

DR. R. N. INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

UNDER THE AGIS OF S. S. SITARAMSINGH EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE
TRUST

MOHANPUR, SITAMARHI- 843302

2. Exploring Continent and Oceans

- **Explore** — खोजना / पता लगाना
- **Continent** — महाद्वीप
- **Ocean** — महासागर
- **Unique** — अनोखा / अद्वितीय
- **Reason** — कारण / वजह
- **Support** — समर्थन करना / सहारा देना
- **Surface** — सतह
- **Covered with** — से ढका हुआ
- **Abundance** — प्रचुरता / भरमार
- **Consumption** — उपभोग / खपत
- **Unsuitable** — अनुपयुक्त / अयोग्य
- **Landmass** — भूभाग / जमीन का बड़ा टुकड़ा
- **Boast** — डींग मारना / गर्व से दिखाना
- **Plateaus** — पठार
- **Desert** — रेगिस्तान / मरुस्थल
- **Diverse** — विविध / भिन्न-भिन्न
- **Prevents** — रोकता है / बाधा डालता है
- **Surrounded** — चारों ओर से घिरा हुआ
- **Biodiversity** — जैव विविधता
- **Distinct** — अलग / स्पष्ट
- **Flora and Fauna** — वनस्पति और जीव
- **Species** — प्रजाति / प्रजातियाँ

- **Communities** — समुदाय
- **Civilisation** — सभ्यता
- **Valuable** — मूल्यवान / कीमती

Here is the complete solution for the multiple-choice questions with all their options included and the correct answer clearly marked:

A. Choose and tick (\$\checkmark\$) the correct option.

- The largest ocean on the Earth is the:
 - ☐ a. Arctic Ocean
 - ☐ b. Indian Ocean
 - ☒ c. **Pacific ocean**
- Dakshin Gangotri, is India's research centre to explore which of these continents?
 - ☐ a. North America
 - ☒ b. **Antarctica**
 - ☐ c. South America
- Which is the largest continent?
 - ☒ a. **Asia**
 - ☐ b. Africa
 - ☐ c. Europe
- Which is the smallest continent?
 - ☐ a. Africa
 - ☒ b. **Australia**
 - ☐ c. Europe
- Which is the only ocean to be named after a country?
 - ☐ a. Pacific Ocean
 - ☒ b. **Indian Ocean**
 - ☐ c. Arctic Ocean
- Which of these are smaller landmasses surrounded by water on all sides?
 - ☐ a. Oceans
 - ☒ b. **Islands**
 - ☐ c. Continents
- What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans?
 - ☐ a. 50%
 - ☒ b. **71%**

- c. 85%
- 8. Which ocean has the deepest point on Earth, the Mariana Trench?
 - a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - **c. Pacific Ocean**
- 9. Lakshadweep Islands are located in which of the following water bodies?
 - a. Caspian sea
 - **b. Arabian sea**
 - c. Bay of Bengal
- 10. Which of these continents together cover about half of the Earth's land surface?
 - a. North America and South America
 - b. North America and Asia
 - **c. Asia and Africa**

Here are the complete solutions for all the exercises, questions, and case study tasks found in the document:

A. Choose and tick (\$\checkmark\$) the correct option.

1. The largest ocean on the Earth is the:
 - a. Arctic Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - c. Pacific ocean \$\checkmark\$
2. Dakshin Gangotri, is India's research centre to explore which of these continents?
 - a. North America
 - b. Antarctica \$\checkmark\$
 - c. South America
3. Which is the largest continent?
 - a. Asia \$\checkmark\$
 - b. Africa
 - c. Europe
4. Which is the smallest continent?
 - a. Africa
 - b. Australia \$\checkmark\$
 - c. Europe
5. Which is the only ocean to be named after a country?

- a. Pacific Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean ✓
 - c. Arctic Ocean
6. Which of these are smaller landmasses surrounded by water on all sides?
- a. Oceans
 - b. Islands ✓
 - c. Continents
7. What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by oceans?
- a. 50%
 - b. 71% ✓
 - c. 85%
8. Which ocean has the deepest point on Earth, the Mariana Trench?
- a. Atlantic Ocean
 - b. Indian Ocean
 - c. Pacific Ocean ✓
9. Lakshadweep Islands are located in which of the following water bodies?
- a. Caspian sea
 - b. Arabian sea ✓
 - c. Bay of Bengal
10. Which of these continents together cover about half of the Earth's land surface?
- a. North America and South America
 - b. North America and Asia
 - c. Asia and Africa ✓

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The **Southern** Ocean encircles Antarctica.
2. Europe and Asia continents are together known as **Eurasia**.
3. Amazon River Basin is located in **South America**.
4. **Australia** is also referred to as the 'island continent'.
5. Arctic Ocean lies around the North Pole and extends southward up to the **Arctic Circle**.
6. Tiny plants in the ocean, called **phytoplankton**, produce oxygen.
7. India opened its third post office at **Bharati** Station, located near the South pole.
8. Dakshin Gangotri was closed after being buried in the year **1990**.
9. **Land** covers about 29% of the Earth's surface.
10. Of all the water on Earth, **97%** is found in the oceans.

