NCERT SOLUTIONS- WATER

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water is the essential study material needed to perfect Water topics. The NCERT Class 6 Science solutions provided here correctly answer NCERT textbook questions. Solutions curated in a comprehensive manner will help students understand the subtopics in this chapter in a better way.

IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS MENTIONED IN THE NCERT CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 14 WATER:

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water has the following sub-topics as given below:

Sr. no	Topics
1.	How much water do we use?
2.	Where do we get water from?
3.	Water cycle
4.	Loss of water by Plants
5.	How are clouds formed?
6.	Back to the oceans
7.	What if it rains heavily?
8.	What happens if it does not rain for a long period?
9.	How can we conserve water?

NCERT SOLUTIONS CLASS 6 SCIENCE CHAPTER 14 WATER:

1. **Fill up the blanks in the following.**
   (a) The process of changing of water into its vapour is called _____.
   (b) The process of changing water vapour into water is called _____.
   (c) No rainfall for a year or more may lead to _____ in that region.
   (d) Excessive rains may cause _____.

ANS-

a. Evaporation
b. Condensation
c. Drought
d. Floods

2. **State for each of the following whether it is due to evaporation or condensation.**
   (a) Water drops appear on the outer surface of a glass containing cold water.

THOUGHTCHAKRA

(b) Steam rising from wet clothes while they are ironed.
(c) Fog appearing on a cold winter morning.
(d) Blackboard dries up after wiping it.
(e) Steam rising from a hot girdle when water is sprinkled on it.

ANS-

a. Condensation
b. Evaporation
c. Condensation
d. Evaporation
e. Evaporation

3. **Which of the following statements is "true"?**
(a) Water vapour is present in the air only during the monsoon. ( )
(b) Water evaporates into the air from oceans, rivers and lakes but not from the soil. ( )
(c) The process of water changing into its vapour is called evaporation. ( )
(d) The evaporation of water takes place only in sunlight. ( )
(e) Water vapour condenses to form tiny droplets of water in the upper layers of air where it is cooler. ( )

ANS-

a. False
b. False
c. True
d. False
e. True

4. **Suppose you want to dry your school uniform quickly. Would spreading it near an anghiti or heater help? If yes, how?**

ANS- Spreading uniform close to a heater or anghiti will be beneficial because it increases the rate of evaporation brought on by heat.

5. **Take out a cooled bottle of water from the refrigerator and keep it on a table. After some time, you notice droplets of water around it. Why?**

ANS- This is due to air condensation around the bottle as the surface of the surrounding air cools.

6. **To clean their spectacles, people often breathe out on glasses to make them wet. Explain why the glasses become wet.**

ANS- Water vapour from the air we breathe out condenses on the eyewear's surface. As a result, the glass gets moist, making it easier to clean the glass with the help of a few water molecules.

7. **How are clouds formed?**

ANS- Restoring water to the earth's surface is mostly a result of the condensation process. It becomes cooler as we go above the earth's surface. The air grows colder and colder as it rises. When the air is sufficiently high, it cools to the point where the water vapour it contains

THOUGHTCHAKRA

condenses into small drops of water known as droplets. These tiny particles are what continue to float in the air and give us the appearance of clouds.

8. **When does a drought occur?**

ANS- Water is lost from the soil due to evaporation and transpiration if it does not rain for two or more years. The soil dries out since rain isn't renewing it. The water level in the area's ponds and wells decreases, and some of them may even dry up. Drought may result from a lack of groundwater, which is another possibility.

THOUGHTCHAKRA