CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5: CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5 explains the four main components of Earth's environment: the lithosphere (land), hydrosphere (water), atmosphere (air), and biosphere (life). The lithosphere includes the Earth's crust and continents, while the hydrosphere encompasses all water bodies like oceans, rivers, and lakes.

The atmosphere is a layer of gases surrounding the Earth, protecting life by maintaining temperature and providing oxygen. Finally, the biosphere is life's zone, combining elements of all other domains. These domains interact to create a balanced environment necessary for sustaining life on Earth.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5 Overview

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5 Major Domains of the Earth is crucial for students to understand the Earth's interconnected systems. It introduces the four major domains: the lithosphere (land), hydrosphere (water), atmosphere (air), and biosphere (life), explaining how these components interact to support life.

This chapter highlights the importance of each domain, such as the role of the lithosphere in providing land for habitats, the hydrosphere's regulation of Earth's climate through water bodies, and the atmosphere's function in sustaining life by supplying oxygen and regulating temperature. Understanding the biosphere is essential as it encompasses all living organisms and their environments. By grasping these concepts, students gain a deeper appreciation of Earth's systems and the delicate balance needed to support life.

CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5 Major Domains of the Earth

The only planet where life is possible is Earth. This is possible given the existence of elements necessary for life, such as air, water, and land. On the planet's surface, the elements of Earth come together and engage in interaction. The earth's first constituent is called the lithosphere. It is the solid, rock- and dirt-filled area of the planet where we currently reside.

The second domain of the earth is the atmosphere. It's the gaseous envelope that envelops the Earth. Gases like oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and others make up its composition. The third realm on Earth is the Hydrosphere. Included are bodies of water and water in all its manifestations, such as ice, water, and water vapour. The biosphere is the little area that results from the collision of air, water, and land and is home to living things.

Lithosphere:

The lithosphere is the portion of the earth that is solid and composed of soil and rocks. It is composed of soil layers that contain nutrients and rocks that are part of the crust.

The earth's surface is made up of enormous water bodies called oceans and immense landmasses called continents; these nutrient-rich regions support life on the planet. Every ocean in the globe is connected.

The ocean level is the same everywhere. Elevations are computed under the assumption that sea level is at zero elevation. Many distinct places are measured from here.

The tallest mountain peak in the world, Mount Everest, is 8,848 meters above sea level.

Continent:

On the planet, there are seven continents separated by sea bodies. They are:

Asia: Taking about one-third of the planet's land area, Asia is the largest continent in the globe. The Tropic of Cancer crosses it, and it is situated in the Eastern Hemisphere. Asia and Europe are divided by the Ural Mountains. The combined landmass of Asia and Europe has been named.

Europe: The sea encircles this continent on three sides. It is much smaller than Asia and is situated to the west of it. Through it the Arctic Circle passes.

Africa is the second-largest continent in the world and the only location where the Equator, the Tropic of Capricorn, and the Tropic of Cancer all intersect. Oceans and seas encircle it. The Northern Hemisphere is home to the majority of the continent. Africa is traversed by the Nile, the longest river in the world.

This is the Sahara, the largest and hottest desert in the planet.

North America: North and South America are connected by the Panama Isthmus. Stretching across both the Northern and Western Hemispheres, it is the third largest continent in the globe.

South America: The Southern Hemisphere contains nearly all of South America. It is traversed by the Andes, the largest mountain range in the world. It is traversed by the Amazon, the biggest river in the world.

Australia: Located entirely in the Southern Hemisphere, Australia is the smallest continent in the globe. Water and oceans encircle the so-called island continent on all sides.

Antarctica: The Southern Hemisphere contains Antarctica in its entirety. The southern pole of this continent is situated near its centre. Huge ice sheets encase Antarctica year-round, and

there are no human habitations there. There are research stations in Antarctica. Two Indian research institutes are called Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri.

Hydrosphere:

Water makes up approximately 71 percent of the Earth, which is why it's usually called the "blue planet." Water in all its forms, including flowing water in rivers, lakes, and seas, ice in glaciers, water vapour in the atmosphere, and subterranean water, makes up the hydrosphere.

The hydrosphere is composed primarily of the oceans. It is too salty for human consumption to drink this water.

Subsurface water and ice sheets and glaciers contain a significant amount of freshwater.

Oceans:

The hydrosphere is mostly composed of the earth's oceans. They are all interconnected.

The currents in the water are never still. The ocean moves due to tides, waves, and ocean currents.

There are five oceans in the world: the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, and Arctic.

Taking about one-third of the planet's surface, the Pacific Ocean is the biggest in the globe.

The Mariana Trench is the lowest point on Earth and is found in the Pacific Ocean. It is usually circular and encircles Asia, Australia, North and South America.

The second-largest ocean in the world, the Atlantic Ocean is shaped like a 'S' and is surrounded by North and South America on the west and Europe and Africa on the east.

The Antarctic continent is encircled by the Southern Ocean, which is located in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Arctic Circle contains the Arctic Ocean, which encircles the North Pole. It is connected to the Pacific Ocean by the Bering Strait.

Atmosphere:

The atmosphere is an air layer that envelops the earth like a blanket and shields the biosphere from the sun's harmful rays.

It is divided into five strata and reaches a height of 1600 km. The two main factors used to divide leaves are temperature and composition.

The two main gases that make up the atmosphere are nitrogen and oxygen. The vast majority of the dry, pure air we breathe is composed of these two gases.

78% of the atmosphere is made up of nitrogen and 21% of oxygen. About 1% of the volume is made up of other gases that are necessary for breathing by living things, such as carbon dioxide and argon. Plants and other living things need nitrogen in order to grow.

Biosphere:

The area where air, water, and land meet is known as the biosphere.

The zone is inhabited by life, and Earth is the sole planet having a biosphere.

This place is home to a wide range of creatures, from microorganisms to enormous mammals.

The two main classifications of the biosphere are the plant and animal kingdoms.

Pollution and overuse of earth's resources have thrown the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere out of balance.

Emissions from thermal power plants, cars, and industrial power plants harm the air. Rising carbon dioxide levels are the cause of global warming.

Lakes and rivers get contaminated when wastewater is dumped into them.

Benefits of CBSE Class 6 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 5

The benefits of studying Chapter 5, "Major Domains of the Earth," in CBSE Class 6 Geography are numerous:

Foundational Knowledge: It introduces students to the Earth's major components, giving them a basic understanding of physical geography and the Earth's structure.

Environmental Awareness: Students learn about the Earth's domains and how they interact, fostering an early understanding of environmental science and the importance of balance in nature.

Interconnected Systems: The chapter teaches students how the lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and biosphere work together to sustain life on Earth.

Critical Thinking: It encourages students to think about global environmental issues and the impact of human activities on Earth's systems.

Foundation for Advanced Learning: This chapter lays the groundwork for more complex geographical and environmental studies in higher grades.