C. State True or False.

1. Earth is the only planet in the solar system known to support life. — **True**
2. The Ural mountains separates Asia and Europe. — **True**
3. The Himalayas are the world's longest mountain range. — **False** (*The Andes are the longest mountain range*).
4. Islands are surrounded by water on three sides. — **False** (*Islands are completely surrounded by water on all sides*).
5. Arctic Ocean is in the shape of the English letter 'S'. — **False** (*The Atlantic Ocean is S-shaped*).
6. Australia is also referred to as an 'Island continent'. — **True**
7. North America is home to the Andes mountains. — **False** (*The Andes mountains are in South America*).
8. South america is the third largest continent by area. — **False** (*It is the fourth largest*).
9. Asia is the world's most populous continent. — — **True**
10. The Pacific Ocean is the largest oceans. — **True**

D. Very short answer questions.

1. List the name of all the oceans.

- **Ans:** Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean.

2. Why is the Northern Hemisphere called the 'Land Hemisphere'?

- **Ans:** It is called the 'Land Hemisphere' because the maximum portion of the Earth's total landmass is concentrated in the Northern Hemisphere.

3. Which is the largest continent?

- **Ans:** Asia is the largest continent.

4. Why is the Earth called a 'unique planet'?

- **Ans:** It is considered unique because it is the only known planet in our solar system that contains water, oxygen, and an optimal climate capable of supporting living organisms.

5. What is an island?

- **Ans:** An island is a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water on all four sides.

Short answer questions.

1. Write names of all the continents of the Earth.

- **Ans:** Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

2. Why is the Earth called the 'blue planet'?

- **Ans:** It is called the 'blue planet' because about 71% of its surface area is covered with water, giving it a distinctive blue appearance when viewed from outer space.

3. Write a short note on the Indian Ocean.

- **Ans:** The Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean on Earth and is uniquely named after a nation (India). It is bounded by Asia to the north, Africa to the west, and Australia to the east.

4. How are islands different from continents?

- **Ans:** Islands are relatively small geographical landmasses entirely surrounded by water. Continents are massive, continuous land structures that accommodate multiple nations, massive ecosystems, and diverse physical features.

5. What is the economic importance of oceans?

- **Ans:** Oceans are vital to the economy because they serve as global transit routes for international shipping trade, provide rich marine food sources like fish, contain immense natural reserves like oil and gas, and drive coastal tourism.

Long answer questions.

1. Write a note on the continent of Asia.

- **Ans:** Asia is the planet's largest and most heavily populated continent. Combined with Africa, it spans roughly half of the world's land surface. It contains massive, diverse landscapes including the world's highest peaks like the Himalayas, and is geographically separated from Europe by the Ural mountain range.

2. How do oceans help in sustaining life on Earth?

- **Ans:** Oceans sustain global life forms by producing more than 50% of our oxygen via microscopic marine plants called phytoplankton. They also absorb solar heat to regulate worldwide climate patterns, fuel the water cycle through evaporation to cause rainfall, and house immense marine biodiversity.

3. "While oceans are vital for sustaining life on Earth, they also have the potential to take lives." Elaborate.

- **Ans:** Although oceans are crucial for climate control and survival, they possess devastating force. Extreme deep-sea events like underwater earthquakes, massive tsunamis, intense cyclones, and regular tidal floods can instantly sweep over coastal lands, wipe out whole towns, disrupt local wildlife, and cause heavy casualties.

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

1. Many island nations rely heavily on tourism for their economy. How can they protect their natural resources, like beaches and coral reefs, while still promoting tourism?

- **Ans:** Island nations can adopt sustainable eco-tourism practices:
 - Imposing strict penalties on littering, plastic dumping, and physical contact with coral formations.
 - Setting strict limits on daily tourist footprints at delicate reef zones and marine beaches to prevent overexploitation.
 - Funding local reef conservation and establishing marine sanctuaries using a portion of tourism revenues.
 - Encouraging green hotels that minimize pollution and treat water waste cleanly.

Case Study (SDG 13: Climate Action)

Q1. How does global warming lead to rising sea levels?

- **Ans:** Global warming raises global atmospheric temperatures, which accelerates the melting of polar glaciers and ice sheets. This added water runs into the oceans, expanding their volume and increasing global sea levels.

Q2. What can individuals do to slow down global warming?

- **Ans:** Individuals can help slow down warming by:
 - Using public transport, carpooling, or cycling to lower carbon output.
 - Conserving household electricity and adopting low-energy appliances.
 - Practicing the 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and planting native trees to absorb carbon dioxide.

Q3. How might rising sea levels affect your community or country?

- **Ans:** For any country or coastal region, rising water levels threaten to drown valuable low-elevation coastal property and displace large populations. It degrades local farming by contaminating fresh groundwater tables with salt water, destroys port facilities, and ruins precious coastal eco-zones.