

CBSE CLASS 6 | SOCIAL SCIENCE

Oceans and Continents

*Picture Based Questions***Set A: Picture Based Questions**

5 Pictures × 3 Questions each = 15 Questions (2 marks each)

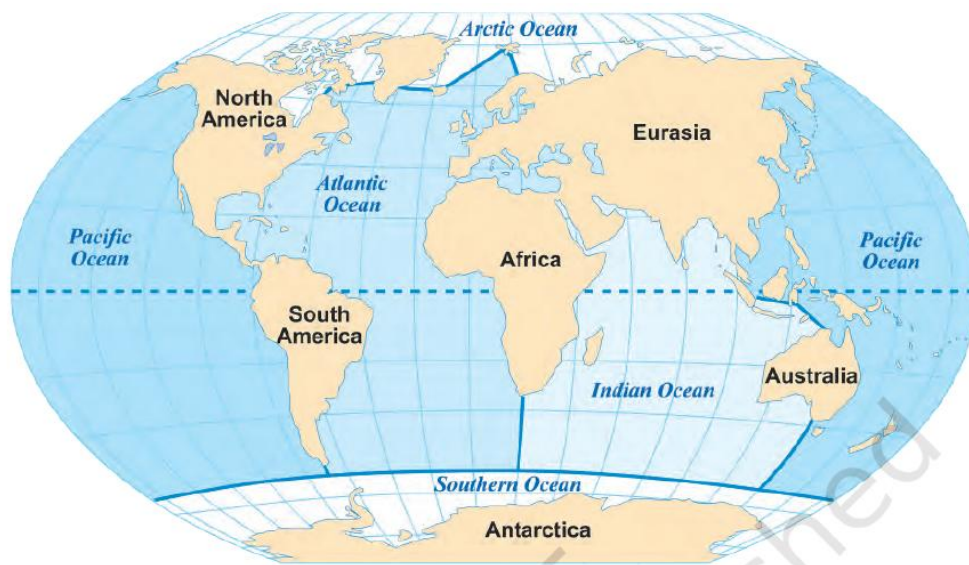
Picture 1

Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World

1.1. Name any three continents labelled in this diagram.

1.2. Which is the largest continent shown in this diagram?

1.3. Which is the smallest continent shown in this diagram?

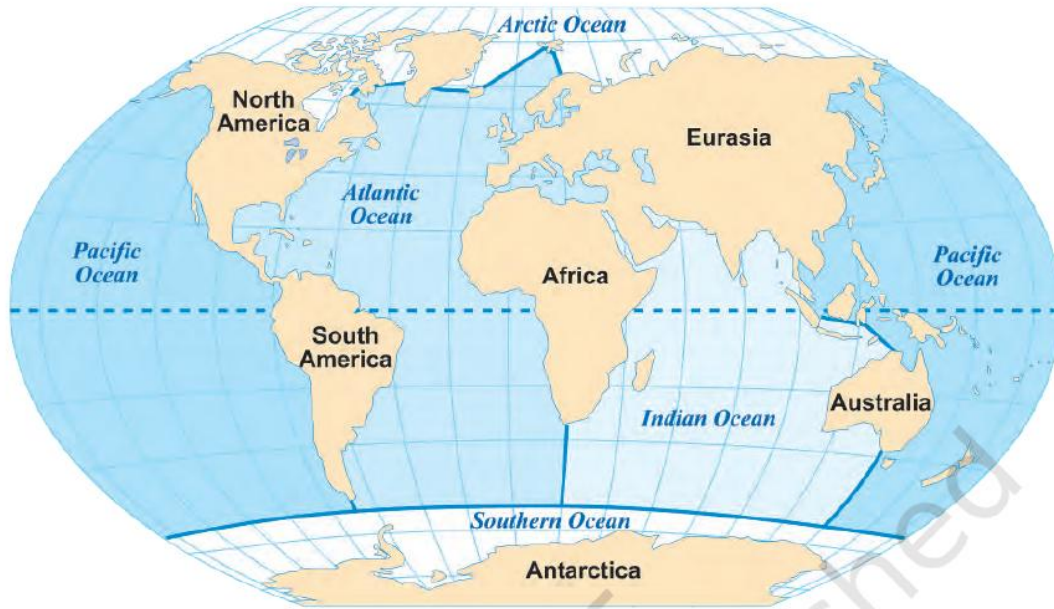
Picture 2

Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

2.1. How many oceans are shown in this diagram?

2.2. Which ocean, shown here twice at the edges, is the largest in the world?

2.3. Which ocean shown here is the smallest?

Picture 3

Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

3.1. Name the two seas/parts of the ocean shown on either side of India.

3.2. In which sea are the Lakshadweep Islands located, as shown in the diagram?

