

2

Oceans and Continents

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

- Which of the following is called the 'blue planet'?
a. Moon b. Earth c. Venus d. Mars
- What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?
a. One-third b. One-fourth c. Two-thirds d. Three-fourths
- What proportion of the planet's water is freshwater?
a. 25% b. 3% c. 50% d. 4%
- Which continent is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere?
a. Antarctica b. South America c. North America d. Australia
- Which ocean is the third largest in the world?
a. Arctic Ocean b. Indian Ocean c. Pacific Ocean d. Atlantic Ocean
- The emblem of the Indian Navy motto invokes the deity.
a. Lord Hanuman b. Lord Rama c. Shiva d. Varuna
- What is the primary cause of a tsunami?
a. Earthquake in ocean b. Strong winds
c. Volcanic eruption on land d. Melting of glaciers
- Which of the following continents is referred to as 'Eurasia' by geologists?
a. Europe and Africa b. Asia and Europe
c. Africa and Europe d. Africa and Asia
- Which of the following continents is located entirely in the Southern Hemisphere?
a. South America b. Asia c. Africa d. Antarctica
- Which ocean lies between Africa to the west and Australia to the east?
a. Arctic Ocean b. Pacific Ocean c. Indian Ocean d. Atlantic Ocean

B. Fill in the Blanks.

India	Islands	Dakshin Gangotri	Disasters	Algae, seaweeds
Bay	Oceans	Sportspeople	Northern	Climate, life

- The largest water bodies we see on the globe are called _____.
- Oceans are vital for Earth's _____ and _____.
- The blue areas consist of oceans, along with their smaller extensions is called _____.
- The marine flora includes tiny plants called _____ and all kinds of _____.

5. 'National Disaster Management Authority' to deal with all kinds of _____.
6. The five Olympic rings symbolize the gathering of _____ from all over the world.
7. There are lakhs of _____ on the planet, of very different sizes.
8. _____ has more than 1,300 small islands.
9. India established its first scientific base station in Antarctica, named _____ in 1983.
10. The _____ Hemisphere has more land than the Southern Hemisphere.

C. State true or false.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The Earth is mostly covered with land. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Seawater is generally fit for human consumption. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. India has no islands. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. The Indian Ocean is located between Asia, Africa, and Australia. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Oceans play a crucial role in regulating the climate. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Oceans produce carbon-dioxide. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Tsunamis are always caused by earthquakes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. People have used oceans and seas to migrate to other regions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Overfishing is harmful to marine life. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How do oceans impact life on Earth?
Ans. _____

2. Explain the role of oceans in natural disasters.
Ans. _____

3. What was the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, and how did it affect India?
Ans. _____

4. What is the importance of oceans in regulating the Earth's climate?
Ans. _____

5. What are the main landmasses that border the Indian Ocean?

Ans. _____

6. What are the major environmental issues facing the oceans today?

Ans. _____

E. Give reason.

1. Why is the Earth called the "blue planet"?

Ans. _____

2. Why is ocean water unfit for consumption by humans?

Ans. _____

3. Why did United Nations designed as World Ocean day?

Ans. _____

4. Why did oceans' flora called "the planet's lungs"?

Ans. _____

F. Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Asia	i. A large, continuous expanse of land	1. ____
2. Groundwater	ii. A large body of land	2. ____
3. Antarctica	iii. Bring rain to the continents	3. ____
4. Continent	iv. Hemisphere has more landmass	4. ____
5. Landmass	v. Very cold climate and harsh environment	5. ____
6. Northern Hemisphere	vi. Continent has the largest land area	6. ____
7. Clouds	vii. Water found underground	7. ____

G. Give One Word Answer.

1. The largest ocean on Earth. - _____
2. The smallest continent on Earth in terms of size. - _____
3. The largest island in the world. - _____
4. The smallest oceans on Earth. - _____
5. A huge destructive wave from the ocean. - _____
6. A continent has the largest population - _____
7. A continent is located at the southernmost part of the world. - _____
8. A landmass surrounded by water on all sides. - _____
9. A major source of pollution of the oceans. - _____
10. On what date is World Oceans Day celebrated? - _____

