

Oceans and Continents

Practice Worksheets — MCQs, Fill in the Blanks, True/False, Short Answers & Short Notes

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Class: _____

Set B: Full Practice Worksheet

Section 1 — Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. What is the correct order of the oceans, from largest to smallest?
(a) Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic (b) Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Southern
(c) Indian, Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic, Southern (d) Pacific, Indian, Atlantic, Southern, Arctic
2. India is a part of which continent?
(a) Africa (b) Asia (c) Europe (d) Australia
3. Which is the second largest ocean in the world?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean (c) Arctic Ocean (d) Southern Ocean
4. What do geologists often call the single landmass formed by Europe and Asia?
(a) Afro-Eurasia (b) Pangaea (c) Eurasia (d) Oceania
5. Which hemisphere has more land, according to the chapter?
(a) Northern Hemisphere (b) Southern Hemisphere (c) Both are equal (d) Neither has land
6. What is the term for the plant life of a particular region called?
(a) Fauna (b) Flora (c) Marine (d) Ecosystem
7. Which country established the Antarctic research station 'Dakshin Gangotri'?
(a) The USA (b) Russia (c) India (d) Australia
8. How many countries, including India, were struck by the tsunami of 26 December 2004?
(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 14 (d) 20
9. Which of these is NOT counted among the seven continents?
(a) Eurasia (b) Asia (c) Africa (d) Antarctica
10. Which body deals with disaster management in India?
(a) ISRO (b) National Disaster Management Authority (c) UNESCO (d) WHO

Section 2 — Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each)

1. The _____ Ocean lies between Africa, Asia and Australia.
2. A large body of land is called a _____.
3. The _____ Hemisphere has more land than the _____ Hemisphere.
4. The animal life of a particular region is called its _____.
5. The Olympic rings represent _____ inhabited continents.
6. India has more than _____ small islands.
7. The Indian Antarctica Programme has been exploring Antarctica since _____.
8. Seawater is _____ and unfit for consumption by most land animals.
9. The _____ Ocean is bounded by Asia, Africa, Australia and the Southern Ocean.
10. A huge and powerful wave usually caused by an undersea earthquake is called a _____.

Section 3 — True or False (1 mark each)

1. North America and South America are sometimes considered a single continent.
2. The Arabian Sea lies to the east of India.
3. The Bay of Bengal lies to the east of India.
4. Marine life is found only near the ocean surface.
5. Coral reefs are an example of ocean life.
6. The Southern Ocean is also called the Antarctic Ocean.
7. Continents can only be counted in one fixed way.
8. Plastic waste dumped in oceans harms marine life.
9. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
10. The word 'marine' means related to or found in the oceans and seas.

Section 4 — Answer in Two Lines (2 marks each)

1. What is a landmass?
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2. Name any two forms of ocean pollution mentioned in the chapter.
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3. What is the difference between a continent and an island?

4. Why do the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal matter for India?

5. What does the term 'flora' mean?

6. What does the term 'fauna' mean?

7. How do oceans help bring rain to the continents?

8. What is the significance of 8 June every year?

9. Name any two animals found in the ocean, as mentioned in the chapter.

10. Why can North America and South America be seen as one or two continents?

Section 5 — Write Short Notes (5–8 lines, 5 marks each)

1. Explain why continents like Europe and Asia are sometimes counted separately and sometimes as one.

2. Describe India's connection with Antarctica.

3. Explain the importance of the water cycle and the role oceans play in it.

ANSWER KEY — Set B**Section 1 — Multiple Choice Questions**

1. (a) Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic
2. (b) Asia
3. (b) Atlantic Ocean
4. (c) Eurasia
5. (a) Northern Hemisphere
6. (b) Flora
7. (c) India
8. (c) 14
9. (a) Eurasia
10. (b) National Disaster Management Authority

Section 2 — Fill in the Blanks

1. Indian
2. landmass
3. Northern; Southern
4. fauna
5. five
6. 1,300
7. 1981
8. salty
9. Indian
10. tsunami

Section 3 — True or False

1. True — If seen as a single landmass, they can be considered one continent.
2. False — The Arabian Sea lies to the west of India; the Bay of Bengal lies to the east.
3. True — It is one of the two parts of the Indian Ocean on either side of India.
4. False — Marine life exists from the sun-lit surface to the dark depths of the ocean.
5. True — Coral reefs, along with fish, dolphins and whales, are examples of marine life.
6. True — The chapter refers to it as the 'Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean'.
7. False — Continents may be counted in various ways, giving between four and seven continents.
8. True — Millions of tonnes of plastic waste choke marine life every year.
9. False — They are located in the Bay of Bengal; Lakshadweep is in the Arabian Sea.
10. True — This is the exact meaning given in the chapter's glossary box.

Section 4 — Answer in Two Lines

1. A landmass is a large body of land; a large continuous expanse of land is further called a continent.
2. Millions of tonnes of plastic waste are dumped into oceans every year, and overfishing is another form of harm to marine life.
3. Both are surrounded by water, but continents are so large that they are not considered islands, while islands are smaller pieces of land.
4. They are the two parts of the Indian Ocean lying on either side of India, on the west and east coasts respectively.
5. Flora means the plant life of a particular region or period of time, such as algae and seaweeds in the ocean.
6. Fauna means the animal life of a particular region or period of time, such as fish, dolphins and whales in the ocean.

7. Oceans are part of the Earth's water cycle; clouds formed from ocean water bring rain to the continents.
8. It is observed as World Oceans Day by the United Nations, to remind people of the major role oceans play in everyday life.
9. The chapter mentions animals such as sharks, dolphins, sperm whales and sea turtles, among others.
10. They are generally considered two continents, but since they form a connected landmass, they can also be seen as a single continent.

Section 5 — Short Notes

1. Why Are Europe and Asia Sometimes Counted Separately and Sometimes as One?

- **Europe and Asia are physically connected** and form one continuous landmass.
- For **historical and cultural reasons**, Europe's development has been different from Asia's.
- Therefore, they are generally treated as **two separate continents**.
- However, geologists may consider them one continent because they form a single continuous landmass called **Eurasia**.

2. India's Connection with Antarctica

- India has been involved in the exploration of **Antarctica since 1981**.
- Antarctica has an extremely **cold climate and harsh environment**.
- In **1983**, India established its first scientific base station there, called **Dakshin Gangotri**.
- Two more Indian bases were established later.
- About **40 teams of Indian scientists** have conducted research in Antarctica.
- Their research has especially focused on the **evolution of climate and the environment**.

3. Importance of the Water Cycle and Role of Oceans

- Oceans are a major part of the **Earth's water cycle**.
- Oceans provide water that eventually reaches the continents as **rainfall**.
- Rainfall is essential for agriculture, plants, animals and human life.
- India's **monsoon rains** originate in the oceans.
- Without oceans and the rainfall they help provide, the Earth would become a **desert**.
- Thus, oceans play a crucial role in maintaining the **water supply and life-supporting conditions** of our planet.