3.3. In which sea/bay are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands located, as shown here?

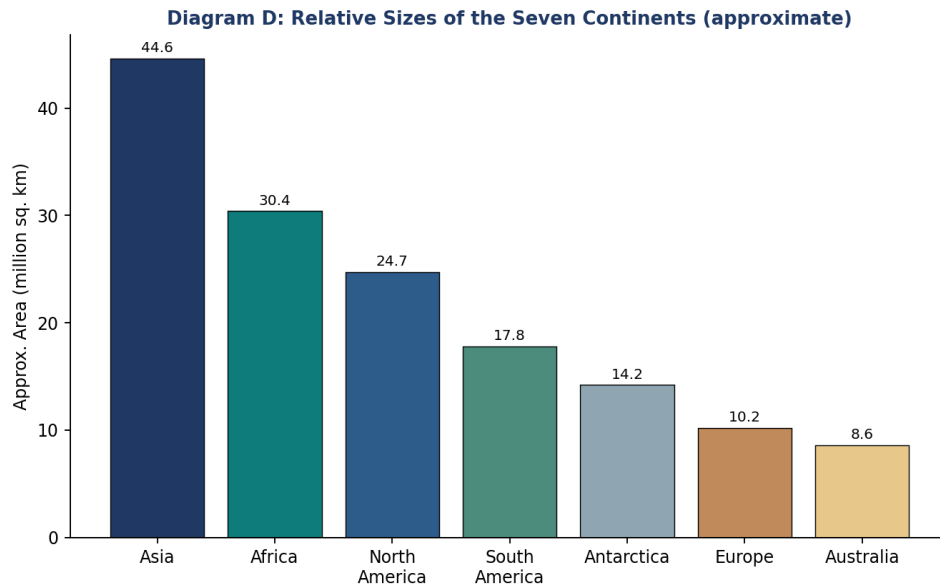
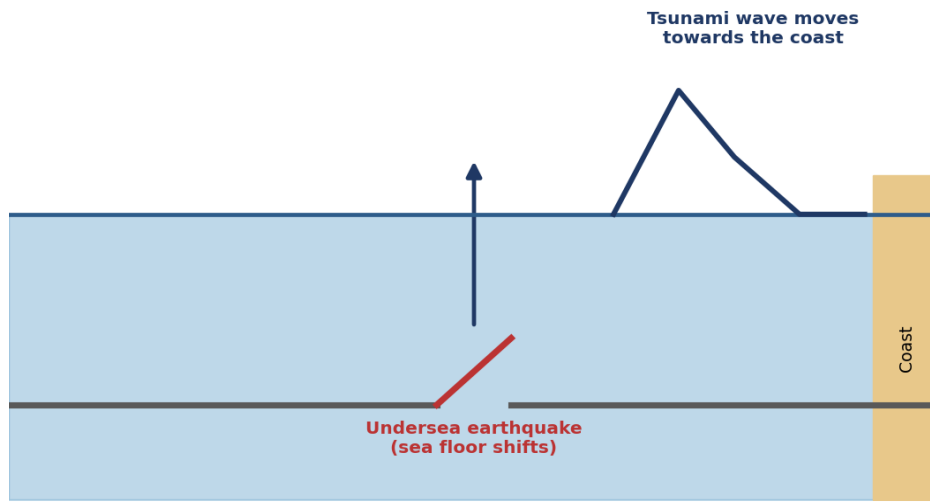
Picture 4

Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

4.1. According to this diagram, which continent has the largest area?

4.2. Which continent shown here has the smallest area?

4.3. Is Africa larger or smaller than North America, based on this diagram?

Picture 5**Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast***Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast*

5.1. What natural event triggers the tsunami shown in this diagram?

5.2. In which direction does the tsunami wave travel, as shown in the diagram?

5.3. What could happen when a tsunami wave like this reaches the coast?

ANSWER KEY — Set A**Picture 1 — Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World**

- 1.1. Any three of: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica.
- 1.2. Asia is the largest continent.
- 1.3. Australia is the smallest continent.

