

Dear students,

This chapter deals with earth's surface and its composition (in short). This chapter also tells us that how seven continents formed and their brief details. We will study in this chapter the major land forms like mountains, plateaus, valley, plains, islands etc. So read the terms of land forms and understand their importance. Try to read at least three pages from text book everyday and complete the given assignment.

— Exercise —

(A) Answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative

- ① → (a) - 29 ② → Pangaea ③ → (b) Asia ④ → mountain
⑤ → (a) Isthmus

(B) Fill in the blanks

- (1) tectonic (2) North America (3) Eurasia
(4) Africa (5) Antarctica

(C) (H.W.)

(D) (H.W.)

(E) Answer the questions in about 20-30 words.

① Ans Millions of years ago, all landmasses on the earth were locked together as a great

(2)

'Supercontinent' called Pangaea (Greek word meaning all lands).

(2) Ans → The natural features on the surface of the land are called landforms.

Three major landforms are - mountains, Plateaus and valleys.

(3) Ans → Tectonic plateaus are formed by the movement of the earth's crustal plates, causing the earth's surface to rise. Examples - the plateau of South Africa and the Turkish-Iranian plateau.

(4) Ans → The seven continents in order of their size and main features are -

(1) Asia → It is the largest continent in the world. It covers about one-third of the total land area on earth.

(2) Africa →

A large part of Africa lies in the northern hemisphere. All the three important latitudes (Equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn) pass

③ North America → The Continent lies in the Northern and the Western Hemisphere. North America is also called the Continent of five Great Lakes.

④ South America → South America is surrounded by oceans on almost all sides. It has world's longest mountain range — the Andes.

⑤ Antarctica → This continent has almost 98% ice. It is also known as the Frozen Continent or the White Continent.

⑥ Europe → It is surrounded by water bodies on three sides. The Arctic Circle passes through this continent.

⑦ Australia → It is also called 'Island Continent' as it is surrounded on all sides by oceans and seas.

⑧ Ans → See Pg. No. (24) [Write any three points from the heading Importance of mountains]

(F) Answer the questions in about 50-60 words

1) Ans →

Asia is the largest continent in the world. It is located in the eastern and northern hemispheres. It is located east of Europe, north of the Indian Ocean. It shares the continental landmass of Eurasia with the continent of Europe and the continental landmass of Afro Eurasia with both Europe and Africa.

2) Ans → See Pg. No - (25)

Hint → Explain any three plateaus, i.e. - Intermontane, Pied monts, volcanic + Importance of plateaus

3) Ans → See Pg. No. - (27)

Hint → write all three types plains, explain with examples.

4) Ans → See Pg. No - (23)

Hint → write at least two or three lines from each heading with examples

5) Ans →

Geographical factors have a great influence on the history of a country. The Indian subcontinent has distinct geographical features. The vast northern Indo-Gangetic plains, around which humans settled first, were very fertile. Thus, many kingdoms emerged in these plains. The great Himalayas in the north acted as a barrier between India

and Central Asia. But people used the passes in the mountains as routes of contact. Traders travelled along these routes to buy and sell goods. All early civilizations developed along river valleys. Farming resulted in the production of more food than required. This allowed people to engage in professions, other than farming. Thus, geographical factors have a great impact on the history of a region.

- Hint
- ① write all answers in your school note book
 - ② write - (C) & (D) also

The End