

CHAPTER 2 OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

A. Tick (☐) the correct option.

1. (b) 71% 2. (a) 3,338 meters 3. (b) Indian Ocean
4. (b) They produce oxygen

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Atlantic 2. Ocean 3. Challenger Deep 4. Eurasia

C. Very short answer type questions

1. A continent is a large landmass that stands out from the surrounding water.
2. The Pacific Ocean is known for its deep-sea trench.
3. The term 'saline' refers to water that contains salt.
4. The Indian Ocean is located to the east of Africa.

D. Short answer type questions

1. The two main types of islands are oceanic and continental. Oceanic islands rise to surface from the floors of ocean basins like Hawaii and Continental islands are unsubmerged parts of continents that are entirely surrounded by water like Greenland.
2. Oceans support a rich web of life by providing habitats for diverse marine organisms, from microscopic plankton to large whales. They also regulate the Earth's climate by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide and produce a significant portion of the world's oxygen through photosynthesis.
3. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean on Earth. It stretches from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Southern Ocean in the south and is bordered by Asia and Australia in the west and North and South America in the east. The Pacific also has Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench which is the world's deepest point, reaching a depth of 10,935 meters.

4. North America is the third-largest continent in the world. It is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. The Atlantic Ocean is to its east, the Pacific Ocean to its west, and the Arctic Ocean to its north. North America is connected to South America by a narrow strip of land called the Isthmus of Panama, and sometimes they are considered part of the same large landmass.

E. Long answer type questions

1. The Earth's surface is predominantly covered by water, constituting about 71% of the total area. The remaining 29% of the area is land. The distribution of land and water is uneven between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Northern Hemisphere has a larger landmass, while the Southern Hemisphere is dominated by water bodies.
2. The Atlantic Ocean is the second-largest ocean in the world and has an S-shape. It separates Europe and Africa from North and South America. The name 'Atlantic' comes from Greek mythology and means 'Sea of Atlas'. The Atlantic Ocean has an average depth of 3,338 meters. Its coastline is irregular, with many natural harbors and ports. The Atlantic is important because it provides fish, minerals, oil, natural gas and coal. It's also a busy trade route for ships carrying goods between continents.
3. Cyclone Fani, a powerful storm, caused widespread damage in coastal regions of India and neighboring countries. Bangladesh experienced heavy rainfall and some damage, while Bhutan faced strong winds and rain in its southern areas. It also brought storm surges, leading to loss of life, property damage and disruptions in infrastructure.
4. The Southern Ocean differs from other oceans by its unique geographic location surrounding Antarctica. It is characterised by cold temperatures, strong currents and abundant marine life. Unlike other oceans, it's defined by latitude rather than land boundaries.

F. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

1. On 26 December 2004, a massive undersea earthquake happened near Indonesia, causing a deadly tsunami that affected many countries around the Indian Ocean.
2. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is the primary body responsible for managing disasters in India.
3. Disaster management is crucial in coastal areas due to their vulnerability to natural hazards like tsunamis, hurricanes and cyclones. Effective disaster management plans can help mitigate the impact of these events by providing early warnings.

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