



Class: VI	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE- 2021 - 22	Date: 7.10.21
Worksheet No.: 08	Topic: WATER	Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.:

I. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1M):

1. Mention any two factors which are leading to shortage of water around the world. [Hint: overpopulation and industrial growth.]
2. Name two processes through which water enters the atmosphere. [Hint: Evaporation and transpiration.]
3. What are the different forms of precipitation? [Hint: Rain; Hail; Snow.]
4. What is glacier? [Hint: A glacier is a persistent body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own weight.]
5. What is transpiration? [Hint: A part of water absorbed by the plants is released by plant through their leaves into the air by a process called transpiration.]
6. What are the factors that affect transpiration / evaporation? [Hint: Temperature; Humidity; Windspeed; Time of the day.]
7. What would happen if it does not rain in a region for a year or more? [Hint: It will result in a drought.]
8. What are the consequences of drought? [Hint: In drought conditions, it is difficult to get food and fodder]
9. Mention the main processes that help in the circulation of water in nature. [Hint: Evaporation and condensation.]
10. In which forms, water exists on the earth? [Hint: Water exists on the earth in all three physical forms: Solid- ice, Liquid -water and Gas- water vapour.]

For the following questions, 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 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): The sea water is saline.

Reason (R): The sea water contains many dissolved salts.

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

12. Assertion (A): When the ocean water reaches us, in various other forms of sources of water, it is no more saline.

Reason (R): Areas covered with concrete reduce the seepage of rainwater into the ground, thus reducing the availability of groundwater.

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

13. Assertion (A): During drought there is a shortage of food and fodder.

Reason (R): Droughts result in conservation of water.

(iii) A is true but R is false.

II.a. PASSAGE BASED QUESTIONS:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The rainwater also fills up the lakes and ponds. A part of the rainwater gets absorbed by the ground and seems to disappear in the soil. Some of this water is brought back to the air by the process of evaporation and transpiration. The rest seeps into the ground. Most of this water becomes available to us as ground water. Open wells are fed by ground water. Ground water is the source for many lakes as well. It is also this ground water which is drawn by a handpump or a tube well. The more handpumps or tube wells that are used in an area, the deeper we need to dig to find this ground water.

1. Which of the following is not a fresh water source?

- a. Lake
- b. Spring
- c. Well
- d. Sea

2. Select the process that plays an important role in bringing water back to earth.

- i. Transpiration
- ii. Evaporation
- iii. freezing
- a. (i) and (ii)
- b (i) only
- c (iii) only
- d (i) and (iii)

3. Most of the usable water available to us is in the form of _____

- a. sea water
- b. Ocean water
- c. seepage
- d. ground water.

4. What is the consequence of digging more handpumps or tube wells in an area?

- a. Increased level of ground water.
- b. No change in ground water level.
- c. Increase in rainfall.
- d. Decreased level of ground water.

5. Water in our tap comes from a

- (a) river
- (b) lake
- (c) well
- (d) river, lake or well.

II.b. CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS:

On a summer vacation, Ria went to her village to spent her holidays. After staying there for some days, she realised the problem of shortage of water faced by the villagers. She along

with her father went to the office of water supply department of her village and conveyed them the problem of water shortage. The officer of water supply department assured Ria and her father that they will do something to overcome this shortage but the villagers must also adopt water conservation practices to use water judiciously. Ria thought to make villagers aware of water conservation practices with some interesting play so that they could understand its importance.

1. What did Ria observe in her village?
 - a. **Water shortage**
 - b. Water conservation
 - c. Water pollution
 - d. Water contamination

2. Which of the following must the villagers follow to overcome water shortage?
 - a. Wasting water
 - b. Water conservation**
 - c. Water pollution
 - d. Water contamination

3. What is water conservation?
 - a. Practice of wasting water.
 - b. Practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage.**
 - c. Practice of releasing waste water into water resources.
 - d. Practice of dumping garbage into water.

4. Which of the following practices could help in conserving water?
 - i. Using water as much as required;
 - ii. Ensuring no leakages in pipes
 - iii. Reusing waste water wherever possible
 - iv. Taking shorter showers
 - a. i and ii only
 - b. i,ii and iii
 - c. i,ii,iii and iv**
 - d. i only

III.a) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 M):

1. Why is water important for us? [Hint: i. Water regulates our body temperature; ii. All metabolic reactions in the body take place in aqueous medium; iii. It transports minerals and food materials in plants and animals.]
2. What is water cycle? [Hint: Water constantly moves from the earth to the air and back again. The constant circulation of water is known as the water cycle.]
3. What is precipitation? [Hint: When water drops come together in the air, it becomes heavy and begin to fall. Falling of water drops is called precipitation.]
4. What causes floods? [Hint: Floods are situation where water levels increase to a dangerous level in rivers, cities and villages. Floods are caused by excessive rainfall and insufficient drainage of rainwater.]
5. What is the impact of floods on human life? [Hint: Floods cause submersion of villages, towns and cities thus affecting the normal life. It causes extensive damage to crops, domestic animals, property and human life.]

6. How does water kept under the shade of a tree also gets evaporated? [Hint: Air around us gets heated from sunlight. This warm air provides heat for evaporation of water kept in the shade.]

7. Sea water is not fit for drinking. Why? [Hint: The water in the oceans and seas has many salts dissolved in it- the water is saline. So, it is not fit for drinking.]

