

# 5

## Realms of the Earth

### Lesson Plan

#### Contents

- ▶ An overview of Earth's environment
- ▶ Understanding the constituents of Earth's environment

#### Objectives

- ▶ To understand what surrounds the Earth
- ▶ To learn about what each of the layers around the Earth are
- ▶ To know about the land masses on Earth
- ▶ To appreciate the water bodies of the Blue Planet

#### Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Globe
- ▶ Pictures, atlas and wall maps
- ▶ Blackboard

#### Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Explain the various components of the land, water and air in and around the Earth.
- ▶ Use the internet and films to show satellite images and photographs of the Earth.
- ▶ Use a detailed wall map to explain the location of the land masses and water bodies.
- ▶ Students should be encouraged to know places, locations and their placement on the maps.

#### Background and Reading

- ▶ Read the lesson aloud and explain, sharing the aids, etc., stopping to examine and explain the data in the diagrams and maps.
- ▶ Particularly focus on the concerned maps and diagrams while explaining the lesson. Use the blackboard to explain the diagrams and the details of different continents and oceans.
- ▶ First give an overall picture of the three domains of the Earth: the Lithosphere, the Hydrosphere and the Atmosphere and explain the diagram on page 32: how the spheres interact and intersect each other, sustaining life on Earth.

#### Lithosphere

- ▶ The Earth's crust and land masses – Continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

- ▶ Read and explain the locations and surroundings, using maps of each continent and also a world map to specify location, the details given in the text about each continent. Identify the places and physical features mentioned in the text on the maps.
- ▶ Add to the interest of the students by explaining what are islands, archipelagos, peninsulas, straits, isthmus, the Suez Canal, etc.; talk about the native tribes, such as the Aborigines, the Red Indians, the Jarawas, the pygmies, the Mestizos, the Mongolians, etc.; the birds and animals native to the continents; the languages and dresses, etc.

### Hydrosphere

- ▶ Explain why the Earth is called the Blue Planet—area covered by water.
- ▶ The Oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic—point out their location on maps, surrounding continents/landmasses, and interesting features of each as given in the text.
- ▶ Add to the interest by talking about the mean sea level, the change caused by climate change, the rising levels of water, the endangered islands, etc.
- ▶ Talk about the usefulness of oceans—evaporation, coastal influences, transport, minerals, salt, etc.

### Atmosphere

- ▶ The ocean of air blanketing the Earth: its composition, and the uses of the gases composing it; its structure and the layers it consists of; and the weather phenomena and its significance.

### Biosphere

- ▶ The intersection of the three other spheres—the sphere of living matter.
- ▶ Organisms: plants, animals and birds, human beings.
- ▶ Dangers to the biosphere: pollution, greenhouse effect, climate change, etc.

## Assessment Corner

### Oral Assignment

- A. Ask for answers at random from the students. Confirm the right answers.  
Let the students write down the answers if they like.

### Written Assignment

- B–F. The teacher has two options—(i) Either do these exercises orally first and then ask the students to write them down. OR (ii) Ask students to write the answers on their own. Then the teacher can announce the correct answers and students can ask their partners to cross check them.

In either case, the answers can be written as homework and the teacher can check them in the class.

### Think Tank

- G. **HOTS questions:** Discuss the four questions in class and let students write the answers to G and H as homework. Teacher should assess individual work.