H. Difference between following.**1. Ocean and Sea**

Ocean	Sea

2. Marine flora and Marine fauna.

Marine flora	Marine fauna

I. Answer in words.

1. Name the oceans in terms of their size.

2. Name the Continents.

3. Give names of two parts of the Indian Ocean.

4. Give names of India's two major groups of Islands.

5. Give names of natural disaster.

6. Name the oceans that lies in northern hemisphere.

7. Name the sources of freshwater be found on Earth.

J. Solve the puzzle. Mark the answers on the map.

Across

2. Continent far from

Australia. (6)

3. Ocean south of

Australia. (8)

5. Continent south of

Australia. (10)

8. Ocean between

Australia and South

America. (7)

9. Ocean to the west of

Australia. (6)

Down

1. Continent east of the

Indian Ocean. (9)

4. Ocean far from

Australia. (6)

5. Continent to the north

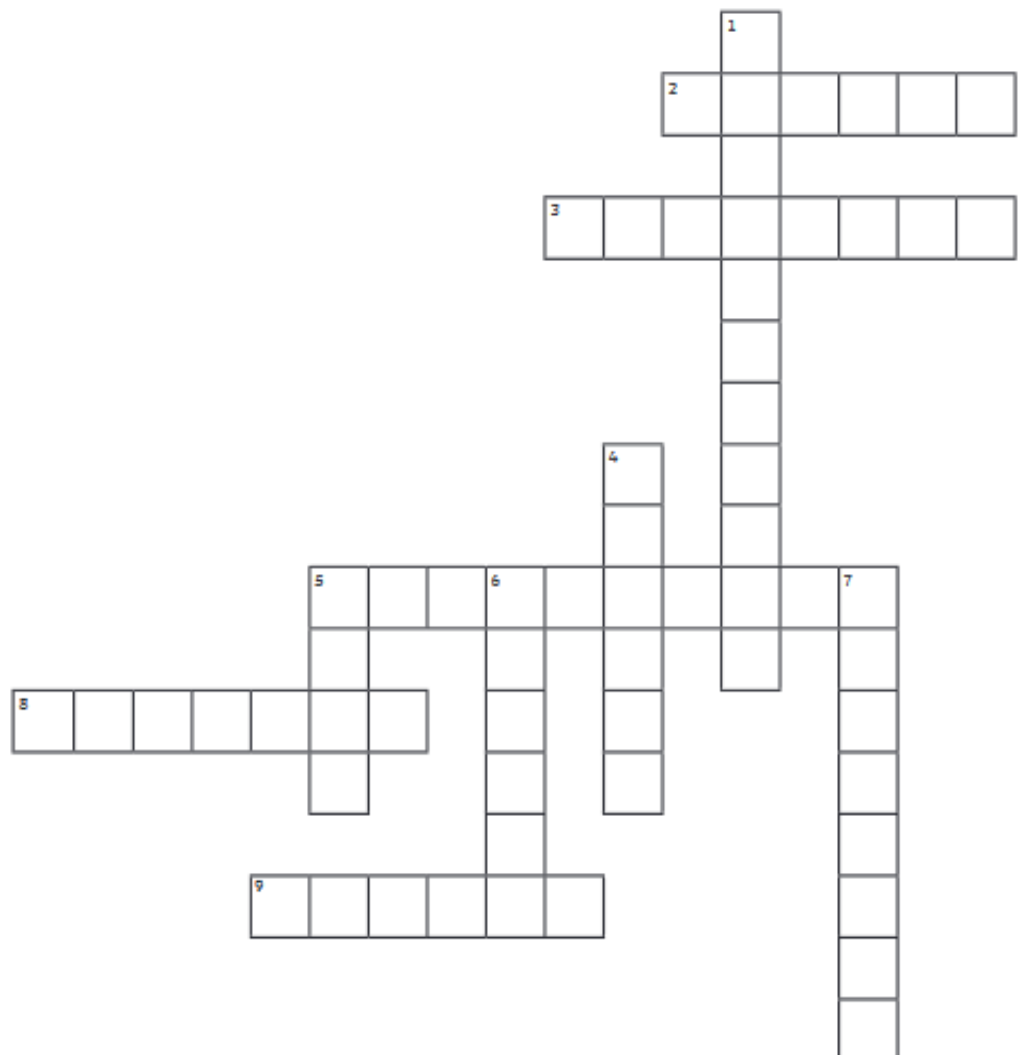
of Australia. (4)

