

**CBSE Class–VI Social Science**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**GEOGRAPHY Chapter 5**  
**MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH**

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**Question 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 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?**

**Answer: (a)** The four major domains of the Earth are: lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. The lithosphere is land, hydrosphere is water and atmosphere is the air domain of the Earth. Biosphere is where all the other three spheres meet, and it supports all forms of life.

**(b)** The seven major continents of the Earth are: Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. They cover about 29 percent of the Earth's surface.

**(c)** The two continents that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere are: Australia and Antarctica.

**(d)** The different layers of atmosphere are: troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere.

**(e)** The Earth is called the 'blue planet' because when it is seen or photographed from space, it appears blue due to the reflection of light from the water on its surface. It is so called also because three fourth or more than 71 per cent of its surface is covered with water.

**(f)** The Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere because the greater part of Earth's land mass lies in the Northern Hemisphere.

**(g)** The biosphere is the narrow zone of contact between land, water and air. It is in this zone that life, that is unique to Earth, exists as a result of interaction between land, water and air. All the living organisms are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.

**Question 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) an Isthmus**
- (ii) a Strait**
- (iii) a 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**

**Answer: (a) (iii) the Urals**

**(b) (i) an Isthmus**

**(c) (i) Nitrogen**

**(d) (iii) the Lithosphere**

**(e) (ii) Asia**

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**Question 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 of land, water and air that supports life.

(d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(e) The highest mountain peak on the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:** (a) The deepest point on the Earth is **Marina Trench** in the Pacific Ocean.

(b) The **Indian** Ocean is named after a country.

(c) The **biosphere** is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.

(d) The continents of Europe and Asia together are known as **Eurasia**.

(e) The highest mountain peak on the Earth is Mount **Everest**.