



NAME - _____

CLASS V/ SEC _____

Date – 03.04.2020



Observe the globe carefully. What do you observe?

- Large parts of the Earth's surface are covered with water.



Do you also know that:

- Water occupies 71% of the planet and land, a mere 29%.
- The Earth, therefore, is known as the Blue Planet.
- It is the only planet where life is possible.

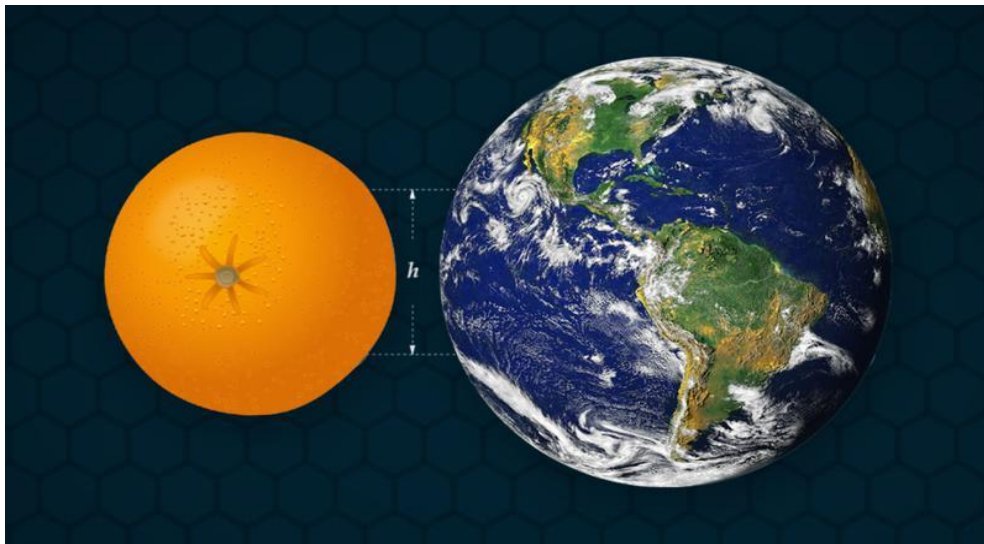
SHAPE OF THE EARTH



- In the past, people believed that the **Earth was flat in shape.**
- This belief stopped them from travelling to far off places.
- They feared that they would fall over its edges.

WHO PROVED THAT THE EARTH IS ROUND AND NOT FLAT?

- **Ferdinand Magellan**, a Portuguese sailor, sailed around the world.
- He came back to the same place from where he had started his journey after three years of travel.
- This proved that the Earth's shape is like a **sphere.**
- It is round, but slightly flattened both, at the top and at the bottom.



The route followed by Ferdinand Magellan to sail around the world.



EARTH IS A UNIQUE PLANET

❖ **CONTINENTS**- big land masses on the Earth's surface

There are seven continents-

1. Asia
2. Africa
3. Australia
4. Antarctica
5. Europe
6. North America
7. South America

❖ **OCEANS-** large stretches of water on the Earth

There are five oceans-

1. **The Pacific Ocean**
2. **The Atlantic Ocean**
3. **The Arctic Ocean**
4. **The Southern Ocean**
5. **The Indian Ocean**

ACTIVITY- 1. Memorize the poems given below to learn the names of the oceans and continents.