Picture 2 — Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

- 2.1. Five oceans are shown.
- 2.2. The Pacific Ocean, which is the largest ocean.
- 2.3. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.

Picture 3 — Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

- 3.1. The Arabian Sea (west) and the Bay of Bengal (east).
- 3.2. The Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
- 3.3. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.

Picture 4 — Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

- 4.1. Asia has the largest area.
- 4.2. Australia has the smallest area.
- 4.3. Africa is larger than North America.

Picture 5 — Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast

- 5.1. An undersea earthquake (a shift in the sea floor) triggers the tsunami.
- 5.2. The tsunami wave travels from the point of the earthquake towards the coast.
- 5.3. It can flood and severely damage the coastal area, as happened during the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Set B: Picture Based Questions

5 Pictures × 3 Questions each = 15 Questions (2 marks each)

Picture 1

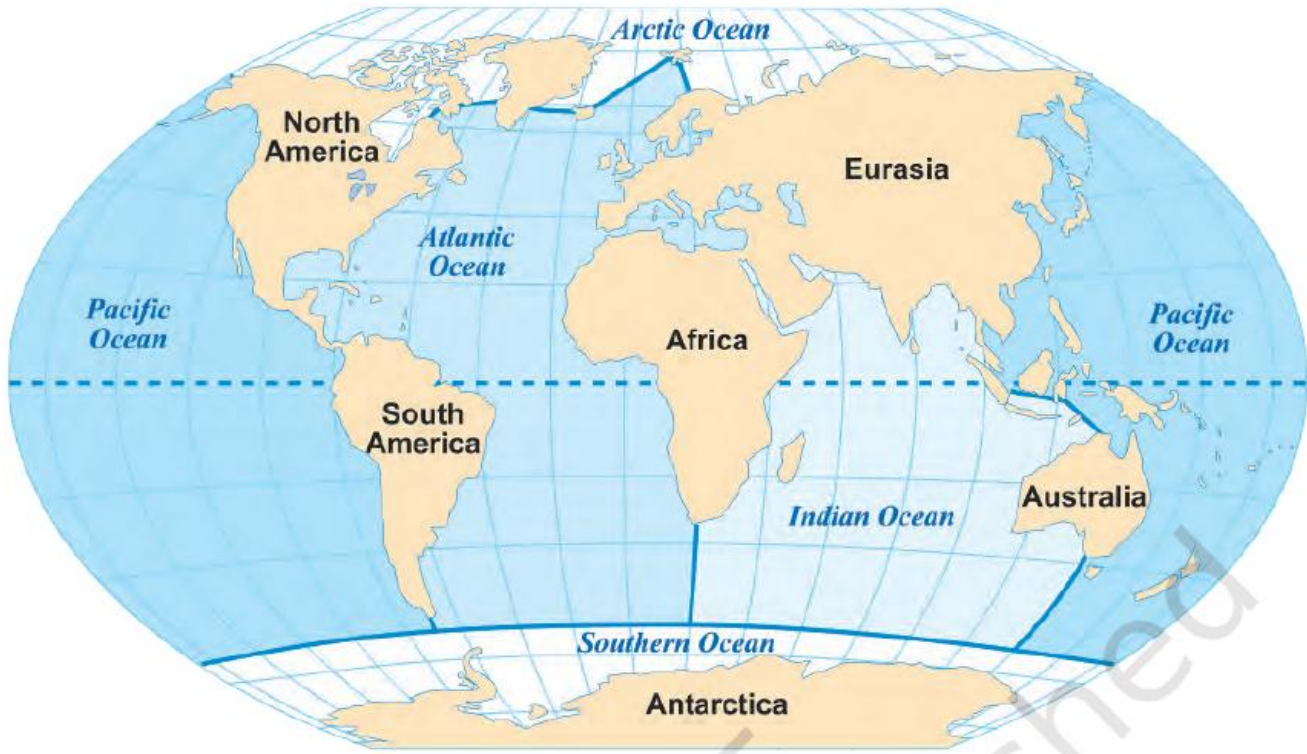


Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World

1.1. Which two continents in this diagram are shown as being closest together, almost touching?

1.2. What combined name do geologists sometimes give to two continents in this diagram that touch?

