

Tender Heart High School Sector 33B Chd

Geography.

Class 8.

Chapter 6

Date: 15.7.24.

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Good Morning Students,

This is the lesson of Class: VIII for the subject of Geography. Topic- Physical

Features of Asia, which is covered in Chapter: 6: ASIA - Location,
Physical Features
tical division and starting on page no. 80 of your textbook and is being
submitted to you on 15.7.24

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ASIA

The continent of Asia can be broadly divided into five physical divisions. Refer the map 'Asia-Physical' given on Page no. 82 of the book for better understanding.

• The NORTHERN LOWLANDS:- In Asia there is a vast triangular expanse of lowlands / Plains stretching from northeast Siberia to Ural mountain and Caspian sea in the west. It consist of two parts
> Siberian Plains - Region is drained by three large rivers - Ob, Yenisei and Lena, which flow Northward and empty into Arctic Ocean. There are depression (low lying areas) here. When northern part of river (mouth / where river meets ocean) freeze during the winter, the outlet of water to Arctic is sealed. So water overflows and the middle part of river course have floods. The flood water flows to the depressions and fills them up. In this way vast swamps and marshy areas are created

in the Northern lowlands/Siberian lowlands.

i) Turan Plains: Turan lowland is lower than the sea level at some places. This is also known as Turan basin. It is drained by two rivers—Amu Darya and Syr Darya. These two rivers flow into Aral Sea, making this area an area of Inland Drainage (when rivers do not reach an ocean or sea but empty its water in a lake or an inland sea).

2. THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS: The Central Highland or Central Mountain Complex is a system of fold mountains and plateaus, which make up the core of mountain system of Asia.

1- The mountain ranges radiate from Pamir Knot situated to the South of Central Asia. It is a meeting point for the Central Asian mountain ranges.

To the west of Pamir knot there are two ranges.

i) Sulaiman range:- It extends in South-west and continues as Zagros mountain along the coast of Iran.

ii) Hindukush range:- It runs westward through Tajikistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan. It continues westward as Elburz mountains.

Two intermontane plateau (Plateau surrounded by mountains on all its sides) are enclosed by these—

- a) Plateau of Iran between Elburz and Zagros mountains
- b) Plateau of Anatolia between Pontic and Taurus.

2.2 The Karakoram range: Mountain ranges that run north of Himalayas is called Karakoram. Godwin Austin (K_2) is the second highest peak of the World. Ladakh plateau lies between Karakoram and Himalayas.

2.3 A other mountain range starts from Pamir knot is Kunlun range in south and Altyn Tag in North. Between Kunlun range and Himalayas lies the Plateau of Tibet, this largest and highest plateau is known as the Roof of the World.

2.4 The Himalayan mountain range: These are the highest mountain range in the world and have the highest mountain peak, the Everest (8848m). This mountain range forms the northern wall for Southern Asia.

Now Students this is the Question time:-

1. Name the rivers flows through the Siberian Plains.

2. What is the direction of these rivers?

3. The mountain ranges radiate from _____ situ to the South of Central Asia.

You may now pause the lesson for 3 min.

1. Lena, Ob and Yenisei.

2. Northward.

3. Pamir knot.

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