



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

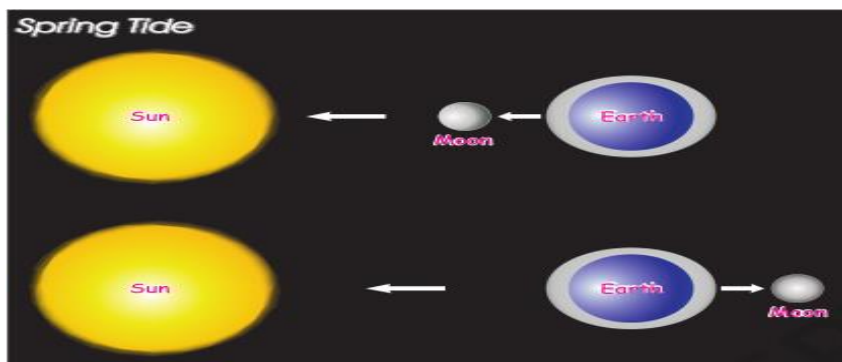
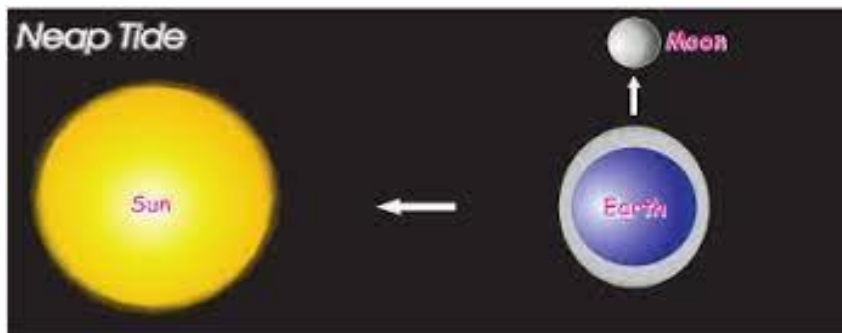
Class: VII	Department: Social Science	Subject: Geography
Worksheet No: 14	Topic: WATER (Geography)	Year: 2022-23

1	Multiple Choice Questions: -
1	Following are the movements that occur in oceans except (a) Tides (b) Waves (c) Currents (d) Wind
2	The Labrador Ocean current is _____ current while the Gulf Stream is a _____ current (a) cold, warm (b) cold, cold (c) warm, warm (d) warm, cold
3	Tsunami is a (a) French word (b) Indian word (c) Chinese word (d) Japanese word
4	The largest Tsunami wave travels at the speed of (a) more than 600 km per hour (b) more than 500 km per hour (c) more than 700 km per hour (d) more than 100 km per hour
5	Indira point was in (a) Kerala (b) Lakshadweep (c) TamilNadu (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
II	Fill in the blanks: -
6	<u>Nile</u> is the longest river in the world.
7	The average salinity of the ocean water is 35 parts per thousand .
8	<u>Ocean currents</u> are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in definite directions
9	The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the <u>water cycle</u> .
III	Very short answer type questions: -
10	How much of the earth's surface is covered with water? About two-third of the earth's surface is covered with water.
11	The excessive use of water leads to a severe problem. Write the problem. The excessive use of water leads to water scarcity in an area.
12	Mention the source of groundwater. Rainwater and water from the other sources like rivers, ponds, etc. are the source of groundwater.
13	What are ocean waves? When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately, they are called waves.
IV	Answer in brief: -
14	Why is water important to us? Suggest few ways to conserve water. <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Water is very necessary for us. Water alone can quench the thirst and thirsty.➤ Water is needed for survival of plant and animal life. Water is very essential and we should conserve it:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By not wasting it during brushing, bathing, washing etc.• By trapping the rain water by water shed development or rain water harvesting.• By recycling water.• By making check dams and bunds on the fields etc.

- 15 **Briefly write about the sequence of events leading to Tsunami of 2004 in the Indian Ocean.**
 Tsunami of 26 December 2004 was the result of the earthquake that had its epicenter close to western boundary of Sumatra. It caused havoc in the Indian Ocean.
- Due to the earthquake measuring 9.0 on Richter scale the Indian plate went under Burma plate.
 - The ocean floor was displaced by about 10-20 m. Huge mass of ocean water flowed to fill the gap.
 - After thrusting the Indian plate and Burma plate, this water rushed back towards the coastline.
 - Tsunami at the speed of 800km /hr. washed some of the islands in the Indian Ocean.
 - As the wave moved away from the epicenter of earthquake the speed declined 700-900km/hr. to 70-80km/hr.
 - Waves travelled up to a depth of 3 km from the coast.

- 16 **Describe the importance of tides to Navigators.**
- High tides help in navigation.
 - They raise the water level close to the shores.
 - This helps the ships to arrive at the harbor more easily.
 - The high tides also help in fishing.
 - Many more fish come closer to the shore during the high tides.
 - This enables fishermen to get a plentiful catch.
 - The rise and fall of water due to tides is used to generate electricity in some places like the gulf of Khambhat.

- 17 **How do spring and neap tides occur? Explain with the help of a diagram.**
- The highest tides, called spring tides, are formed when the earth, sun and moon are lined up in a row.
 - This happens every two weeks during a new moon or full moon.
 - Smaller tides, called neap tides, are formed when the earth, sun and moon form a right angle.



18 **What is water cycle explain with diagram?**

- The water from the oceans and surface of the earth evaporates and rises up in the air.
- It cools and condenses to form clouds and then falls back to the earth as rain, snow or hail.
- This **circulation of water between the oceans and land** is called water cycle