1.3. Which continent in this diagram is located at the very bottom, representing the coldest region on Earth?

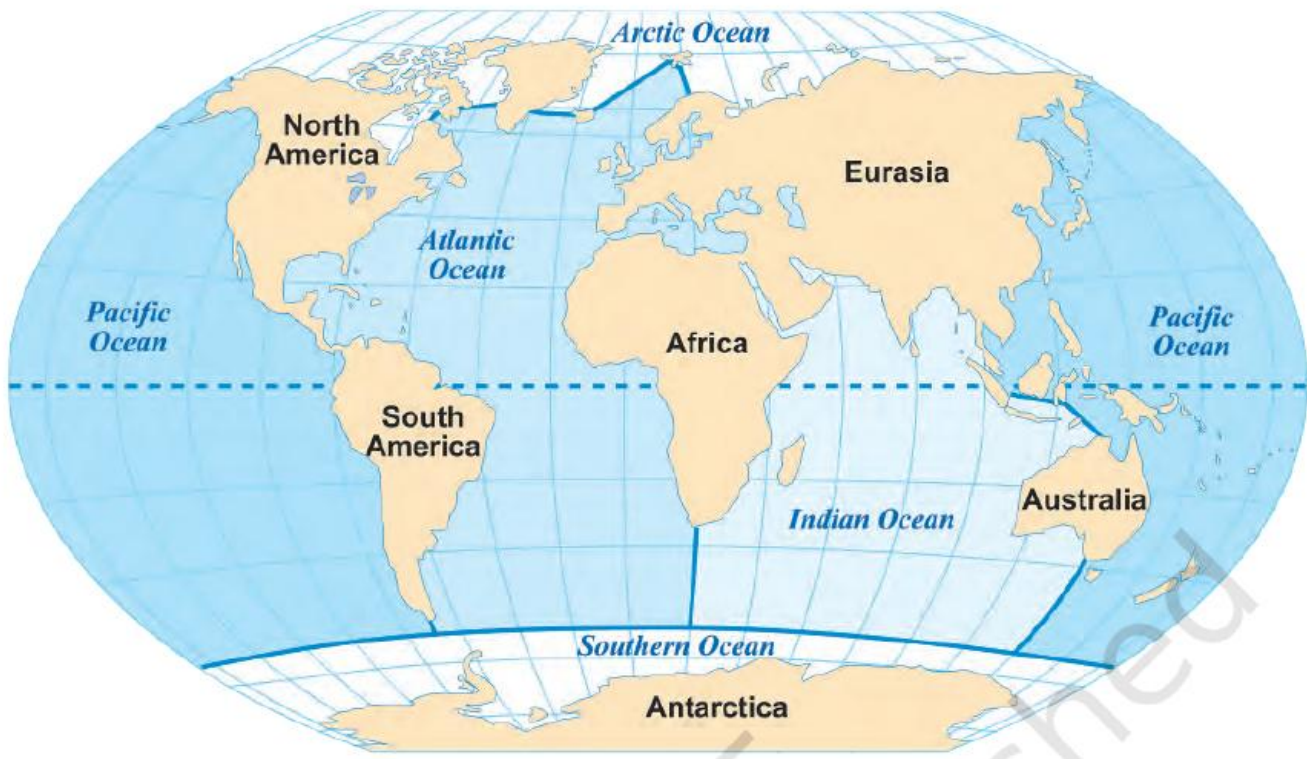
Picture 2

Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

2.1. Which ocean in this diagram lies closest to the North Pole?

2.2. Which ocean in this diagram lies closest to the South Pole/Antarctica?

2.3. Which ocean in this diagram lies between Africa, Asia and Australia?

Picture 3

Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

3.1. Which coast of India faces the Arabian Sea, as shown in the diagram — east or west?

3.2. Which coast of India faces the Bay of Bengal, as shown in the diagram — east or west?

3.3. How many islands (approximately, as shown) make up each of the two groups in the diagram?

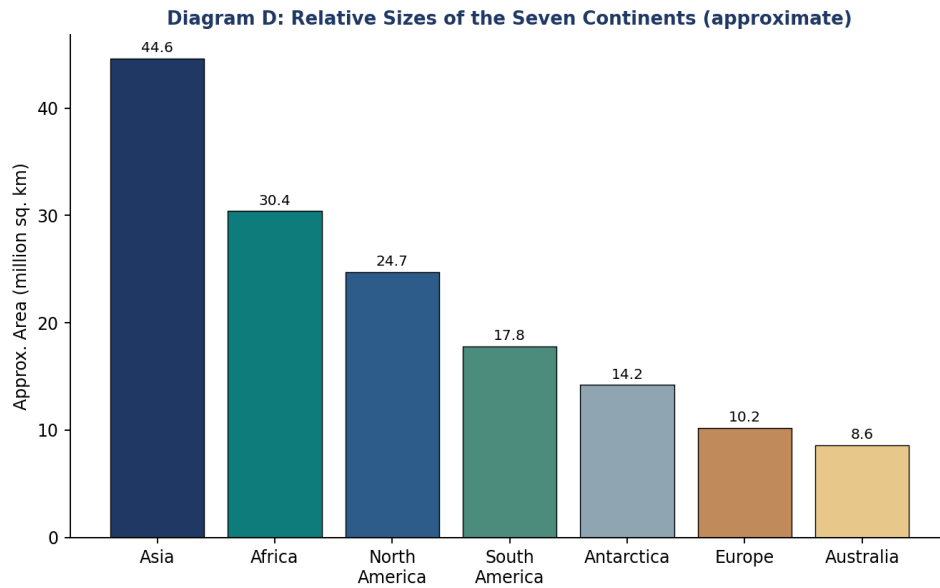
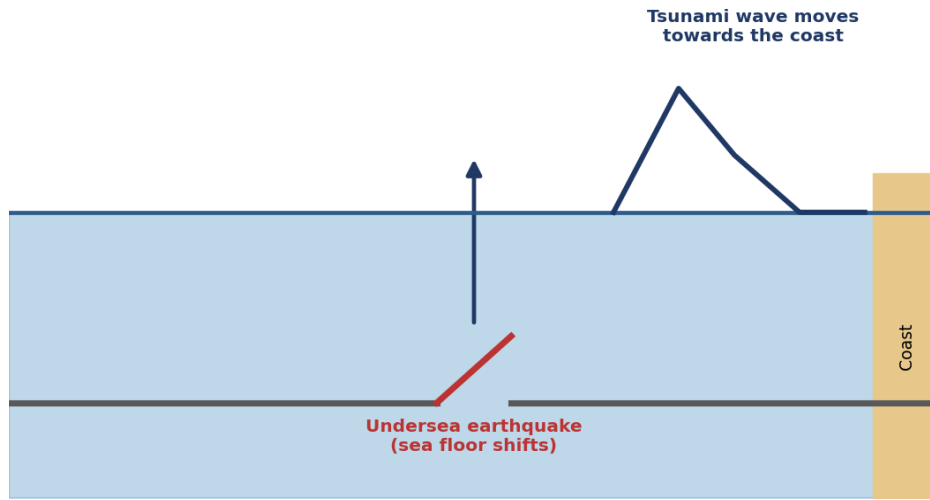
Picture 4

Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

4.1. List the continents shown in this diagram in decreasing order of size.

4.2. Which continent shown here is bigger — Antarctica or Europe?

4.3. Which continent shown here is bigger — South America or North America?

Picture 5**Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast***Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast*

5.1. What does the red line in the diagram represent?

5.2. Why can a tsunami like the one shown here be so dangerous for coastal regions?

5.3. What kind of system, as discussed in the chapter, could help warn people before a wave like this reaches the coast?

ANSWER KEY — Set B**Picture 1 — Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World**

- 1.1. Europe and Asia are shown closest together, almost touching, since they form a connected landmass.
- 1.2. Geologists sometimes call the combined landmass of Europe and Asia 'Eurasia'.
- 1.3. Antarctica is shown at the bottom and represents the coldest continent.

Picture 2 — Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

- 2.1. The Arctic Ocean lies closest to the North Pole.
- 2.2. The Southern (Antarctic) Ocean lies closest to Antarctica.
- 2.3. The Indian Ocean lies between Africa, Asia and Australia.

Picture 3 — Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

- 3.1. The west coast of India faces the Arabian Sea.
- 3.2. The east coast of India faces the Bay of Bengal.
- 3.3. The diagram shows a few representative islands for each group; in reality, India has more than 1,300 small islands across both groups.

Picture 4 — Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

- 4.1. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.
- 4.2. Antarctica is bigger than Europe, according to the diagram.
- 4.3. North America is bigger than South America, according to the diagram.

