

OCEANS AND LIFE

Chapter 1 • Part 2 • Worksheet

Understanding Society: India and Beyond • New Syllabus 2026–27

Name: _____	Class/Section: _____
Date: _____	Marks: _____

A. Fill in the Blanks

- The physical features of the ocean floor are called _____ relief.
- The shallow submerged extension of a continent is called the _____ shelf.
- The broad, deep and relatively flat part of the ocean floor is called an _____ plain.
- The highest point of a wave is called the _____.
- The periodic rise and fall of sea level is called a _____.
- Large-scale movements of ocean water in a particular direction are called ocean _____.
- The Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to _____ nautical miles from the baseline.
- The principle that permits qualifying foreign ships to pass through a territorial sea is called _____ passage.
- UNCLOS stands for United Nations Convention on the Law of the _____.
- MARPOL is concerned mainly with preventing _____ from ships.

B. Match the Following

1. Continental shelf	A. Flat-topped underwater mountain
2. Ocean trench	B. Up to 200 nautical miles
3. Guyot	C. Periodic rise and fall of sea level
4. Tides	D. Prevention of pollution from ships
5. EEZ	E. Shallow submerged continental margin
6. MARPOL	F. Deep, narrow depression

C. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which feature is generally the shallowest part of the ocean floor near a continent?
A. Continental shelf B. Abyssal plain C. Trench D. Mid-ocean ridge
2. Spring tides generally occur around the:
A. New and full Moon B. First quarter only C. Third quarter only D. Half Moon
3. Which of the following is a living marine resource?
A. Natural gas B. Fish C. Petroleum D. Seabed minerals
4. Which zone extends up to 24 nautical miles?
A. Territorial sea B. Contiguous zone C. EEZ D. High seas
5. Which event can generate a tsunami?
A. Sea breeze B. Underwater earthquake C. Normal tide D. Ocean current
6. Which organisation is associated with India's tsunami early warning system?
A. INCOIS B. RBI C. Election Commission D. NITI Aayog
7. Which is an example of renewable ocean energy?
A. Coal B. Petroleum C. Offshore wind D. Natural gas
8. Which international convention is concerned with preventing pollution from ships?
A. UNCLOS B. MARPOL C. SDG 14 D. EEZ

D. Answer in 1–2 Sentences

1. What is ocean relief?

2. What is the difference between a seamount and a guyot?

3. What causes tides?

4. What is an ocean current?

5. Why are continental shelves important for fishing?

6. What is the Blue Economy?

7. What is a tsunami?

8. Why are early warning systems important?

9. What is innocent passage?

10. What rights does a coastal country have over natural resources in its EEZ?

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the difference between waves, tides and ocean currents.

2. Explain two ways in which ocean currents influence climate or marine life.

3. Describe the importance of marine resources for human livelihoods.

4. How can cyclones affect coastal communities?

5. Explain how a tsunami warning system can help protect people.

6. Differentiate between the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone and EEZ.

7. Why are international maritime rules necessary?

F. Competency-Based Questions

1. A coastal village receives a cyclone warning. List four actions that residents should take after receiving an official warning.

2. A country wants to manage fish and mineral resources 150 nautical miles from its baseline. Identify the maritime zone and explain the country's resource rights.

3. A student says, "All ocean resources are unlimited." Give two reasons why this statement is incorrect.

4. A shipping route passes close to a protected marine ecosystem. Suggest three measures that can balance safe navigation with ocean conservation.

G. Map / Diagram Activity

1. On an outline map of India, mark and label any five coastal states that may require tsunami warning and preparedness measures.

2. Draw a simple labelled cross-section of ocean relief showing: Continental Shelf, Continental Slope, Abyssal Plain, Mid-Ocean Ridge and Ocean Trench.

H. Long Answer / HOTS

1. Explain how different features of the ocean floor influence fishing, transportation, resource use and underwater exploration.

2. Discuss how waves, tides and ocean currents affect climate, marine life and human activities.

3. Explain why sustainable use of marine resources is important for both present and future generations.

4. Explain the role of maritime zones and international rules in the peaceful and responsible use of oceans.

Teacher / Self-Check

Concept	Need More Practice	Confident
Ocean Relief	■	■
Waves, Tides & Currents	■	■
Marine Resources	■	■
Cyclones & Tsunamis	■	■
Early Warning Systems	■	■
Maritime Zones & Rules	■	■

Remember: 12 nautical miles = Territorial Sea • 24 nautical miles = Contiguous Zone • 200 nautical miles = EEZ

Class 9 Social Science • Chapter 1: Oceans and Life • Worksheet