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# Oceanography Questions for CDS Exams

## Oceanography Quiz 2

Direction : Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

### 1. Suez Canal connects

- A. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea    B. Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea  
C. Baltic Sea and Red Sea    D. Baltic Sea and Black Sea

### 2. Where is the island of Man located?

- A. Between Northern Ireland and England    B. Between France and England  
C. Between Malaysia and Indonesia    D. Between Cuba and Jamaica

### 3. The Suez Canal connects:

- A. Mediterranean and Red Seas    B. Baltic and Caspian Seas  
C. Mediterranean and North Seas    D. Red and Caspian Seas

### 4. Where is Lake Superior, the largest fresh water lake in the world located?

- A. USA    B. Brazil    C. Canada    D. Russia

### 5. The largest island in the world is

- A. Sri Lanka    B. Green land    C. New Guinea    D. Sumatra

### 6. New Britain and New Ireland are parts of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. USA    B. Canada    C. Australia    D. Papua New Guinea

### 7. Which one of the following is a land-locked sea?

- A. Red Sea    B. Timor Sea    C. North Sea    D. Aral Sea

**8. The deepest trench of the world — ‘The Mariana Trench’ is located in the:**

A. Indian Ocean    B. Atlantic Ocean    C. Arctic Ocean    D. Pacific Ocean

**9. Which country is the world’s largest archipelago?**

A. Philippines    B. Indonesia    C. Sweden    D. Greenland

**10. Consider the points given below about the topography of ocean basins.**

**1. Seismic surveying**

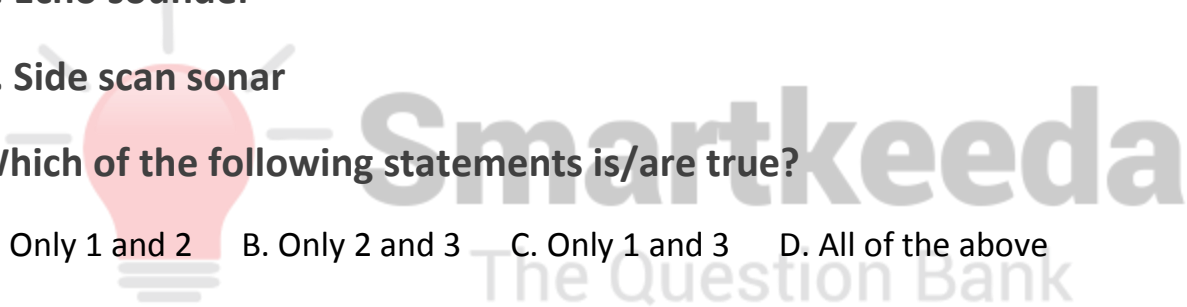
**2. Echo sounder**

**3. Side scan sonar**

**Which of the following statements is/are true?**

A. Only 1 and 2    B. Only 2 and 3    C. Only 1 and 3    D. All of the above

E. None of these



**Correct Answers:**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	A	B	D	D	D	B	D

**Explanations:**

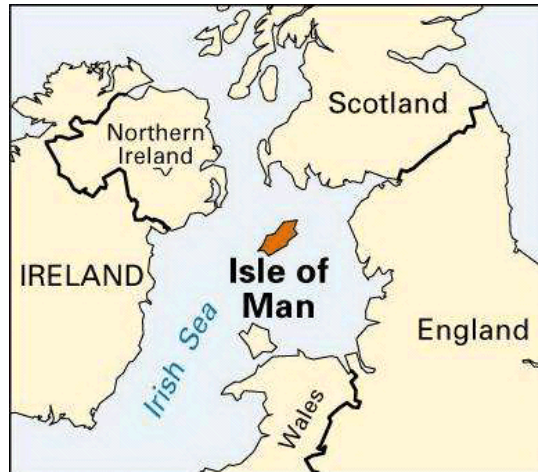
**1.**

The Suez Canal is a man-made waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. It was opened in November 17, 1869 after 10 years of construction. It reduces the sea voyage distance between Europe and India by about 7,000 kilometres.



**2.**

The Isle of Man, also known as Mann, is a self governing British Crown Dependency, located in the Irish sea between the islands of Great Britain and Ireland within the British Isle. The closest land is southern Scotland. It is 52 Km long and at its widest point 22 Km wide. The United Kingdom is responsible for island's defence and ultimately for good governance and for representing the island in international forum, while the island's own parliament and government have competence over all domestic matters.



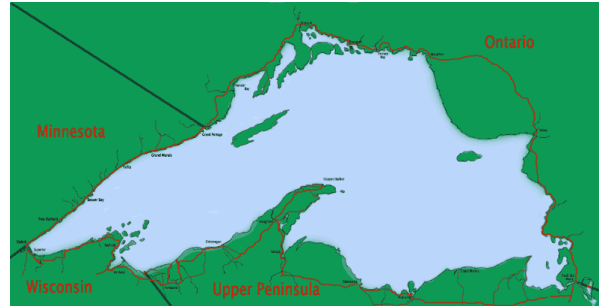
3.

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. It separates the African continent from Asia. After 10 years of construction, it was officially opened on 10th November 1869. The canal allows ships to travel between Europe and South Asia without navigating around Africa, thereby reducing the sea voyage distance by about 7,000 kilometres (4,300 mi). It extends from the northern terminus of Port Said to the southern terminus of Port Tewfik at the city of Suez. Its length is 193.30 km (120.11 mi), including its northern and southern access channels. In 2012, 17,225 vessels traversed the canal (47 per day).



4.

Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes of North America. The lake is shared by the province of Ontario to the north in Canada, the states of Minnesota to the west, Wisconsin and Michigan to the south in the United States. It is generally considered the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area. It is the world's third-largest freshwater lake by volume and the largest by volume in North America.