Picture 5 — Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast

- 5.1. The red line represents the shift in the sea floor caused by the undersea earthquake.
- 5.2. Because the wave can grow very large and travel great distances, submerging coastal areas and causing widespread damage before people can escape.
- 5.3. An early warning system, such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System, could help warn people in advance.

Set C: Picture Based Questions

5 Pictures × 3 Questions each = 15 Questions (2 marks each)

Picture 1

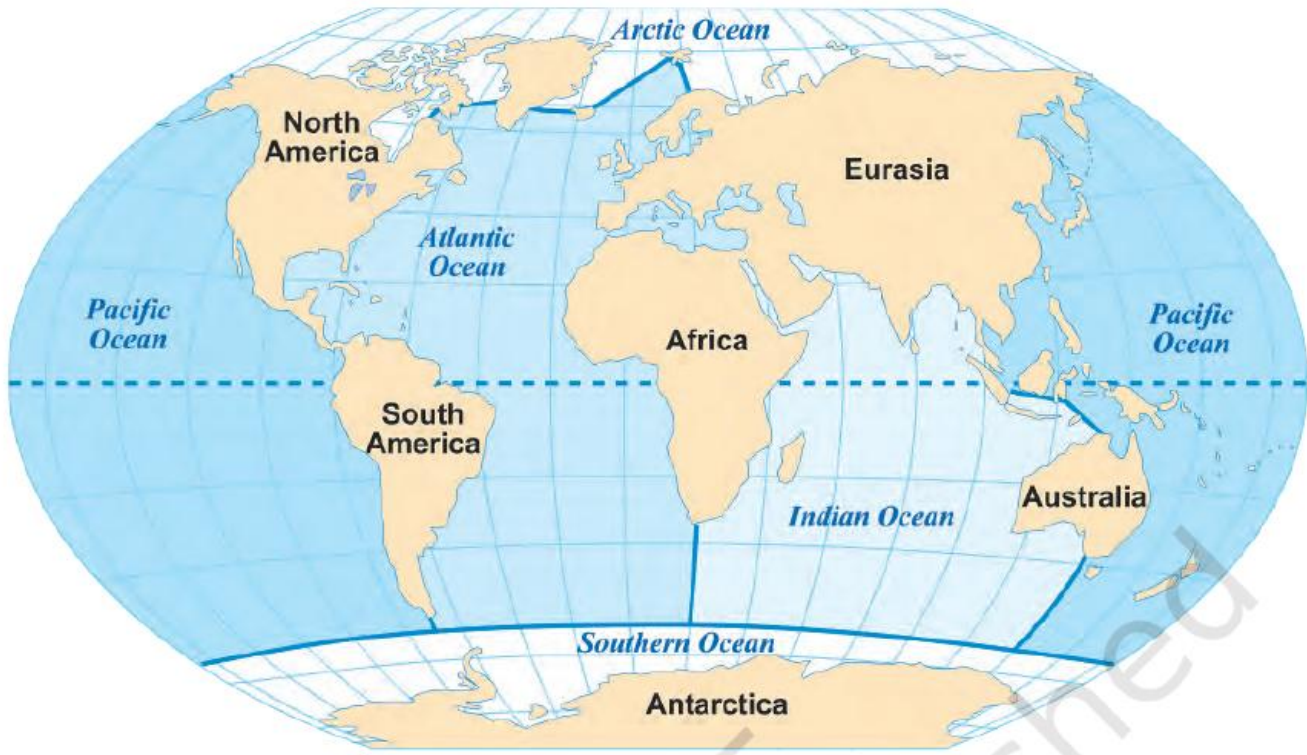


Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World

1.1. In which continent shown here is India located?

1.2. Name any two continents shown here that lie entirely in the Southern Hemisphere (mostly).