❖ **CONTINENTS-**

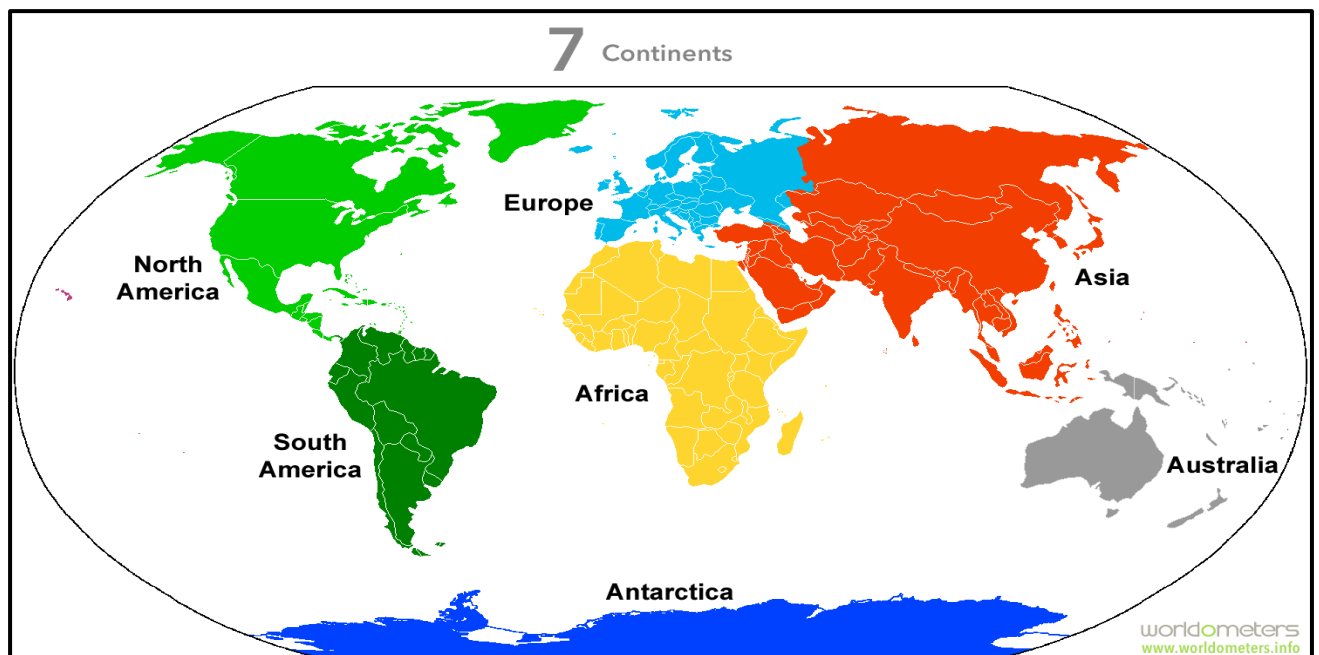
North America, South America joined in the West,
Europe and Asia meet together, and at **Africa** they rest.
Australia stands alone, floating down below,
And **Antarctica** is the loneliest, where no one wants to go.

❖ **OCEANS-**

There are five, there are five,
o-oceans, o-oceans
Pacific and Atlantic
Indian and Arctic
Southern too, Southern too

