

Oceans and Continents

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

Name: _____ Roll No: _____ Class: _____

Set C: Full Practice Worksheet

Section 1 — Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

- Which ocean is the third largest in the world?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean (c) Southern Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean
- Which colour, seen from space, shows that most of the Earth's surface is water?
(a) Green (b) Brown (c) Blue (d) White
- Who is quoted at the start of the chapter as writing, 'The ocean is everything...'?
(a) Charles Darwin (b) Jules Verne (c) Isaac Newton (d) Christopher Columbus
- What does the Indian Navy's motto 'Sam noh Varunah' mean?
(a) 'Victory to the seas' (b) 'Be auspicious to us, O Varuna' (c) 'Guard the oceans' (d) 'Rule the waves'
- Which is the smallest continent, according to the seven-continent count?
(a) Europe (b) Antarctica (c) Australia (d) South America
- What helps detect tsunamis before they reach the coast?
(a) Weather balloons (b) Early warning systems (c) Satellites alone (d) Fishing boats
- Which group of islands belonging to India lies in the Arabian Sea?
(a) Andaman Islands (b) Nicobar Islands (c) Lakshadweep Islands (d) Maldives
- Approximately how much of the world's oxygen is produced by ocean flora?
(a) Less than a quarter (b) About a tenth (c) More than half (d) All of it
- Overfishing refers to:
(a) Farming fish in ponds (b) Excessive fishing that harms marine life (c) Fishing using nets only (d) Fishing in rivers
- Which term refers to freshwater found underground?
(a) Marine water (b) Groundwater (c) Glacier water (d) Sea water

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

1. Almost _____ of the Earth's surface is covered with water.
2. According to Jules Verne, the ocean is the vast _____ of Nature.
3. Coral reefs, sharks and dolphins are examples of _____ life mentioned in the chapter.
4. The _____ Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal.
5. _____ means related to or found in the oceans and seas.
6. Since 1981, India has explored Antarctica through the _____ Programme.
7. A _____ is a violent ocean-related event with extreme rainfall or very strong winds.
8. The word 'continent' refers to a large continuous expanse of _____.
9. India established its first Antarctic base station in the year _____.
10. _____ Day is observed on 8 June every year to highlight the importance of oceans.

Section 3 — True or False (1 mark each)

1. The ocean covers seven-tenths of the globe, according to Jules Verne's quote.
2. Freshwater is found in glaciers, rivers, lakes, in the atmosphere and underground.
3. The Pacific Ocean is smaller than the Arctic Ocean.
4. Continents are surrounded by water but are too large to be called islands.
5. India's National Disaster Management Authority deals only with tsunamis.
6. Sharks and dolphins are examples of marine fauna.
7. Water scarcity cannot occur despite the abundance of water on Earth.
8. All continents together cover more area than all oceans together.
9. The Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
10. Tsunamis are common events that cause little damage.

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

1. Why is most of the water on Earth unfit for human consumption?
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2. What, according to the chapter, gives rise to cyclones?
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3. Name the deity associated with oceans in Indian tradition, as mentioned in the chapter.
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4. What is the role of the National Disaster Management Authority?

5. How many continents are there if North and South America are counted as one?

6. What do the lines on the polar maps in the chapter represent?

7. Why do plants and animals survive across multiple oceans despite named boundaries?

8. What is meant by a 'water crisis' despite abundant water on Earth?

9. Give an example of a large water body and one of its smaller named extensions, as mentioned in the chapter.

10. Why are Africa and Eurasia sometimes regarded as a single landmass?

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

1. Explain, with examples, why the number of continents can be counted differently (four to seven).

2. Write a short note on islands, using Greenland and India's islands as examples.

3. Describe the events and impact of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

4. Explain the role of oceans in supporting life on Earth.

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

1. (b) Indian Ocean
2. (c) Blue
3. (b) Jules Verne
4. (b) 'Be auspicious to us, O Varuna'
5. (c) Australia
6. (b) Early warning systems
7. (c) Lakshadweep Islands
8. (c) More than half
9. (b) Excessive fishing that harms marine life
10. (b) Groundwater