1.3. How many continents in total are shown in this diagram?

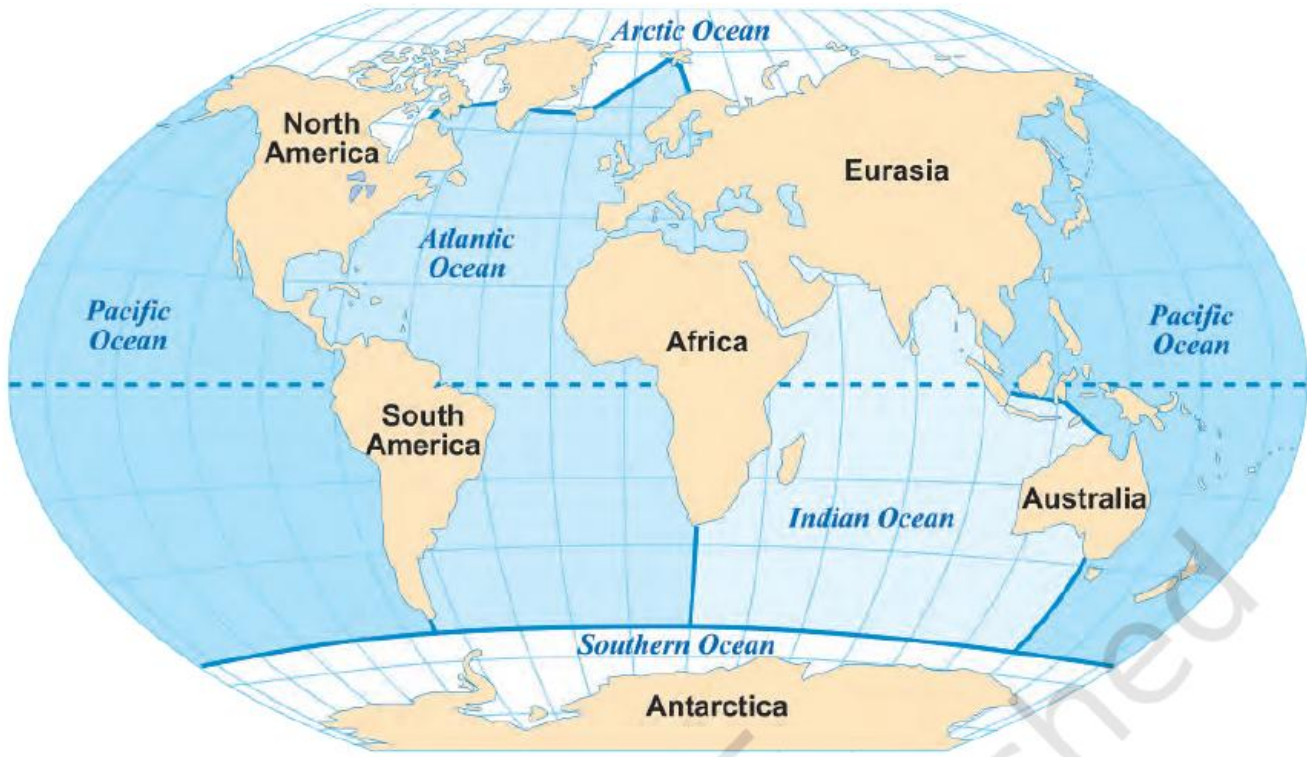
Picture 2

Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

2.1. Which ocean shown in the diagram is the third largest?

2.2. Which ocean shown in the diagram is the fourth largest?

2.3. Name any smaller extension of an ocean (such as a sea, bay or gulf) that you have studied in this chapter.

Picture 3

Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

3.1. Which two groups of islands does this diagram show as belonging to India?

3.2. Why are the islands shown in the diagram not considered part of the mainland continent?

3.3. Based on this diagram, on which side of India would a ship travelling to Africa most likely sail — through the Arabian Sea or the Bay of Bengal?

