



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



CLASS: VI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2022 - 23	DATE: 5/10/2022
WORKSHEET NO:8 WITH ANSWERS	TOPIC: WATER	NOTE: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO:

I. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(1M)

1. Name the sources of drinking water. (**River, spring, pond, well**)
2. How much of the earth is covered with water? (**Two third of the earth**)
3. From where do lakes and ponds get their water? (**Rain**)
4. Name the two main processes which transfer water present on earth into water vapour continuously. (**Transpiration and Evaporation**)
5. Name the process involved in the formation of dew? (**Condensation**)
6. Name the term used for falling water drops from the sky? (**Precipitation**)
7. What causes floods? (**Excessive rainfall**)
8. What is the term used for the condition when an area lacks rainfall for a long period? (**Drought**)
9. What is rainwater harvesting? (**The process of collecting rainwater and storing it for further use.**)
10. What reduces the seepage of rainwater into the ground? (**Land covered with concrete**)

For question numbers 11-14, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below -

- i) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.**
- ii) **Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.**
- iii) **A is true but R is false.**

iv) A is false but R is true

11. Assertion (A): Water is essential for all living things.

Reason (R): About two-thirds of the earth is covered by water.

(ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

12. Assertion (A): Excess of rainfall may lead to many problems.

Reason (R): Floods cause extensive damage to crops, domestic animals and human life.

(i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.

13. Assertion (A): Open wells are fed by groundwater.

Reason (R): The groundwater is of no use to humans.

(iii) A is true but R is false.

14. Assertion (A): In such areas where there is no vegetation the rainwater flows quickly and has no effect on the top layer of soil in that area.

Reason (R): When water level rises in rivers, ponds etc. Due to excessive rains, it causes floods.

(iv) A is false but R is true

II. PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Heating is essential to convert water into its vapour. Water changes into its vapour also from the fields, roads, rooftops and other land areas. Let's understand with the help of an activity that from where water gets the heat it needs to evaporate. Take two similar plates. Place one of the plates in sunlight and keep the other under shade. Now, pour an equal amount of water in each of the plates. You can use a cap of a bottle to measure water. Make sure that water does not spill over. Observe the two plates after every 15 minutes. You'll observe that water from the plate kept under sunlight disappeared first and faster than the one kept under the shade.

During the daytime, sunlight falls on the water in oceans, rivers, lakes and ponds. The fields and other land areas also receive sunlight. As a result, water from all these places continuously changes into vapour. However, the salts dissolved in the water are left behind.

From the above activity we found that water also disappeared from the plate kept in the shade, although it took more time. During the daytime all the air surrounding us gets heated. This warm air provides heat for evaporation of water in the shade. Thus, evaporation takes place from all open surfaces of water. As a result, water vapour gets continuously added to air. However, evaporation of water is a slow process. That is why we rarely notice its loss from a bucket full of water. In sunlight, evaporation takes place faster. On heating water on a burner, its evaporation takes place even faster.

1. Water can be converted into vapour on_____

- (a) Adding Salt (b) Evaporation **(c) Heating** (d) All of the above
2. Evaporation of water is a _____ process under sunlight.
(a) Slow **(b) Fast** (c) Long (d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is a source of water?
(a) Ocean (b) Lake (c) River **(d) All of the above**
4. Why do we rarely notice the loss of water from a bucket full of water?
(Because evaporation of water is a slow process)
5. What is evaporation?
(The process of changing of water into water vapour on heating is called evaporation)

III. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS:

Take a glass half filled with water. Wipe the glass from the outside with a clean piece of cloth. Add some ice into the water. Wait for one or two minutes. Observe the changes that take place on the outer surface of the glass. You'll notice water drops appear on the outer side of the glass. The cold Surface of the glass containing iced water cools the air around it, and the water vapour of the air condenses on the surface of the glass.

The process of condensation plays an important role in bringing water back to the surface of earth. As we go higher from the surface of the earth, it gets cooler. When the air moves up, it gets cooler and cooler. At sufficient heights, the air becomes so cool that the water vapour present in it condenses to form tiny drops of water called droplets. It is these tiny droplets that remain floating in air and appear to us as clouds. It so happens that many droplets of water come together to form larger sized drops of water. Some drops of water become so heavy that they begin to fall. These falling water-drops are what we call rain. In special conditions, it may also fall as hail or snow. Thus, water in the form of vapour goes into air by evaporation and transpiration, forms clouds, and then comes back to the ground as rain, hail or snow.

1. _____ are the tiny drops of water that are formed by the condensation of vapours present in air.
a) Droplets b) Vapour c) Clouds d) None of the above
2. Through the process of _____ water comes back to the surface of the earth in the form of

rain, hail or snow.

a) Transpiration b) Heating **c) Condensation** d) All of the above

3. As we go higher from the surface of the earth, the air gets_____

a) Warmer **b) Cooler** c) sometimes warm sometimes cold d) none of the above.

