Class 4 EVS Worksheet: Water

Practice Set 1

Name: _____	Date: _____

A. Choose the correct option.

1. About what percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by water?
a) 51% b) 61%
c) 71% d) 81%

2. The change of liquid water into water vapour is called _____.
a) condensation b) evaporation
c) freezing d) desalination

3. Which of these is a waterborne disease?
a) Cough b) Fever
c) Cholera d) Cold

4. Rainwater that seeps down and is held in soil and rocks is called _____.
a) surface water b) groundwater
c) seawater d) water vapour

5. Which substance is added to water to help impurities settle down?
a) Salt b) Sugar
c) Alum d) Sand

6. Boiling water for how long kills most germs in it?
a) 1-2 minutes b) 3-4 minutes
c) 5-6 minutes d) 10-12 minutes

7. Pollution of seawater is called _____.
a) marine pollution b) air pollution
c) noise pollution d) soil pollution

8. Water exists as a gas in the form of _____.
a) ice b) rain
c) water vapour d) dew

9. Which of these is NOT a way to save water?
a) Closing the tap when not in use b) Repairing leaking taps
c) Leaving the tap running while brushing d) Using a bucket and a mug

10. The level below the ground at which you start to find water is called the _____.
a) aquifer b) water table
c) canal d) dam

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. About _____ % of the human body is made up of water.

2. Water is _____ and odourless.

3. The change of water vapour into tiny water droplets is called _____.

4. Rainwater is the main source of _____ water on the Earth.

5. Chlorine tablets are added to water to kill _____.

6. In colder regions, water drops freeze into ice and fall as _____.

7. The process of removing salt from saline water is called _____.

8. Water stored in layers of sand and gravel is called an _____.

9. We should not _____ any kind of waste in waterbodies.

10. Most of the water on the Earth is found in _____ and oceans.

C. Write T for True or F for False.

1. Water is colourful and has a smell. (____)
2. Ice is the solid form of water. (____)
3. Evaporation happens because of the Sun's heat. (____)
4. Clouds are formed when water droplets mix with dust and other things. (____)
5. Drinking water is also called potable water. (____)
6. Boiling water for one minute makes it completely safe to drink. (____)
7. Dams, canals and wells help to store groundwater. (____)
8. Bathing animals in a river keeps the water clean. (____)
9. We should use a shower instead of a bucket and mug to save water. (____)
10. Alum helps insoluble impurities to settle down. (____)

D. Match the following. Write the letter in the blank.

Column A		Column B
1. Evaporation	_____	a) Water stored in open spaces and layers of sand and gravel
2. Condensation	_____	b) Another name for drinking water
3. Freezing	_____	c) Change of water vapour into water droplets
4. Desalination	_____	d) Pollution of seawater
5. Aquifer	_____	e) Level below the ground where water is found
6. Groundwater	_____	f) Change of water into snow or ice
7. Marine pollution	_____	g) Change of liquid water into water vapour
8. Chlorination	_____	h) Adding chlorine tablets to kill germs
9. Potable water	_____	i) Removing salt from saline water
10. Water table	_____	j) Rainwater held in the soil and rocks

E. Answer in two lines.

1. Why is water important for us?

2. What is evaporation?

3. Name the three forms of water.

4. What is groundwater?

5. Name two waterborne diseases.

6. How can drinking water be purified at home?

7. What is water pollution?

8. Name two causes of water pollution.

9. Why is water called a scarce resource?

10. Write two ways to save water.

F. Write short notes on the following. Give 4 or 5 points.

1. Write short notes on: **The Water Cycle**

(Hint: Draw and label the water cycle diagram from page 116 (Sun, clouds, rain on the mountain, river, rising water vapour).)

2. Write short notes on: **Purification of Water**

(Hint: Draw the purification plant diagram from page 118 and number the steps.)

3. Write short notes on: **Causes of Water Pollution**

(Hint: Look at the river picture on page 119 and name the causes shown.)

4. Write short notes on: **Effects of Water Pollution and Ways to Check It**

5. Write short notes on: **Conserving Water**

G. Give the answer in one word.

Read the meaning and write the correct term.