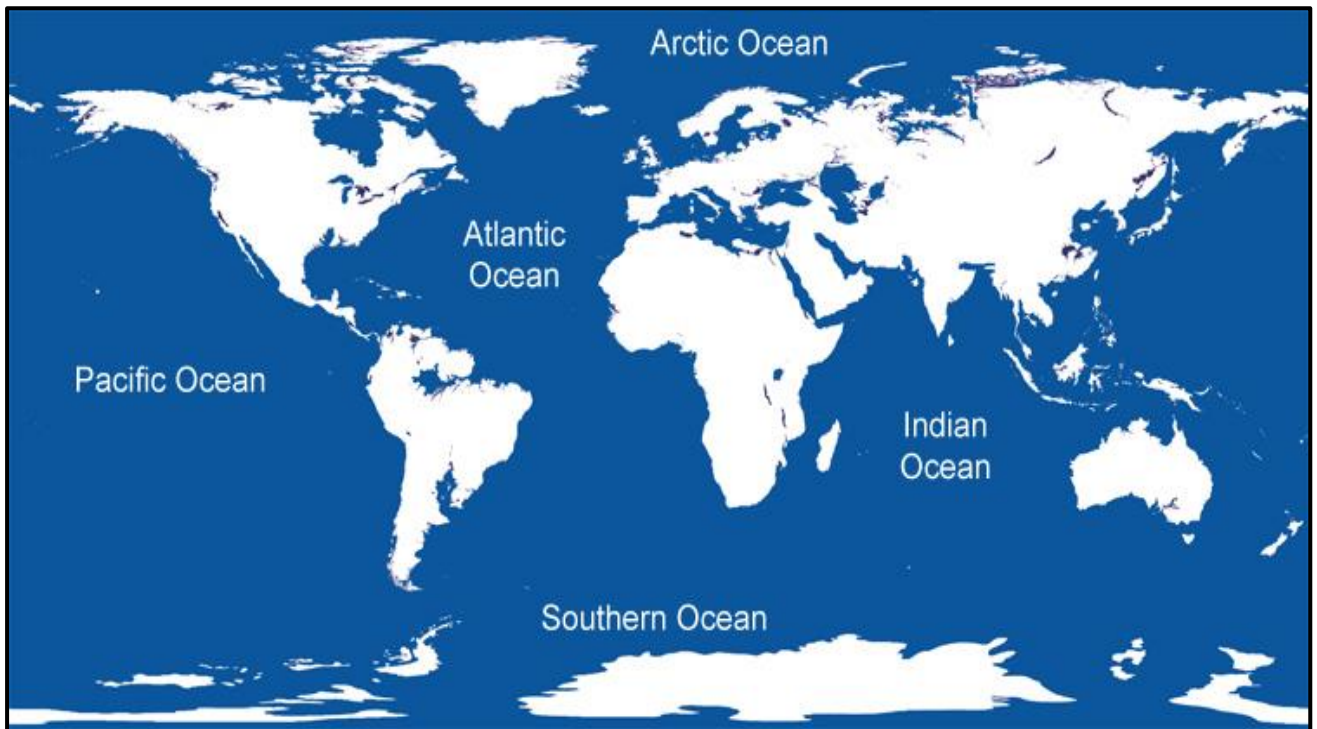
Let us now see the seven continents on the World Map-

MAP -1



Now, let us find out about the five oceans-

MAP - 2



(PLEASE NOTE – ACTIVITY NO. 2, 3 AND 4 ARE TO BE DONE IN THE NOTEBOOK!!)

ACTIVITY- 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable options-

- Very large land masses are known as _____.
- The land masses are separated by large water bodies known as _____.
- Water covers _____ per cent of the Earth's surface and the land covers _____ per cent of it.
- There are _____ continents in the world.
- The deepest and the largest ocean in the world is _____.
- _____ was the first person who proved that the Earth is round.
- The smallest continent in the world is _____.
- _____ is the only ocean that is named after a country.

ACTIVITY- 3. On the basis of your reading of the chapter, answer the following

- Explain the term 'the White Continent'. Which continent do you think it might be referring to and why?
- The Earth looks mostly blue when seen from the space. Why?
- How do maps help us?

ACTIVITY- 4.**QUIZ TIME-**

Observe MAP – 1 and MAP – 2 given in Activity - 1 carefully and answer the questions given below:-

- a. Name the ocean that lies to the south of Asia.
- b. Which continent borders the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean on its northern shore?
- c. Which continent lies directly to the West of Europe?
- d. Which continent is almost completely covered with ice?
- e. Which ocean lies between South America and Africa?
- f. Which ocean lies near the North Pole?
- g. Which continent borders the Pacific Ocean on its East and the Arctic Ocean on its northern coast?
- h. Which continent is directly to the South of Europe?
- i. Which continent appears to be a part of Asia?
- j. Which ocean lies off the West Coast of North America?
- k. Name the ocean that surrounds Antarctica.
- l. Name the largest continent in the world.