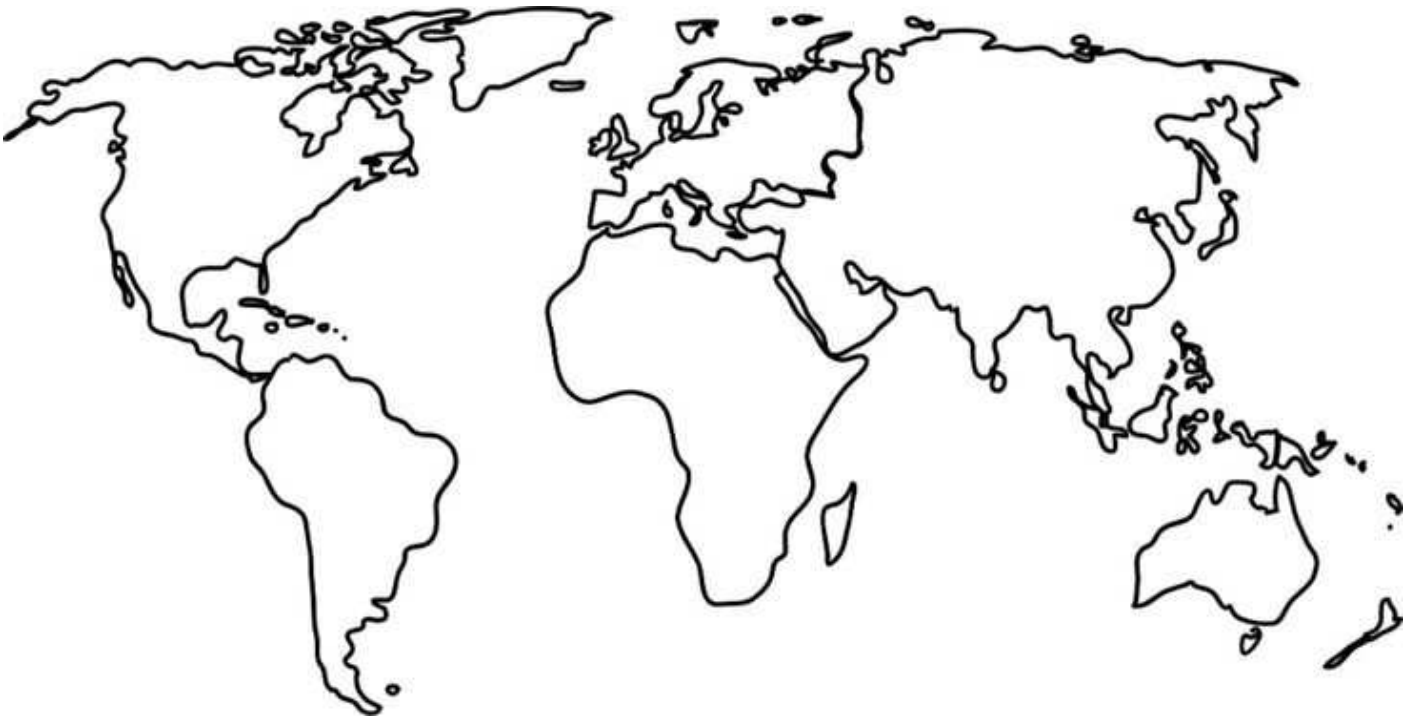
6. Continent south of

Europe. (6)