Section 2 — Fill in the Blanks

1. three-fourths
2. reservoir
3. ocean / marine
4. Andaman and Nicobar
5. Marine
6. Indian Antarctica
7. cyclone
8. land
9. 1983
10. World Oceans

Section 3 — True or False

1. True — This is the exact figure used in the opening quote of the chapter.
2. True — The chapter lists all these as sources of the planet's limited freshwater.
3. False — The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean; the Arctic is the smallest.
4. True — This is exactly how the chapter distinguishes continents from islands.
5. False — It deals with all kinds of disasters, not tsunamis alone.
6. True — Fauna refers to animal life, which includes sharks and dolphins in the ocean.
7. False — Most of Earth's water is salty seawater unfit for use, so water scarcity is still a real problem.
8. False — Oceans cover almost three-fourths of the Earth's surface, more than the land.
9. True — This is stated directly in the chapter.
10. False — Tsunamis are rare but very destructive events.

Section 4 — Answer in Two Lines

1. Most of the Earth's water is contained in the oceans as seawater, which is salty and unfit for consumption by most land animals, including humans.
2. Oceans often give rise to storms, called cyclones, which are violent events with extreme rainfall or very strong winds.
3. Varuna, a Vedic deity associated with the oceans, the sky and water, is mentioned in the Indian Navy's motto.
4. It is the body in India that handles events leading to loss of life and property, dealing with all kinds of disasters.
5. If North and South America are counted as one, along with Africa-Eurasia, Antarctica and Australia, we get a total of four continents.
6. The circular lines represent latitudes and the lines radiating from the poles represent longitudes, shown from a polar view.

7. The lines dividing oceans on maps are only conventions; seawater flows freely between oceans, allowing many species to be found across several of them.
8. Although oceans hold most of Earth's water, this water is salty and unusable, while freshwater is scarce, leading to shortages for drinking and other uses.
9. The Indian Ocean is a large water body, and the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are examples of its smaller extensions near India.
10. Africa and Eurasia are physically connected, so although they are generally treated as two continents, they are sometimes regarded as a single landmass.

Section 5 — Short Notes

1. Why the number of continents can be counted differently (four to seven)

- North America and South America are generally treated as two continents, but they can also be considered one landmass called America.
- Europe and Asia form one continuous landmass, so geologists may consider them a single continent called Eurasia.
- Africa and Eurasia may also sometimes be considered as one.
- The seven-continent model is the most widely adopted.

2. Short Note on Islands

- An **island** is a smaller piece of land **surrounded by water on all sides**.
- There are **lakhs of islands** around the world, and they vary greatly in size.
- **Greenland** is the largest island in the world.
- India has **more than 1,300 small islands**.
- India's two major island groups are:
 - **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** — in the **Bay of Bengal**

- **Lakshadweep Islands** — in the **Arabian Sea**

3. The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and Disaster Management

- On **26 December 2004**, a powerful tsunami struck India and **13 other countries around the Indian Ocean**.
- It was caused by a powerful **earthquake in Indonesia**.
- More than **two lakh people lost their lives**.
- In India, the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** and the coasts of **Tamil Nadu and Kerala** were severely affected.
- The tsunami caused extensive **damage and loss of life** in the affected coastal areas.
- Tsunamis are rare but can be extremely destructive.
- Since then, countries have worked together through **early warning systems** to detect tsunamis before they reach coastal areas.
- The **Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System**, in which India and other countries participate, helps protect lives and property.
- India also has the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** to deal with disasters.

4. Role of Oceans in Supporting Life on Earth

- Oceans provide water that contributes to rainfall and the water cycle.
- Ocean flora produces more than half of the world's oxygen, helping sustain life.
- Oceans help regulate Earth's climate.
- They support a great variety of marine plants and animals, including algae, seaweeds, fish, dolphins, whales and deep-sea creatures.
- Oceans provide food, especially through fishing.

- They have supported human migration and trade for thousands of years.
- Oceans are also important to the cultures and traditions of coastal communities.