It provides stage to all forms of life to act upon.

It should be pollution free because pollution is injurious to life forms.

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2.

1. Mariana Trench
2. Indian
3. Biosphere
4. Eurasia
5. Everest

3.

1. Antarctica
2. Asia
3. Africa
4. ice, water vapour
5. Berring Strait
6. circular
7. indented
8. west.

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4.

1. Europe is larger than Australia.
2. Nitrogen helps in the growth of living organisms.
3. Carbon dioxide absorbs the heat radiated by the earth and thus keeps the planet warm.
4. The height of the Mt. Everest is 8,848 meters.
5. Asia lies in the Eastern Hemisphere.
6. The Sahara desert. It is located in Africa.
7. North America is linked to South America by a narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama.
8. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.
9. On the east—the Atlantic Ocean On the west—the Pacific Ocean.
10. Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri.
11. More than 71 per cent of the earth is covered with water.
12. 29 per cent of earth is covered with land.
13. It is because the ocean water is very salty.
14. The mountaineers carry with them oxygen cylinders so that they can easily breathe at high altitudes.
15. The temperature decreases as we go upwards.
16. The three main components of the environment are – the lithosphere, the atmosphere and the hydrosphere. The lithosphere is the solid portion of the earth. The gaseous layers that surround the earth is the atmosphere. The atmosphere is made up of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases. The hydrosphere refers to the big area of water that covers the earth's surface. This water is in the forms of ice, water and water vapour.
17. 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 ice sheets and glaciers or under the ground. A very small percentage (0.03%) is available as fresh water. It is this water that we use.
18. The biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water and air interact with each other to support life. It is in this zone that life exists. There are several species of organisms that vary in size from microbes and bacteria to large mammals. All living organisms including humans are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.

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19. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen. Together they make up about 99% of clean, dry air. Nitrogen 78% and oxygen 21%. Apart from these two major gases, there are other gases too in the atmosphere. These gases include carbon dioxide, argon and others comprise 1% by volume.

Oxygen is the breath of life while nitrogen helps in the growth of living organisms. Carbon dioxide absorbs heat radiated by the earth. In this way, it keeps the planet warm. It is also essential for the growth of plants.

20. 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.

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