VOCABULARY-

- a) **Globe** – A model of the Earth
- b) **Continents** – Large land masses surrounded by water bodies on the Earth
- c) **Oceans** – Large water bodies on Earth
- d) **Atlas** – A book of maps

REFERENCE –**YOUTUBE LINKS-**

- <https://youtu.be/ylwiOLab5AA>- Ferdinand Magellan’s first circumnavigation of the Earth

ACTIVITY 5- FUN TIME

Locate the names of the continents and oceans hidden in the grid given below:-

Continents and Oceans

F L C N N G M T C Z Z U J S Q R F
G U X K M C X X Y F W C Z Q O Z Z
N O O U B L N O P Y S N P O Y U B
O Y W U B J A G V P H U V H Z O M
R K Q M V F A N T A R C T I C A J
T V W Q R E T V Y L O Y U E Z I C
H H O I A Q S O U T H E R N Z H K
A V C V I U G C K X R K P V Q K V
M A H X L S O U T H A M E R I C A
E I E K A J K C J S P R X I R N T
R G O K R S C I I N D I A N W N L
I V I Q T Q I T C E H Q B I V R A
C H X O S J F C L I P D Z W H M N
A L V Z U Y I R A S Y O O N K V T
S G Z R A L C A I S C P R U S L I
U P B S C C A P E S I V C U V Z C
X S U Y Z X P E G B C A C A E D G

SOUTHERN	PACIFIC	INDIAN	ARCTIC
ATLANTIC	SOUTH AMERICA	NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE
AUSTRALIA	ANTARCTICA	ASIA	AFRICA

LIFESKILL ACTIVITY

- Help your mother in laying the table at dinner time and making salad for the family.
Do remember to clear and clean the table after dinner.





Know Your Planet



Get Set!

Write the names of two planets

1. whose names start with the letter M. _____
2. which lie beyond Saturn. _____

Which of the eight planets would you like to visit and why? Discuss in class.



3D



SCAN

TG

Our Earth is a unique planet. It is the only planet in our solar system that has water and air. Our Earth has land masses and water bodies. The large land masses are called **continents**. The large water bodies are called **oceans**. See Map 1.1 and learn their names.

SHAPE OF THE EARTH

In ancient times, people believed that the Earth was flat and had steep edges. Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer, sailed around the world and proved that the Earth is round. Pictures taken from space have also proved that the Earth is like a sphere. It is round, but is slightly flattened at the top and at the bottom.

WHAT IS A GLOBE?

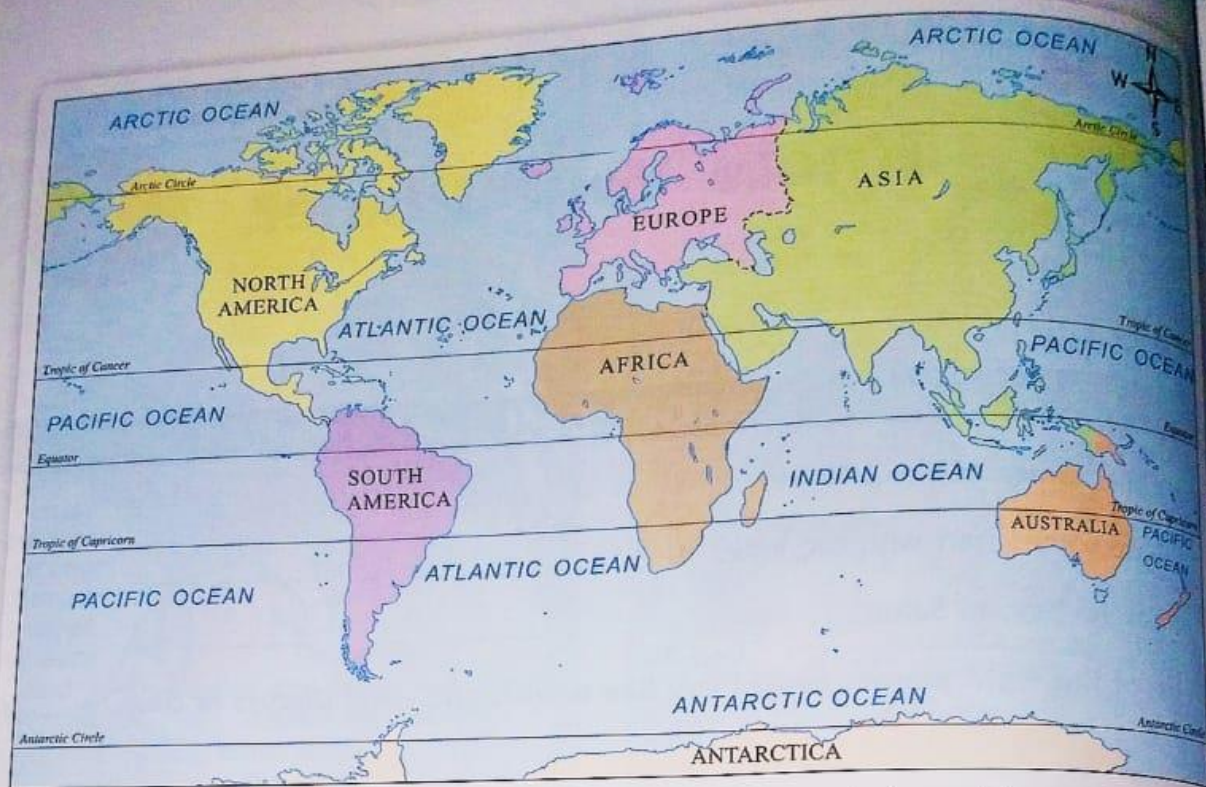
To study the Earth we need its model. A globe is a simple and accurate model of the Earth. It shows the distribution of land and water on the surface of the Earth. We can also see the correct shape, size and location of the continents and oceans on a globe.