IV. a. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2M)

1. When does a drought occur? **(When there is no rainfall for many years in a region, there will be scarcity of water which will lead to drought.)**

2. What is a water cycle? **(The circulation of water from the ocean and land in vapour form to the atmosphere and back as water to earth is called the water cycle.)**

3. What are the processes involved in the water cycle? **(Evaporation, Transpiration, Condensation, Precipitation.)**

4. What is transpiration? **(Loss of water by the plants into air, as water vapour is known as transpiration.)**

5. Why is the process of condensation important to the surface of the earth? **(Because it brings water back to the surface of the earth.)**

6. How are clouds formed? **(At high altitudes the water vapour condenses to form water droplets which form the clouds.)**

7. What is groundwater? **(The water that seeps into the soil and is available for later use is called groundwater.)**

8. Why do we need to conserve water? **(Because only a small fraction of water is available for plants, animals and humans and it is decreasing drastically.)**

9. Why is ocean water not suitable for domestic use? **(Sea and ocean water contain a large amount of salts dissolved in it. Thus, it is not suitable for domestic use.)**

b. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3M)

1. Write some simple steps to conserve water. **(1. Turn off taps while brushing teeth. 2. Mop the floor instead of washing. 3. Take shorter showers-five minutes or less. 4. Leaking taps or water pipes should be repaired immediately.)**

2. Mention the main functions of water for living organisms. **(The main functions of water for living organisms are: 1. Water is essential for the germination of seeds, growth of plants and in photosynthesis. 2. Water is used for our basic requirements like bathing, washing, drinking, cooking etc.)**

3. How does the heavy rain affect us? **(Heavy rains may lead to rise in the level of water in rivers, lakes and ponds. It may cause floods. The crop fields, forests, villages and cities may get submerged by the water.)**

4. How is animal life affected during the floods? **(During the floods animals living in the water also get carried away with the water and get trapped on land areas and die when the flood water recedes. The animals living in the soil also get affected as their habitat gets destroyed.)**

5. What happens to the soil and water bodies if it does not rain for a long period? **(The soil continues to lose water through the process of evaporation and becomes dry. The level of water in the lakes, ponds and wells goes down and some may even dry up.)**

6. To clean their spectacles, people often breathe out on glasses to make them wet. Explain why the glasses become wet? **(Our breathe contains water vapour. The water vapour condenses on the spectacles so the glass becomes wet and with the help of a small amount of water, it is easy to clean the spectacles.)**

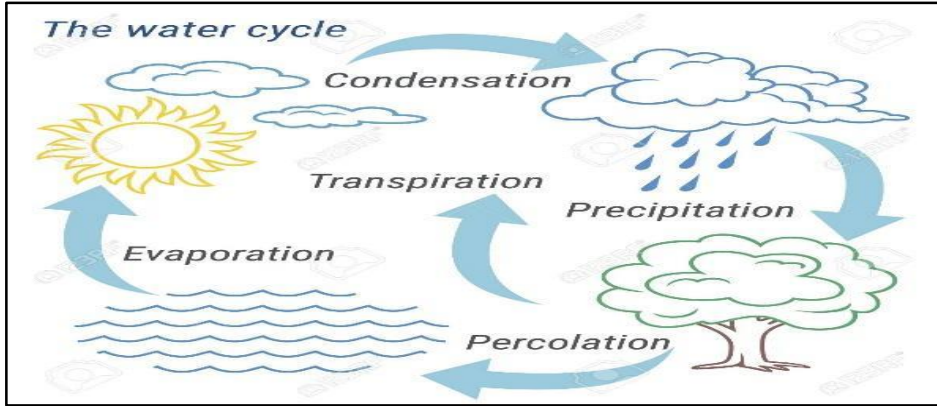
7. Suppose you want to dry your school uniform quickly. Would spreading it near an anghiti or heater help you? If yes, how? **(Yes, to dry the school uniform quickly, the uniform is spread near an anghiti or heater because the evaporation rate is high at higher temperature. So the uniform dried up quickly.)**

8. Take out a cooled bottle of water from the refrigerator and keep it on a table. After some time you notice droplets of water around it. Why? **(The cooled water bottle has a very cold exposed surface. Due to this there is condensation of water vapour from the atmosphere on the surface of the water bottle. The condensed water molecules spread around the bottle. Thus, we notice droplets of water after sometime.)**

V.LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :(5M)

1.Explain the water cycle with a diagram.

(It is a continuous cycle where water from the earth's surface and water released by the aerial parts of the plants evaporates due to the heat of the sun. This evaporated water condenses and forms the clouds. This water comes down to the earth as rain water or snow or hail due to precipitation and then evaporates again. The process repeats again and is called water cycle.)



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