

## Ch=11 (Oceania) Q/Ans

Q1 Explain the location and boundary of Oceania?

A Location:- The continent of Oceania is located to the South-East Asia. It extends from  $114^{\circ}$  east longitude in the west to  $135^{\circ}$  west longitude in the East and from  $28^{\circ}$  north latitude in the North to  $47^{\circ}$  South latitude in the South.

Boundary:- Oceania is bounded on the North by the Pacific Ocean on the south  $47^{\circ}$ S by Antarctic Ocean. On the East by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

Q2 Explain the regional divisions of the continent?

A The regional divisions are:-

1) Australasia:- A group of islands of Australasia, New Zealand and Tasmania is called Australasia. Australasia means 'land of South'. This region is situated in the Southern hemisphere. So, it is called Australasia.



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Melanesia: - 'Melanesia' means 'Black lands Islands' namely Papua - New Guinea, Solomon, Fiji located to the north-east of Australia between the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn are groups at Melanesia. Due to the black skin colour of the inhabitants of that region the name of this region is Melanesia.

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Micronesia: - Micronesia meaning 'very small islands' lies to the north east of Melanesia and is dominated by the islands group of the Marshalls, Gilberts, Carolines and Marianas. These islands are located between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer.

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Polynesia: - The meaning of Polynesia is 'many islands'. These islands located to the East of International Date Line are grouped as Polynesia. It includes Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga etc.



Q3 Explain the geographical importance of Oceania?

A The importance are:-

i location of Oceania is of International importance as Asia is located to the east and America to the west of it.

ii The uniqueness of the continent lies in its geographical isolation from the rest of the world. The natural isolation of Australia has resulted in the evolution of peculiar flora and fauna that are not found anywhere else in the world. Eucalyptus, Emu, kiwi, kangaroo, koala bears, Platypus etc belong to this continent only.

iii Seaports and airports help, as hauling centre for long distance journey.

iv Military base of many countries are also located here.



✓ Australia though many dry and lacking in river water, has vast reserves of underground water in the form of Archaean basins. This has made farming possible even in the area of scanty rainfall.

89 Name the physiographic divisions of Australasia?

A The physiographic divisions are:-

11-9 Eastern Mountains

11-8 Western Plateaus

11-8 Central Plains

11-8 Coastal Plains.



① The Eastern Mountains :- The eastern mountains on the Great Dividing Range, forming the highest part of Australia and occupies the eastern part of Australia. It extends from Cape York Peninsula in the north to Tasmania across the Bass Strait. It has different names such as Darling Range in Queensland, New ~~Zeland~~ England range, Liverpool range, Blue Range in New South Wales and Australian Alps in Victoria. Mt Kosciuszko, the peak of Great ~~Dividing~~ Dividing Range is the highest peak of Australia. Townsend, the second highest peak of the country is located at Victoria.



Explain the rivers of Oceania?

The rivers are :-

Though Australia is the largest land mass of Oceania, but there is a vast arid desert tract. Due to high temperature, uncertainty and less rainfall only a few number of rivers are found there.

Great Dividing Range is the principle watershed of Australia.

Most of the rivers of Australia as well as Oceania are short in length.

These rivers do not contain much water during dry season. They exist only during the rainy season.

There are a few inland rivers.



Q What are the rivers of Australasia?

A The rivers are:-

a The rivers drained into the Southern Ocean.

Ex → Murrumbidgee ; Darling

ii The rivers drained into the Pacific Ocean.

Ex → Mitchell, Ainders.

iii The rivers drained into the Indian Ocean

Ex → Victoria, De Grey.

iv Inland rivers.

Ex → Cooper, Eyre.







Darling :- The ~~de~~ Darling is the chief tributary of the Murrumbidgee. It rises in the New Zealand Range at Wentworth. The Darling is fed by the Warrego and a few rivers flowing from the Eastern Highland. On account of the very gradual slope, the Darling flows sluggishly across the hot and dry plains where evaporation is very rapid. So, the river partially dries up in ~~some~~ summer and its course is marked by pools of water in places.

Q8 Explain the lakes of Oceania?

A There are a number of big lakes in Oceania, such as (a) Eyre (b) Gardner (c) Torrens (d) Moore in Australia (e) Taupo (f) Taupo in New Zealand. Lake Eyre is the largest lake in Oceania. Lake Taupo is the largest volcanic lake of North Island of New Zealand.



Explain Artesian well & with diagram.

The presence of ~~the~~ Artesian wells is the most important <sup>part</sup> the natural feature in Australia. Rainwater, collected in the impermeable Syncline rock come up by normal water pressure. These are called Artesian wells which are scattered over an extensive areas in Australia.



# ARTESIAN WELL