But, we cannot always use a globe to study the Earth. This is because

- a large globe is difficult to carry around.
- a globe is small and all the details of a place cannot be shown on it.
- we cannot make a globe for a part of the Earth.
- only one half of the Earth can be seen at a time on a globe.



A globe



Map 1.1 There are seven continents and five oceans in the world.

MAPS

A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface. The word 'map' comes from the Latin word *mappo*, which means a napkin. Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish map-maker, was the first to publish a collection of maps in the form of a book. A book of maps is called an atlas.

We can draw maps on a flat surface to show continents, countries, cities and even a neighbourhood. You can draw a map of your school and show all the details on it. In this way a map is better than a globe.

However, the Earth is spherical

in shape and its surface is curved. A curved surface cannot be shown correctly on a flat surface such as paper. Try to cover a ball with a sheet of paper without creasing it. You will not be able to do it. So, it is not possible to make an accurate map of a curved surface. However, small areas



FactWise

One of the earliest surviving globes is the **Erdapfel** or Earth apple. It was made by Martin Behaim in 1492. Georg Glockendon painted the map on the Erdapfel.



can be represented fairly accurately on maps. This makes maps useful tools to study the Earth.

Types of maps

There are different types of maps.

Physical maps show the physical features of a place such as mountains, plateaus, plains and rivers. Countries, states and their capitals are shown on **political maps**. General information about climate and rainfall of a region is shown in **climatic maps**. Besides these, there are maps that tell us about the industries, population, transport, minerals, crops, soil, natural resources, forests and wildlife of a region.



Checkpoint

Circle the correct answers.

1. The large water bodies on the Earth are called lakes / oceans / continents.
2. The Earth is cylindrical / triangular / spherical in shape.
3. A globe is a diagram / map / model of the Earth.
4. The first person who published a collection of maps was Copernicus / Magellan / Mercator.

READING MAPS

Maps give us a lot of information about a country or a place. We must know how to read a map and understand the information it provides. Every map has some basic features. They are as follows.



The needle of the compass always points towards the north direction. Hence, we can easily find directions using a compass.

Directions

All maps follow a system of directions. The four major directions are – North, South, East and West. The top of the map is North. The bottom of the map is South. East is to the right and West is to the left. The directions on a map can also be shown by an arrow marked 'N', which points towards the north direction. The other directions are then easy to find.