1. The change of liquid water into water vapour. _____
2. The change of water vapour into water droplets. _____
3. Water that comes from surface and ground sources and is treated before use. _____
4. Adding chlorine tablets to water to make it safe to drink. _____
5. The process of removing salt and other minerals from saline water. _____
6. The pollution of seawater. _____
7. Rainwater that seeps down and is held in soil and rocks. _____
8. The level below the ground at which you start to find water. _____
9. A word that means poisonous or not pure. _____
10. The continuous cycle of water changing into vapour, falling as rain or snow and filling waterbodies. _____

Answer Key: Practice Set 1

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A. Choose the correct option

1. c) 71%
2. b) evaporation
3. c) Cholera
4. b) groundwater
5. c) Alum
6. d) 10-12 minutes
7. a) marine pollution
8. c) water vapour
9. c) Leaving the tap running while brushing
10. b) water table

B. Fill in the blanks

1. 50-65
2. colourless
3. condensation
4. fresh
5. germs
6. snow
7. desalination
8. aquifer
9. dump
10. seas

C. True or False

1. F (False). Water is colourless and odourless.
2. T (True)
3. T (True)
4. T (True)
5. T (True)
6. F (False). Water should be boiled for about 10-12 minutes.
7. T (True)
8. F (False). Bathing of humans and animals pollutes river water.
9. F (False). We should use a bucket and a mug to save water.
10. T (True)

D. Match the following

1 - g **2** - c **3** - f **4** - i **5** - a
6 - j **7** - d **8** - h **9** - b **10** - e

Meaning of each pair: Evaporation = Change of liquid water into water vapour; Condensation = Change of water vapour into water droplets; Freezing = Change of water into snow or ice; Desalination = Removing salt from saline water; Aquifer = Water stored in open spaces and layers of sand and gravel; Groundwater = Rainwater held in the soil and rocks; Marine pollution = Pollution of seawater; Chlorination = Adding chlorine tablets to kill germs; Potable water = Another name for drinking water; Water table = Level below the ground where water is found.

E. Answer in two lines

1. All living things need water to live. We use water for drinking, cooking, washing, irrigation and in industries.

2. The change of water (liquid) into water vapour (gas) by the Sun's heat is called evaporation.

3. Water exists as solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (water vapour).

4. Rainwater that seeps down the ground or is held in the soil and rocks is called groundwater.

5. Diarrhoea, jaundice, cholera and typhoid are waterborne diseases (any two).

6. It can be purified by boiling it for 10-12 minutes or by adding chlorine tablets (chlorination).

7. When harmful substances get mixed with water, water becomes polluted. This is called water pollution.

8. Throwing household waste into waterbodies and releasing industrial waste and chemicals into waterbodies.

9. Most of the Earth's water is in seas and oceans and cannot be used. Only freshwater is usable.

10. Close the tap when not in use. Use a bucket and a mug instead of a shower. (Also: repair leaking taps.)

F. Short notes (model answers)

1. The Water Cycle

- The Sun heats water in rivers, ponds, lakes, seas, soil and plants, and it changes into water vapour. This is **evaporation**.
- Water vapour goes higher up, cools down and forms tiny droplets. This is **condensation**.
- The droplets mix with dust to form clouds and join to form big drops.
- When the drops become too heavy, they fall as rain. In colder regions they freeze and fall as snow.
- Rain and snow fill up the waterbodies and the cycle continues.

Diagram: Draw and label the water cycle diagram from page 116 (Sun, clouds, rain on the mountain, river, rising water vapour).

2. Purification of Water

- Water from rivers, lakes and ponds has dirt and germs, so it is unfit for drinking.
- At home, boiling water for 10-12 minutes kills most germs.
- Chlorination means adding chlorine tablets to make water germ-free.
- Big plants use sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.
- Purified water is stored in tanks and sent through pipelines to our homes.

Diagram: Draw the purification plant diagram from page 118 and number the steps.

3. Causes of Water Pollution

- Throwing household waste into rivers and ponds.
- Release of household and industrial waste and chemicals into waterbodies.
- Washing clothes, utensils, etc. in or near waterbodies.
- Bathing of humans and animals in rivers.
- Oil spills (accidental leakage of oil) from oil tankers or ships in oceans.

Diagram: Look at the river picture on page 119 and name the causes shown.

4. Effects of Water Pollution and Ways to Check It

- Drinking polluted water causes waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, jaundice, cholera and typhoid.
- Plants and animals living in or around polluted water may become infected.
- Water pollution is harmful to aquatic life.
- We should not dump any kind of waste in waterbodies.
- Household and industrial waste should be treated chemically before it is released, and we should not wash things in or near waterbodies.

5. Conserving Water

- Water is a scarce resource. Most of the Earth's water is in seas and oceans and cannot be used.
- Only freshwater in ponds, lakes, rivers, etc., and groundwater is usable.
- Over-pumping of groundwater depletes the water table.
- Close the tap when not in use and do not leave it running while brushing teeth.
- Use a bucket and a mug instead of a shower, and repair leaking taps and pipes immediately.

G. One word answers

1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Potable water
4. Chlorination
5. Desalination
6. Marine pollution
7. Groundwater
8. Water table
9. Contaminated
10. Water cycle