

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Define transpiration.

Ans. The loss of water from the leaves of plants into air in the form of water vapour is called transpiration.

Q.2. Why is water called a universal solvent?

Ans. Water can dissolve a large amount of substances in it, therefore it is called a universal solvent.

Q.3. What is water conservation?

Ans. Water conservation is the wise and judicious use of water

Q.4. Define water cycle.

Ans. The cycle of the change of water to water vapour and back to water in nature is known as water cycle.

Q.5. What is surface water?

Ans. The water present on the surface of earth, like in seas, rivers, etc. is called surface water.

Q.6. Why is the water table going down in big cities?

Ans. Overuse of groundwater is the reason for decrease in water table.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Why do wet clothes placed on a clothes line get dry after some time?

Explain.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Water present in wet clothes is converted into water vapour due to evaporation and leaves them dry.

Q.2. Water kept in sunlight gets heat from sun and is evaporated. But how does water kept under the shade of a tree also gets evaporated? Explain.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Air around us gets heated from sunlight. This warm air provides heat for evaporation of water kept in the shade.

Q.3. How do the areas covered with concrete affect the availability of ground water?

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Areas covered with concrete reduce the seepage of rain water into the ground and this reduces the availability of groundwater.

Q.4. Why is there a need for conserving water? Give two reasons.

[NCERT

Exemplar]

Ans.

- (i) Increasing population needs more water.
- (ii) Availability of water is decreasing day-by-day.

Q.5. How can the states of water be interchanged?

Ans. On heating, ice (solid water) changes into liquid water and then into water vapour. On condensation, vapours convert into liquid and on freezing, liquid water forms ice.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Most of the water that falls on the land as rain and snow, sooner or later goes back to a sea or an ocean. Explain how it happens.

[NCERT

Exemplar]

Ans. Snow in the mountains melts into water. This water flows down the mountains in the form of streams and rivers. Some of the water that falls on land as rain, also flows in the form of rivers and streams. Most of the rivers cover long distances on land and ultimately fall into a sea or an ocean.

Q.2. Dissolve two spoons of common salt in half a cup of water. Now if you want to get the salt back, what will you do?

[NCERT *Exemplar]*

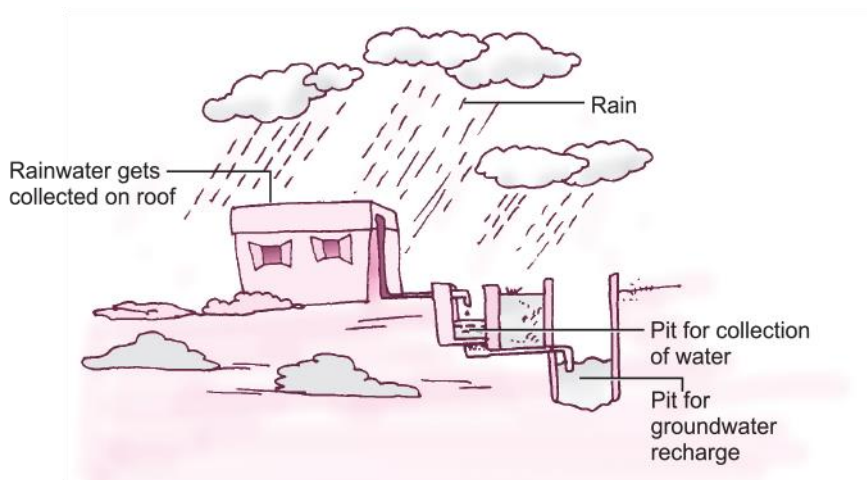
Ans. Water can be removed from the salt solution by heating it on a stove or keeping it in the sun in a plate for few hours. The water will be evaporated leaving behind the salt.

Q.3. Explain the process of rooftop rainwater harvesting with the help of a suitable diagram.

[NCERT

Exemplar]

Ans.



Q.4. Distinguish between the following.

Q. Flood and Drought

Ans.

Flood	Drought
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Condition when continuous rains cause water run-off that cannot be carried in river channels or retained in reservoirs.	Condition of abnormally dry weather within a geographic region where some rain is usually expected.
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Q. Evaporation and Condensation

Ans.

Evaporation	Condensation
The process of changing water from liquid form to its vapour form.	The process of conversion of vapour into liquid form of water.

Q. Surface water and Groundwater

Ans.

Surface water	Groundwater
Water collected on the ground or oceans and streams.	Water collected beneath the ground between the soil particles.

Q.5. Write four ways of conserving water.

Ans.

- i. Use a bucket for taking bath.
- ii. Collect rainwater.
- iii. Get all leaking pipes repaired.
- iv. Instead of washing the floor, use a mop.

Q.6. Write the disastrous effects of floods.

Ans.

- i. Floods damage property.
- ii. Floods endanger lives of humans and animals.
- iii. Floods cause soil erosion.
- iv. Navigation is impaired.

HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Are there regions where people do not get adequate amount of water? How do they manage?

Ans. Hot and dry regions like Rajasthan do not get adequate amount of water. They have to travel long distances for collecting drinking water.

Q.2. Why do some water pipes burst in winters?

Ans. During winters water freezes, which develops enormous pressure in the pipe. Due to this high pressure, water pipes burst.