We can also mark the four intermediate directions on a map.

- North-East lies between the North and the East.
- North-West is between the North and the West.
- South-East is between the South and the East.
- South-West lies between the South and the West.

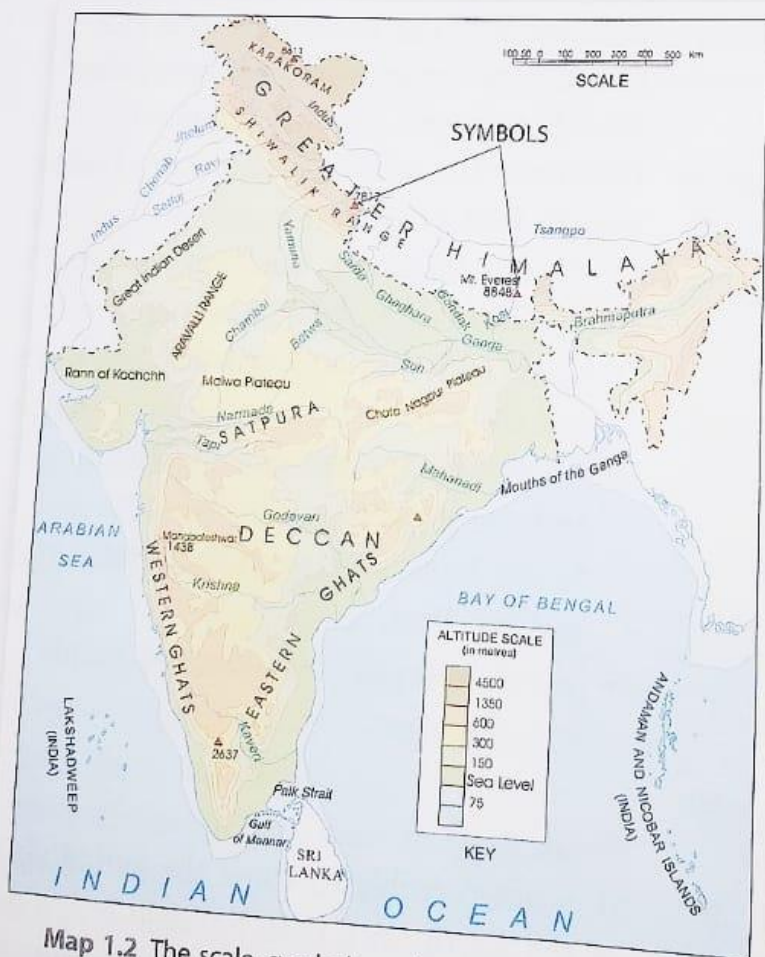
Scale

It is not possible to show the actual size of the Earth on a map because it is too large. Let us suppose that the ground

distance between Delhi and Agra is 200 km. It is not possible to show these cities at 200 km from each other on the map. Therefore, this distance is represented by a smaller unit (say 5 cm) on the map. The ratio between the distance on the ground and the distance on the map is known as the scale of the map. In this case, we would write it as 5 cm : 200 km. Maps are always drawn to scale.



A map scale



Map 1.2 The scale, symbols and colours used on a map

Symbols

There is not enough space on a map to show mountains, rivers, lakes, bridges, dams, temples, churches and railway tracks. However, a map without this information would not be useful. Different symbols are therefore used on a map to give us this information. For example, the land boundary of a country is shown by thick dashes and dots in black. A city is marked by a small circle.

Colours

We use different colours to show various things on a map. Generally, maps follow a common colour scheme.

For example, on a physical map

- water bodies are shown in shades of blue. Light blue is used for shallow waters and a darker shade of blue for deep waters.
- plains or lowlands are shown in shades of green.
- highlands are shown in shades of brown.

A key is given on a map to help us understand the colour scheme and the symbols used. Look at Map 1.2. Its key shows the height of land above sea level or depth of water below sea level. It also shows what the colours represent on the map.