7. Ocean between North

America and Europe. (8)





Answer

A.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Earth | 5. Indian Ocean | 9. Antarctica |
| 2. Three-fourths | 6. Varuna | 10. Indian Ocean |
| 3. 3% | 7. Earthquake in ocean | |
| 4. North America | 8. Asia and Europe | |

B.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. oceans | 5. disasters | 9. Dakshin Gangotri |
| 2. climate and life | 6. sportspeople | 10. Northern |
| 3. bay | 7. islands | |
| 4. algae, seaweeds | 8. India | |

C.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True | 6. True |
| 7. False | 8. False | 9. True | 10. True | | |

D.

1. Oceans impact life on Earth in numerous ways:
 - They provide a source of food and resources.
 - They regulate the Earth's climate.
 - They support transportation and trade.
 - They influence weather patterns.
 - They offer recreational opportunities.
2. Oceans can play a significant role in natural disasters:
 - Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes.
 - Hurricanes and typhoons form over warm ocean waters.
 - Rising sea levels can lead to coastal erosion and flooding.
 - Ocean acidification can harm marine ecosystems.
3. The 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami was a devastating event caused by a massive earthquake off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. It resulted in widespread destruction and loss of life in countries around the Indian Ocean, including India. The tsunami caused severe damage to coastal infrastructure, displaced millions of people, and had a long-lasting impact on the affected regions.
4. Oceans play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate:
 - They absorb heat from the sun, moderating temperatures.
 - They store carbon dioxide, helping to regulate greenhouse gas levels.
 - They influence ocean currents, which distribute heat around the globe.
 - They play a role in precipitation patterns.
5. The main landmasses that border the Indian Ocean are Asia, Africa, Australia and Antarctica.
6. The major environmental issues facing the oceans today include:
 - Pollution (plastic waste, oil spills, sewage)
 - Overfishing and habitat destruction
 - Climate change and ocean acidification
 - Illegal fishing and unregulated maritime activities

E.

1. The Earth is called the "blue planet" because the majority of its surface is covered by water, which reflects blue light.
2. Ocean water is unfit for consumption by humans due to its high salt content, which can dehydrate the body.

3. The United Nations designated June 8 as World Oceans Day to raise awareness about the importance of oceans and the challenges they face, and to promote sustainable practices for ocean conservation.
4. Oceans are often called "the planet's lungs" because they produce oxygen through photosynthesis by marine plants and algae.

F.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. vi | 2. vii | 3. v | 4. I | 5. ii | 6. iv | 7. iii |
|-------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|

G.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Pacific Ocean | 5. Tsunami | 9. Plastic |
| 2. Australia | 6. Asia | 10. June 8 |
| 3. Greenland | 7. Antarctica | |
| 4. Arctic Ocean | 8. Island | |

H.

1. Ocean and Sea
 Ocean: A vast body of saltwater covering most of the Earth's surface.
 Sea: A smaller body of saltwater, often enclosed by land.
2. Marine flora and Marine fauna
 Marine flora: Plants and other photosynthetic organisms living in the ocean.
 Marine fauna: Animals living in the ocean.

I.

1. Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
2. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe
3. Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands
5. Earthquake, Tsunami, Hurricane, Cyclone, Flood, Drought
6. Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean
7. Rivers, Lakes, Groundwater, Glaciers, Ice caps

J.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Across: | 2. Europe | Down: | 1. Australia |
| | 3. Southern | | 4. Arctic |
| | 5. Antarctica | | 5. Asia |
| | 8. Pacific | | 6. Africa |
| | 9. Indian | | 7. Atlantic |