

CHAPTER 2: OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

(Worksheet: 3)

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. False 2. False
3. True 4. False
5. True
- C.** 1. Algae, Sea-weeds

2. Water scarcity, Water crisis
 3. Salty, Unfit
 4. Blue Planet
 5. Shaping, Climate
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (e)
- E.** 1. Pacific Ocean 2. Antarctica
3. Continent 4. Brown
 5. Varuna
- F.** 1. Thousands of species of colourful fish, dolphins, whales, etc.
2. Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal.
 3. The Southern Ocean
 4. A landmass is a large region in one piece and not noticeably broken up by oceans while a continent is a large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region.
- G.** 1. There are five oceans namely, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean. They are not really separate. The Pacific Ocean is the largest of all and the Arctic Ocean in the extreme north is the smallest ocean. The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean.
2. Oceans and Continents are vital parts of the environment and affect most aspects of lives.
- Oceans send rain to the continents which is a part of the Earth's water cycle. Without oceans there won't be any rainfall and the Earth would be a desert. More than half of the world's oxygen is produced by the ocean's flora, due to which they are called the planet's lungs. Oceans are used to migrate to other regions, to trade in all kinds of goods, for a source of food through fishing, etc. Oceans have nourished the cultures of coastal people all over the world.
- H.** 1. The picture depicts the emblem of the Indian Navy.
2. It contains the motto 'the Sam noh Varunah', means 'Be auspicious to us, O Varuna'

- I.** Pacific Ocean – Both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Atlantic Ocean – Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Indian Ocean – Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Southern Ocean – Southern Hemisphere
- Arctic Ocean – Northern Hemisphere

(Worksheet-4)

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. Oxygen
2. Earth's water cycle
 3. Overfishing
 4. 1300
 5. Plastic
- C.** 1. False 2. True
3. False 4. True
 5. False
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- E.** 1. Three-fourth of the Earth's surface is covered with water and from the outer space it appears mostly blue. Due to this the Earth is known as the 'Blue Planet'.
2. The sea water is salty and unfit for consumption by plants, animals and humans. On the other hand, fresh water makes up a very small proportion of the planet's water resources. It's found in lakes, rivers, glaciers, in the atmosphere and underground.
 3. To conserve water we should follow the given steps:
 - (a) Turn off the taps when not using water.
 - (b) Harvesting rainwater
 - (c) Fix leaks in pipes and faucets regularly.
 - (d) Keeping taps closed when not in use
 - (e) Always take shorter and quick baths.
- F.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- G.** 1. Powerful Tsunami struck India and 13 other countries around the Indian Ocean. It was caused by an earthquake in Indonesia.
2. In India, the Andaman and Nicobar Island, the coasts of Tamil Nadu and

Kerala were severely affected and suffered much damage and loss of life.

3. National Disaster Management Authority deals with all kinds of disasters in India.
 4. National Disaster Management Authority
 5. Tsunamis can be detected before they hit the coast. It helps to take measures to protect lives and property.
- H.
1. Olympic symbol signifies the gathering of sports people from all over the World.
 2. Africa, America, Asia, Australia and Europe take part in the sports.
 3. Blue
 4. Pierre de Coubertin
 5. The six colours are combined to reproduce the colour of every nation and no ring represents a specific continent.

Worksheet-5

- A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- C. 1. False 2. False
3. True 4. True
5. True
- D. 1. Greenland
2. More than 1300
3. Water Cycle
4. Oxygen
5. Marine Life
- E. 1. Continents are not considered as islands because they are very large.
2. Continents don't include all landmasses because some land masses are too small to be considered continents.
3. Stations are established in Antarctica because it is the safest place to work over a long time.
4. Disaster Management: Events that lead to loss of life and property are handled under disaster management.
5. Europe and Asia are considered as two continents but the maps show them as a single continent, called as 'Eurasia'. Although, for historical and cultural reasons, Europe's evolution is different from Asia.

- F. 1. Oceans play a crucial role in regulating the climate and sustaining life on the Earth. Oceans help in bringing rain to the continents, which is a part of the Earth's water cycle. More than half of the World's Oxygen is produced by the oceans' flora.
2. Oceans have deeply impacted humanity in many ways. People use oceans to migrate to other regions, to trade in all kinds of goods, to conduct military campaigns and also as a source of fishing. Oceans have nurtured the cultures of coastal people all over the world.

G. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d)

- H. 1. Parallels of Latitudes
2. No
3. Southern Ocean
4. One-fourth
5. No

and national events, Indians feel connected to a larger identity beyond their region and religion.

CHAPTER 9 : FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Worksheet-22

- A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a)
- B. 1. Society
2. Role/ Responsibility
3. Parents
4. Daily Practice
5. Give up their own needs.
- C. 1. True 2. False
3. False 4. True
5. False
- D. 1. The family is the fundamental and most ancient unit of society. There are three types of families – nuclear family, joint family and single parent family.
2. Relationships among family members are based on love, care, cooperation and interdependence.

Each member of the family has a role and responsibility towards other members. Parents are responsible for raising their children to become happy individuals and responsible members of the society. As the children grow up, they take on more responsibilities in the home to help other family members. Through daily practice, children learn to participate in the life of the household.

Following *Dharma* or doing our duty, has been an important principle of Indian culture.

3. In English, there are not many terms to describe family relationships; while Indian languages have many more terms. In Hindi there is *bua*, *tau*, *tai*, *chacha*, *mausi*, *nana*, *nani* and many more. Even different Indian regional languages have different terms. There is no such word like 'cousin' in Indian Language because cousins are only brothers and sisters.

4. Grandparents have an important role in house. Being elders they look after their grandchildren. They also help in different household chores. For every important matter the elders are consulted first.

- E. 1. Joint Family: A joint family has several generations living together – grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters and cousins.

Nuclear Family: A nuclear family is limited to a couple and their children.

2. Nuclear families are the most frequent because urbanization and the need for mobility due to jobs often lead to smaller family units. Nuclear families are easier to manage in city environment where space and resources are more limited. The family of one parent and children is called a single parent family where single parent may be a father or a mother.
 3. Each member of the family has a role and responsibility towards other members as parents are responsible for raising their children to become happy individuals and responsible members of the society. The children grow up and take on more responsibilities in the home to help other family members. Through daily practice children learn to participate in the life of the household. Children also learn traditions and practices their family has been following for generations.
 4. The family is also a school where children learn important values of 'Ahimsa, Dana, Seva, Tyaga', etc.
 5. Financial stability, strong support system for children and consistency to raise children are some of the advantages of a nuclear family. Children are more independent in a nuclear family. Children in a nuclear family can have more space for family members.
- Advantages and disadvantages of nuclear family: (included in the answers)

- F. 1. (a) 2. (b)

- G. Do it yourself.