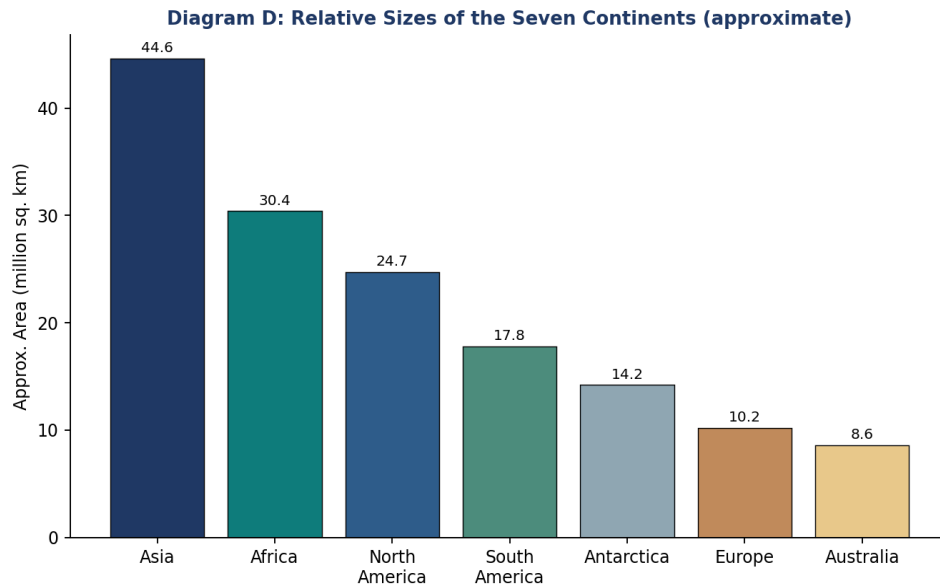
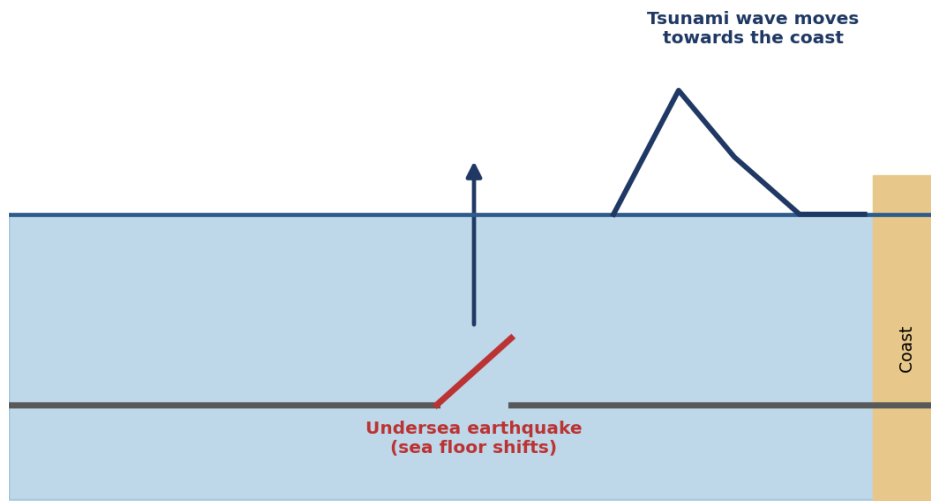
Picture 4

Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

4.1. If you combine the areas of Europe and Asia shown in this diagram, which continent would this combined landmass be closest in size to?

4.2. Which continent is shown as slightly larger — South America or Antarctica?

4.3. Why might a diagram like this be more useful than a real map for comparing continent sizes?

Picture 5**Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast***Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast*

5.1. Where does the earthquake shown in this diagram take place — on land or under the ocean?

5.2. What does the tall triangular shape near the coast in the diagram represent?

5.3. Based on the chapter, name one country besides India that was affected by a real tsunami like the one shown here.

ANSWER KEY — Set C**Picture 1 — Diagram A: The Seven Continents of the World**

- 1.1. India is located in Asia.
- 1.2. Australia and Antarctica lie mostly or entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 1.3. Seven continents are shown in the diagram.

Picture 2 — Diagram B: The Five Oceans of the World

- 2.1. The Indian Ocean is the third largest.
- 2.2. The Southern Ocean is the fourth largest.
- 2.3. Examples include the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, which are parts of the Indian Ocean.

Picture 3 — Diagram C: India, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and Its Island Groups

- 3.1. The diagram shows the Lakshadweep Islands and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- 3.2. They are smaller pieces of land, surrounded by water on all sides, and are far too small compared to continents, so they are classified as islands rather than continents.
- 3.3. A ship travelling to Africa would most likely sail through the Arabian Sea, since it lies to the west of India, towards Africa.

Picture 4 — Diagram D: Relative Sizes of the Seven Continents

- 4.1. Combined, Europe and Asia would be even larger than Asia alone, making it clearly the largest landmass of all, sometimes called Eurasia.
- 4.2. South America is shown as larger than Antarctica.
- 4.3. A diagram using simple shapes and values focuses only on relative size, without the distraction of actual coastlines or shapes, making comparisons easier.

Picture 5 — Diagram E: How a Tsunami Forms and Travels to the Coast

- 5.1. The earthquake takes place under the ocean, at the sea floor.
- 5.2. It represents the large tsunami wave rising as it approaches the coast.
- 5.3. Any one of the 13 other countries affected by the 26 December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, such as Indonesia, Sri Lanka or Thailand.