

St.Peter'sSr.Sec.School,Jaora

SOCIALSTUDIES

CLASS-VII

CHAPTER-7

"WATER"

A.Fillintheblanks.

1.Wavesthatareashighas20to30marecalled_____.

Ans▶Tsunamis

2.Whenthewaterfallstoitslowestlevel,itis_____tide.

Ans▶low

3.TheLabradorCurrentisacold_____current.

Ans▶Cold

4.Oceanwaterissalineduetothepresenceofalargeamountof_____salts.

Ans▶dissolved

5.Whencoldandwarmcurrentsmix,itcreatesadense_____.

Ans▶fog



B.Fill in the blank with correct answers.

1.The alternaterise and fallof the ocean watertwice in 24 hours is called a_____.

a.Wave

b.tsunami

c.tide✓

d.ocean current

2.Oceans account for ____ percent of the Earth's water.

a.99

b.0.017

c.97.2✓

d.71

3.The watery part of the Earth is called the_____.

a.Lithosphere

b.hydrosphere✓

c.atmosphere

d.biosphere

4._____ is a warm current.

a.Gulf Stream✓

b.Labrador Current

c.North Atlantic Drift

d.None of these



C. Distinguish between these terms.

1. Waves and tides.

Waves	Tides
1. Waves are caused by the movement of particles of surface water because of the force of wind.	1. Tides are created due to the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon.
2. Waves occur almost all the time due to the action of the wind.	2. Tides only occur twice a day with a time gap of 12 hours and 35 minutes.

2. Condensation and precipitation.

• *Condensation:- Condensation is a process in which the water vapour changes its state from gaseous state to liquid state that is water.*

• *Precipitation:- Precipitation is the process in which the water vapour together becomes heavy and comes down in the form of ice, snow in other words precipitation is raining.*

3. Freshwater and groundwater.

• *Groundwater:- It is located underground in large aquifers and must be pumped out of the ground after drilling a deep well*

• *Freshwater:- It is found in lakes, rivers and streams and is drawn into the public water supply by an intake.*

4. Hightide and Lowtide.

• *Hightide:- Hightide is created by the gravitational pull of the moon which pulls water toward it. When water reaches to the highest level it is termed as hightide.*

• *Lowtide:- When the water falls to its lowest level, it is termed as lowtide.*

D. Answer these questions in brief.

1. How do currents influence the climate of a region?

Ans:- Warm ocean currents flow from the equatorial regions and cold ocean currents flow from the Polar regions. Warm ocean currents increase the temperature of coastal areas while cold ocean currents bring down the temperature.

2. What is a tsunami?

Ans:-

A **tsunami** is a natural disaster which is a series of fast-moving waves in the ocean caused by powerful earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, or simply an asteroid or a meteor crash inside the ocean. A **tsunami** has a very long wavelength. It can be hundreds of kilometers long.

3. How do oceans influence the climate in the coastal areas?

Ans:-

Warm and cold ocean currents can affect the climate of an area along the coast if the winds blow in from the ocean. Warm ocean currents heat the air above the water and carry the warm air to the land, increasing the temperature of the coastal region.

4. What is a wave?

Ans:- The up and down movements seen on the surface of ocean waters are called waves.



5.Howdoesoceanwatergetsheated?

Ans:-

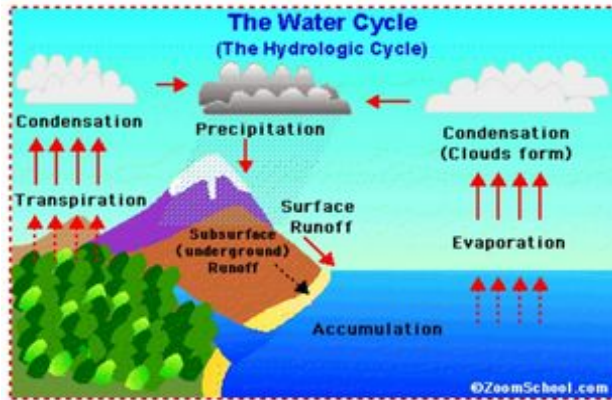
The main source of **ocean heat** is sunlight. Additionally, clouds, **water** vapor, and greenhouse gases emit **heat** that they **have** absorbed, and some of that **heat** energy enters the **ocean**.

E.Answerthesequestionsindetail.

1.Withthehelpofadiagram?Explainthewatercycle?

Ans: Water cycle is the cyclic movement of water from the atmosphere to the earth and back to the atmosphere through various processes. This constant, never ending circulation of water in nature is known as the water cycle. The process includes: Evaporation: Water in seas, rivers, lakes, ponds or streams evaporates because of the heat of the sun. Transpiration: Plants give out a large amount of water through their leaves
Condensation: Water vapor rises up and condenses on dust particles to form cloud. Precipitation: Water stored in clouds reaches the ground in the form of rain, hail or snow.





2. How are tides important?

Ans:-

The importance of tides can be explained as follows:

1. High tides at coasts are of great importance, as they allow big ships to enter or leave harbours safely. Diamond Harbour of Kolkata and Kandla Port of Gujarat are dependent on tidal conditions for the safe passage of vessels.
2. In case of river ports, tides allow giant ships to navigate safely. Various ports around the world take advantage of the tides for their transportation.
3. Tides also support fishing. High tides increase the volume of water. As a result, more fish are obtained and coastal fishermen get benefitted.
4. Tides also help to remove the silt deposited by the rivers at their mouths, thereby maintaining a free flow all around the year.

3. What are the main effects of ocean currents. Give examples, wherever possible.

Ans:- 1. Ocean currents influence the distribution of temperature around the Earth.

2. The warm or cold currents increase or decrease the temperature in the coastal areas

3. Mixing of cold and warm currents caused dense fog which disturbs navigation.

4. Warm current increases the moisture-bearing capacity of the wind, cold current decreases the same.



4. How are tides helpful in trade and fishing?

Ans:-

Tides are very helpful in trade activities. Their importance can be understood with the help of the following points:

- Some ports are dependent on tides for trade activities like Kandla Port of Gujarat and Diamond Harbour of West Bengal. The water level increases during high tides; this allows ships to have a safe entry and exit from the ports.
- In the river ports of London, New York, Hamburg, etc., the water level increases during high tides; this facilitates the safe movement of ships.

- Tides wash away the silt deposited by the rivers at the mouth, thus keeping the river mouth open for vessels to ply easily.
- Tides are useful for fishing, as fish are found in large numbers during high tides. This, in turn, enables fishermen to earn their livelihood.