**Pakistan School, Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021**

**Subject: SOCIAL STUDIES Grade 8:**

**Book: Secondary Social Studies for Pakistan** **-3** **FIRST TERM**

**Chapter 2: The Earth page #8-22**

**Questions With Short Answers**

**Q1: Write the names of the continents of the world.**

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

**Q#2: What does happen when under water earthquake takes place?**

Ans: Under water earthquakes occur along the plate boundaries under the sea. Sometimes, volcanoes under the oceans build up higher and higher they reach the surface and form new islands.

 **Q # 3: Define Latitude and Longitude**.

 Ans: Latitude: The lines going round parallel with the equator.

 Longitude: The lines going through poles are called longitude.

**Q #4: What is equator?**

Ans: This is an imaginary line which divides the world into Northern and Southern Hemisphere, its length is 40075 Km.

**Q #5: What is the average depth of the Oceans?**

 Ans: The average depth of the Oceans is almost 4000 meters, but the Mariana Trench, of the island of Guam in the Pacific, plunges down to 11,022 meters, more than 11km.

**Q #6: What is the importance of Oceans?**

 Ans: Oceans are important for us because they:

 1: are source of rain

 2: Regulate Earth's Temperature

 3: Provide transport across the world

 4: are source of food

 **Q# 7: Define Tides.**

 Ans: The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place due to attraction of the moon and sun.

 **Q # 8 : What are waves?**

 Ans: Waves propagation on the water surface, with gravity and surface tension as the restoring forces.

 **Q #10: What are the uses of Oceans?**

 Ans: We use oceans for:

 a.: Food, b: Whaling, c: Seaweeds, d: Minerals, e: Energy Sources

 **Q#11: Which types of minerals do we find in sea?**

 Ans: Salt, oil and gas are the major minerals we find in sea.

 **Q#12: How do winds destroy the rocks?**

 Ans: Strong winds carry along tiny particles of rock as sand and wear away the rocks they hit. When the rock is standing by itself, it wears away round the base.

 **Q#13: How does sunshine affect the rocks?**

 Ans: The sun heats up the rock in the daytime, but at night it cools rapidly. This constant heating and cooling, expansion and contraction, eventually breaks up to the rock.

**DETAILED QUESTION ANSWERS**

**Q#1: What are the tectonic plates?**

Ans: Tectonic plates are large plates of irregularly shaped massive rocks that make up the foundation of the Earth's crust. There are ten major plates and many more minor one.

**Q#2 How can we find places on a Map?**

Ans: Map is a way by which we can easily find out the place in the world. There are different lines on a map which help us to find about different places. There are lines of latitude and line of longitude. Both latitude and longitude are measured in degrees. The equator is 0 degrees and the lines north and south of it are labelled X degrees N or X degrees S. we can find places with reference to these lines.

**Q#3: How do oceans affect temperature on land?**

 Ans: Ocean moderates the temperature on adjacent land. The vast mass of water (ocean) heat up and cools down much more slowly than the land. Current carry warmer and cooler water from one place to another. The coastal areas are influenced by the ocean, which keep the temperature mild.

**Q#4: How do currents move? What effects do they have?**

 Ans: Currents are the greater broad river of water in the Ocean. They move due to the temperature and saltiness in the sea. Cold and salty water is heavy and sink down.

 Effects of Currents: Effects of Currents are given below:

 1: Ship sailing with a current given speed which helps to save fuel and time.

 2: Place where warm and cold currents meet are ideals for the growth of plankton.

 3: Currents also effect temperature throughout the world.

 4: Oceans current act like a conveyer, transporting warm water from equator towards the poles and cold water from the poles back to the tropics.

**Q # 5: Explain, with the examples, what is meant by weathering and how is it caused?**

 Ans: Weathering is a process in which landforms (rock, cliff and beaches) are eroded over a period of time.

How it causes: It is caused by the action of winds, rain, water and temperature.

Water is one of the most important causes of weathering and works in several ways:

1: Streams running down a hill or mountain carry along little pieces of rock.

2: Rain also gets the cracks in the rocks. When this water freezes, it expands, which breaking up the rocks.

3: Rain dissolve gases in the air, especially carbon dioxide, and makes mild acid.

 **Work Sheet**

 **Q: 1 Fill in the blanks**

 1: There are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_continents in the world.

 2: Millions of years ago there was only one huge land mass on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **Q: 2 Choose the correct answer:**

 1: The lines going round parallel with the equator

 a) Longitude b) Latitudes c) Equator

 2: Both latitudes and longitude are measured in

 a) Meters. b) Centimeters. c) Degrees

 3): The zero line is in

 a) Karachi. b) London. c) New York

 4): The length of equator line is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_km.

 a) 40065. b) 40070. c) 40075

 5): The other very important lines of latitude are the

 a) Tropics of Cancer. b) Equator. c) Longitude and latitude

Q 3 Answer the following questions any 3

 a: What is the total percent of water on earth?

 b: What is name of the deepest Trench and how much is its depth?

 c: Write any 3 importance of Oceans.

 d: What is meant by "The Water Cycle".

 e: Write the names of the Oceans of the world.

 **Homework:**

 Make a list of most important earthquakes that took place in the 20th century

 OR

 Make a list of all the Tsunamis in the world, and also the casualties took place because of those.