

Chemistry Worksheets Class 6 on Chapter 14 Water with Answers- Set 1

Q-1: Which of the following factors is required for the conversion of water to vapour?

- a) Cooling
- b) Heating
- c) Both a) and b)
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Heating is essential to convert water into its vapour.

Q-2: Which of the following processes causes water vapour to enter the air and form clouds?

- a) Evaporation
- b) Transpiration
- c) Condensation
- d) Both a) and b)

Answer: d) Both a) and b)

Explanation: Water vapour enters the atmosphere via evaporation and transpiration, forming clouds.

Q-3: A water cycle is a _____ process.

- a) Non-continuous
- b) Continuous
- c) Comprehensive
- d) Irregular

Answer: b) The water cycle is a continuous process. This preserves the land's water supply.

Q-4: Condensation is the process by which we obtain liquid form from a _____.

- a) Water
- b) Ice
- c) Water vapour
- d) Snow

Answer: c) Condensation is the process by which we obtain liquid form from a water vapour.

Q-5: Excess of rainfall may lead to

- a) Rise in the level of Oxygen
- b) Rise in the level of water vapour.
- c) Rise in the water levels.

d) Global Warming

Answer: c) Excessive rains may cause water levels in rivers, lakes, and ponds to rise. The water could then spread across large areas, causing flooding.

Q-6: Identify the following:

- a) _____ and _____ return water to the earth's surface.
- b) Water from taps is derived from a _____ or _____.
- c) _____ third of Earth is covered with water.
- d) Most of the _____ is in oceans and seas.
- e) Water water everywhere nor any _____ to drink.

Answers:

- a) Rain, hail
- b) Lake, River
- c) Two
- d) Water
- e) Drop

Q-7: Give one or two word for the following:

- a) A process that necessitates the use of water in agriculture.
- b) A method of collecting and storing rainwater for later use.
- c) A form in which we have access to the majority of the water.
- d) A process that contributes significantly to the return of water to the Earth's surface..
- e) Largest source of water on Earth.

Answers:

- a) Irrigation
- b) Rainwater harvesting
- c) Ground Water
- d) Condensation
- e) Oceans

Q-8: How do floods happen?

Answer: Floods occur as a result of an abrupt increase in water level in a specific location. It occurs as a result of significant erosion and heavy rainfall, or as a result of an earthquake.

Q-9: Name the process by which plants lose water to the atmosphere. What part of the plant is involved?

Answer: Transpiration is the process by which plants lose water in the form of water vapour to the atmosphere. A portion of the water absorbed by the plants is released into the air via their leaves by this process. Thus, leaves are involved in this process.

Q-10: Name the various water sources on Earth.

Answer: Water sources on Earth include: seas, oceans, rivers, springs, tubewells, and so on.

Q-11: What do you believe the origins of salt are? And how does one obtain it?

Answer: Many salts are present in seawater. The common salt is one of these salts. When seawater is allowed to stand in shallow pits, it is heated by sunlight and slowly evaporates into water vapour. The water evaporates completely in a few days, leaving behind the solid salts. After further purification, common salt is obtained from this salt mixture.

Q-12: What would happen if a region went a year or more without rain?

Answer: We know that the soil continues to lose water by evaporation and transpiration. As a result, the soil becomes dry because rain does not replenish it. Also, the level of water in the region's ponds and wells drops, and some may even dry up. Groundwater may become scarce as well. This could result in a drought.

Q-13: Take two identical bowls. Place one bowl in direct sunlight and the other in the shade. Pour an equal amount of water into each bowl. Every 15 minutes, check on the two bowls.

- a) Does the water appear to vanish?
- b) Which bowl is it the first to vanish from? And why?
- c) What is the heat source for this evaporation?
- d) Is the heat from the sun reaching the shaded bowl?

Answer:

- a) Yes, in both the bowls water will vanish after sometime.
- b) When the bowl is placed in direct sunlight, the water evaporates faster. This is due to the faster evaporation rate in sunlight.
- c) Sunlight is the heat source for this evaporation.
- d) Yes, during the day, all of the air around us heats up. This warm air provides heat for water evaporation in the shade.

Q-14: What is the basic concept behind rainwater harvesting? Explain any one rainwater harvesting technique.

Answer: The basic idea behind rainwater harvesting is "Catch water where it falls".

One of the rainwater harvesting technique is stated below:

Rooftop rainwater harvesting: In this system, rainwater is collected from the roof and piped to a storage tank. This water may contain soil from the roof and must be filtered before use. Instead of collecting rainwater in a tank, the pipes can be routed directly into a ground pit. This then seeps into the soil, replenishing or recharging the groundwater.

Q-15: When Sushma gets home from work, she empties her water can in the potted plant instead of throwing it in the sink. She kept a close eye on her gardener to ensure that the water was being used efficiently to water the plants.

- (a) State the ways to conserve the water.
- (b) Why is conservation of water important?
- (c) What role does water play in plants?
- (d) What Sushma values are shown here?

Answer:

a) Ways to conserve water:

- (i) Make use of the water sparingly.
- (ii) Always make use of bathing, and mopping water to water plants or flush toilets.
- (iii) Check for pipe leakage and have them repaired.
- (iv) Use high-efficiency toilets that flush with less water.

b) Water conservation is critical because it is a basic requirement for human survival. Its scarcity can be caused by wasting it and not using it properly.

c) Plants use some of the water to prepare their food and retain some in their various parts. Water in plants aids in transportation, photosynthesis, and cooling via transpiration.

d) Sushma is an environmentally conscious, responsible, and intelligent young lady.