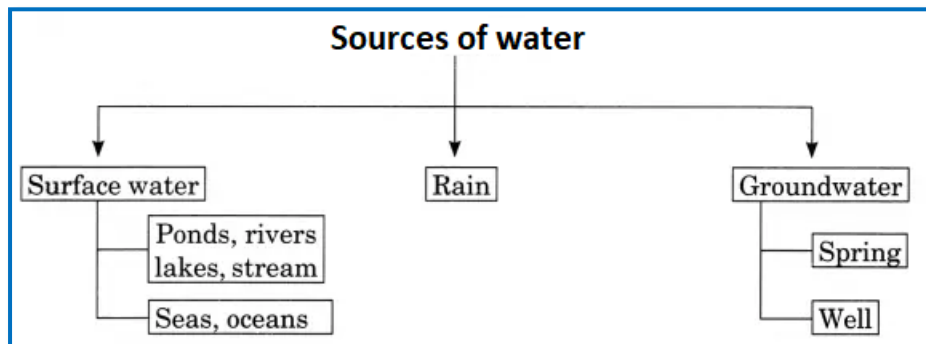
8. Why rivers originating from Himalayas do not dry during summer? [Hint: Rivers originating from the Himalayas do not dry up during summers because they continue to get water from the melting glaciers on the mountains.]

III.b) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 M):

1. How does water cycle help in maintaining global climate? [Hint: Water cycle plays an important role in the world climate. Ocean absorb vast quantities of heat and help in global warming. By absorbing heat, water evaporates and on condensation releases heat. This absorption and releasing of heat in the form of energy drives weather pattern in the short-term and regulate the climate for long time.]

2. Name some of the sources from where we get water?

Hint:



3. What is ground water? How does concrete land makes an impact on ground water?

[Hint: Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. Concrete land reduces seepage of rainwater into the ground and affects the availability of groundwater.]

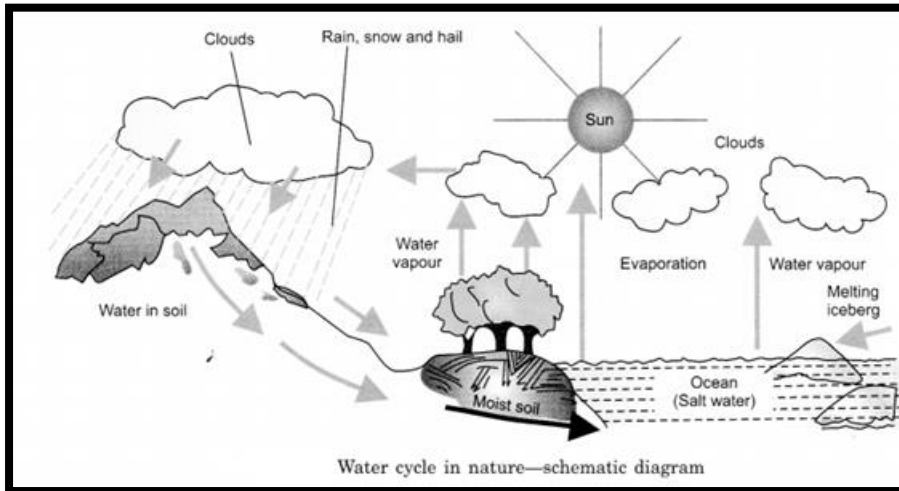
4. How are clouds formed? [Hint: When the air moves up it gets cooler. At sufficient heights, the air becomes so cool that the water vapour present in it condenses to form tiny drops of water called water droplets. It is these tiny droplets that remain floating in air and appear to us as clouds.]

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5M):

1. Explain the method of rooftop rainwater harvesting. [Hint: It is a method of collecting rain water from the rooftops of buildings through pipes into a storage tank. This can later be filtered by simpler methods for future use. The water thus collected can also be stored in underground pits, which can recharge the groundwater]

2. Describe in detail the factors affecting rate of evaporation? [Hint: (a) Temperature: Higher is the temperature higher will be the rate of evaporation; (b) Wind velocity: Higher is the wind velocity higher will be the rate of evaporation; (c) Surface area: Larger is the surface area, i.e., exposed area, larger will be the rate of evaporation; (d) Humidity: Humidity is the presence of moisture in air. Higher is the humidity, less will be the rate of evaporation.]
3. Explain water cycle with a neat labelled diagram.

[Hint:



Water on heating turns into water vapour. Water vapour on cooling gives water again. The change of water from one form to other form over and over again makes the water cycle in nature. The sun heats up and evaporates the water from oceans, ponds, lakes and rivers. This water vapour being lighter is carried up by the air. This water vapour gets cooled at height and water droplets are formed. These water droplets form a cloud. When these water droplets in the cloud come close together, they form drops of water. These drops of water may fall on the earth as rain. The rain is absorbed by the soil. A part of rain water collected in the rivers flows into the sea, where again the evaporation occurs. This completes the water cycle.]

4. What are the advantages of water harvesting? [Hint: Advantages of water harvesting: (i) In areas where there is very low rainfall, water harvesting is the only way to reduce the water shortage; (ii) There is an increase in the level of groundwater; The effects of drought are lessened; (iii) Places not situated near a river or large lakes have to rely on groundwater. Water harvesting is very important in such areas; (iv) Water logging of low-lying roads and streets is prevented; Soil and water pollution are reduced]

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