5.

The largest island in the world is Greenland with 2,131,000 square kilometers. Greenland is an autonomous country within the Kingdom of Denmark, located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. Though physiographically it is a part of the continent of North America, Greenland has been politically and culturally associated with Europe (specifically Norway and later Denmark) for more than a millennium. Australia is considered a continent because it has unique plant and animal life. Antarctica also is a continent – larger than Europe and Australia. Greenland, although quite big, shares the habitat features of Northern America. The smallest island in the world – according to the Guinness Book of Records – is Bishop Rock. It lies at the most south-westerly part of the United Kingdom.



6.

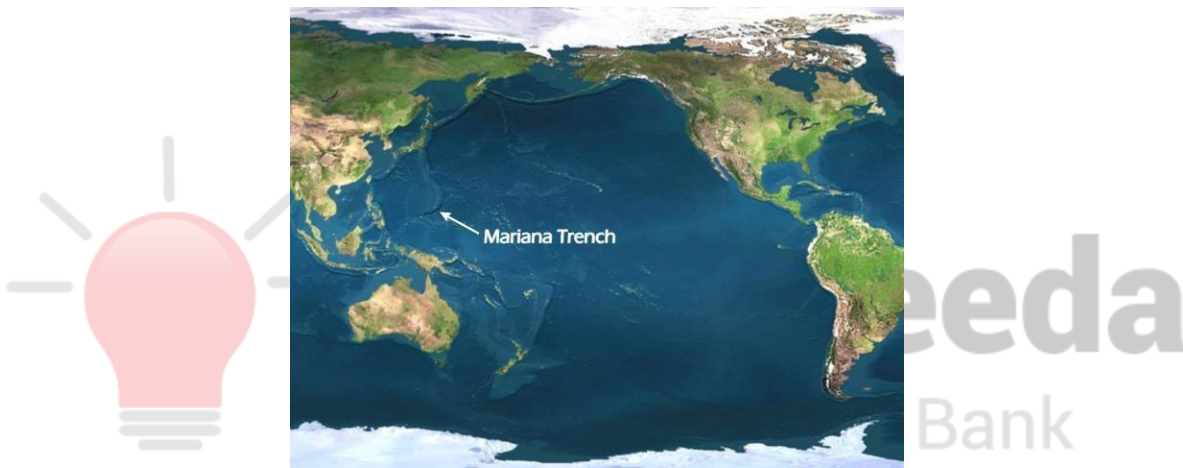
Papua New Guinea is in the South Pacific and lies directly north of Australia. To the north east of mainland Papua New Guinea lies the mysterious and beautiful New Ireland Province. New Ireland is the long narrow Island north of the Britain and the province also includes a number of islands off the North West end, the largest being New Hanover. To the East lie a further string of islands including Lihir, one of the world's largest gold mines.

7.

The landlocked seas are Aral Sea, Caspian Sea, Dead Sea, Great Salt Lake, Salton Sea and Sea of Galilee. Landlocked seas are also considered as lakes. The Aral Sea was a lake that lay between Kazakhstan in the north and Karakalpakstan, an autonomous region of Uzbekistan, in the south. Formerly one of the four largest lakes in the world with an area of 68,000 square kilometers, the Aral Sea has been steadily shrinking since the 1960s after the rivers that fed it were diverted by Soviet irrigation projects. By 2007, it had declined to 10% of its original size, splitting into four lakes – the North Aral Sea, the eastern and western basins of the once far larger South Aral Sea and one smaller lake between North and South Aral Seas.

## 8.

The Mariana Trench or Marianas Trench is the deepest part of the world's oceans. It is located in the western Pacific Ocean, to the east of the Mariana Islands. The trench is about 2,550 kilometres long but has an average width of only 69 kilometres (43 mi). It reaches a maximum-known depth of 10.994 km. The trench is not the part of the seafloor closet to the centre of the Earth. This is because the Earth is not a perfect sphere: its radius is about 25 kilometres less at the poles than at the equator. As a result, parts of the Arctic Ocean seabed are at least 13 kilometres (8.1 mi) closer to the Earth's center than the Challenger Deep seafloor.



## 9.

An archipelago, sometimes called an island group or island chain, is a chain or cluster of islands. Archipelagos may be found isolated in bodies of water or neighboring a large land mass. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago with over 13,000 islands & totals around 18,000 islands. The Malay Archipelago (or Indonesian Archipelago) is often referred to as the largest archipelago in the world, but this is meant by area rather than number of islands. This title aptly represents its 25,000 – 30,000 or so islands which span 5,400 kilometres eastward from Sabang in northern Sumatra to Merauke in Irian Jaya (now known as Papua).

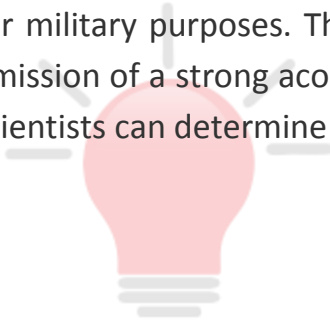


**10.**

**Topography** is the study of the shape and features of the surface of the Earth and other observable astronomical objects including planets, moons, and asteroids. The topography of an area could refer to the surface shapes and features themselves, or a description (especially their depiction in maps).

**Topography of the Ocean Basins:**

The ocean basins are not featureless Earth surfaces. Much of our knowledge about the topographic features are derived from the following technologies: seismic surveying; echo sounder; side-scan sonar; and the measurement of the height of sea surfaces by satellites. Most of the general information concerning the depth of the ocean basins were made after World War I when the echo sounder was developed for military purposes. This instrument accurately determines the time between the emission of a strong acoustic pulse and the detection of its echo. Using this principle scientists can determine the distance from the sounder to the ocean bottom.



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