

North America.

D. Give reasons.

1. A number of bays and gulfs are formed along the coast of North America.

Ans. A number of bays and gulfs are formed along the coast of North America due to large scale erosion.

2. Mt. McKinley is covered with snow.

Ans. Mt. McKinley is covered with snow because higher the altitude and latitude lesser is the temperature.

3. The Great Basin is an area of inland drainage.

Ans. The Great Basin is an area of inland drainage area because rivers in this region do not drain into the Ocean.

4. The Western Cordilleras are a part of the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Ans. The Western Cordilleras are a part of the Pacific Ring of Fire because western edges of the Western Cordilleras are partially joined hence magma keeps escaping from there.

5. The northern part of the Canadian Shield remains covered with snow for a major part of the year.

Ans. It is because the area is located at higher latitude moreover, it is situated in a frigid zone.

6. The Appalachian rivers are important for hydroelectricity production.

Ans. It is because the rivers here form a number of rapids and waterfalls moreover they are swift flowing rivers.

7. The Central lowlands are agriculturally very important.

Ans. The Central lowlands are agriculturally very important because the area is drained by the rivers Mississippi and Missouri which brings alluvial soil and provides water for irrigation purpose.

E. Answer the questions

1. Name the three major countries of North America in order of size.

Ans. The countries are Canada, USA and Mexico.

2. Name the physical divisions of North America.

Ans. The physical division are

- The Western Cordilleras
- The Canadian Shield
- The Appalachian Mountains / Eastern Highlands, and
- Central Plains.

3. Distinguish between Intermontane Plateau and a Piedmont Plateau.

Intermontane Plateau	Piedmont Plateau
These plateaus lie between two mountain ranges. Example - Great Basin	These plateaus are formed at the foot of the mountains. Example - Patagonia

4. What are canyons?

Ans. Canyons are narrow and deep, steep sided valleys formed by river erosion.

5. Which region of North America is prone to frequent earthquakes?

Ans. The Western Cordilleras is prone to frequent earthquakes.

6. Name the lakes that are together referred to as the Great Lakes.

Ans. The lakes are lakes - Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario and Michigan.

7. Name the ranges of the Western Cordilleras.

Ans. The ranges are - The Alaska Range, the Cascade Range and the Coastal Range.

8. How are the rivers and lakes important in North America?

Ans. The rivers and lakes are used for transportation of passengers and cargo, generation of electricity and for irrigation purpose and industrial purpose.

F. Answer the question!

1. Describe the location, extent and formation of the Central Lowlands.

Ans - Location - It is located between the Western Cordilleras and the Eastern Highland.

Extent - It extends between the delta of River Mackenzie near the Arctic Ocean in the North to the coast of Gulf of Mexico in the south.

Formation - They have been formed by the erosion of land by glaciers and rivers.

2. How was the name 'Cordilleras' derived? What is the extent and location of the Western Cordilleras?

Ans - Cordillera is a Spanish word which means a chain of parallel mountain ranges.

Extent - They extend along the western side or coast of North America, from Alaska to Panama. They run from

North to south.

Location - They are located on the western side from North to South.

3. Give a brief description of the water bodies related to the Canadian Shield.

Ans. The region has a number of lakes - Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario and Michigan. The other lakes are Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Great Bear, and the Great Slave.

The Niagara Falls form the boundary between Canada and USA. The Saint Lawrence River connects the Atlantic Ocean with the interior through the Great Lakes.

4. What makes the central Lowlands agriculturally very rich? What is its location?

Ans. The Central Lowlands is agriculturally very rich because it is drained by River Mackenzie, river Mississippi and Missouri. These rivers have deposited fertile alluvial soil.

It is located between the Western Cordilleras and the Eastern Highland.

Q.1 Describe the relief features of the Western Cordilleras and the Canadian Shield.

Ans. Western Cordilleras - It consists of parallel mountain ranges, from Alaska to Panama. They have permanent snowfields and glaciers.

Intermontane Plateau lies in these ranges. They are a part of the Pacific Ring of Fire, it is also prone to earthquakes. Western Cordilleras are also a young fold mountains.

Canadian Shield - It is made up of old hard rocks. A number of short rivers originate here and flow into the Hudson Bay.

The region has a number of lakes - Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Winnipeg, Great Bear, and the Great Slave

2. Describe the Appalachian Mountains.

Ans. The other name for the Appalachian Mountains is Eastern Highlands. They run parallel to the eastern coast and are old fold mountains. Their height has been greatly reduced due to large-scale erosion.

The Appalachian stretches from Newfoundland in the North to Atlanta in the south. To the east of Appalachian lies the Piedmont Plateau which is a low plateau region.

Q3. Briefly explain the south and west flowing rivers of North America.

Ans. South flowing rivers - The Mississippi and Missouri rivers flow southwards in the Gulf of Mexico. River Ohio joins river Mississippi to drain into Gulf of Mexico. River Rio Grande flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

West flowing rivers - Yukon drains into the Bering Sea and Columbia river flows into the Pacific Ocean. The Colorado river flows into the Gulf of California. The Fraser River flows into a strait of Georgia.

H.2. North and South America together are referred to as New World.

Ans. North and South America are often referred to as the New World because they were discovered in the late fifteenth century, fairly recently, compared to the older civilizations of Asia and Europe.

2. Much of the prairie grasslands have been cleared.

Ans - Much of the Prairie grasslands have been cleared because
(a) for agricultural purpose particularly for growing wheat.
(b) for animal rearing.

3. The Appalachian Mountains are low in height.

Ans - The Appalachian Mountains are low in height because of large-scale erosion.

4. The southern coast around the Gulf of Mexico sometimes experiences cold waves.

Ans - The southern coast around the Gulf of Mexico sometimes experiences cold waves because (a) the Western Cordilleras and the Eastern Highlands both run along the coasts in north-south direction.
(b) There is no barrier for the cold polar winds coming from the north, thus, the southern coast around the Gulf of Mexico sometimes experiences cold waves.

5. The Great Lakes and the eastern coastal region have the maximum concentration of population.

Ans - These regions have the maximum concentration of population because
(a) These are the most industrialised and urbanised areas of the continent.
(b) Pleasant climate, abundant water supply, fertile soil, rich deposits of minerals and excellent transport network are the factors attributed to high population density in these regions.