Unit 2 - Hydrosphere

Class: V		Subj	ect: Social S	cience
I. Choose the co	orrect answ	er.		
1. Hydrosphere is	the total a	mount of	_present on ear	th.
a) Air	b) Water	c) Land	d) Plants	
2. Find the odd o	ne.			
a) Ganga	b) Atlantic	c) Arctic	d) Pacific	
3. Water body that is surrounded by land on all side is called				
a) River	b) Gulf	c) Lake	d) Bay	
4. Evaporation is	the	stage of the wate	er cycle.	
a) First	b) Second	c) Third	d) Fourth	
5. Water body that is partially enclosed by land and has wide				
opening to the se	a is called_			
a) Sea	b) Strait	c) Bay	d) Pond	
II. Match the following.				
1 Fresh water				4
2 A lagoon	量 -	Palk Strait		3
3 Joins Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal - Formation of cloud				5
4 Inland salt wat	er lake -	Chilika in Odisha		2
5 Condensation	Tree of	Dal lake		1
III. True or False.				
1. About 97% of water on the earth is salt water.				True
2. Water is not necessary for our basic needs.				False
3. Water in the sea is sweet.				False
4. We should keep the tap open throughout while washing utensils.				
				False
5. We should save	e water.			True
IV. Answer the	<u>following.</u>			
1. Define hydrosphere.				
Hydrosphere is the total amount of water present on a planet.				
The hydrosphere includes water that is present on the surface of the				
planet, undergrou	ınd, and in th	ne air.		

2. Why is hydrosphere important?

- > We need water to carry out many activities in our daily lives. We need water to drink, take bath, cook food, etc.
- > Animals and plants also need water for their survival. If there is no water, it cannot evaporate and form clouds. So there will not be any rain.
- 3. Name the different types of water bodies.

Oceans, Seas, Rivers, Lakes, pond.

V. Answer the following in detail.

1. What are the different stages of water cycle?

Stage I: Evaporation - The heat of the sun falls on the water bodies like Ocean, Sea, Lakes, Rivers, etc. The water slowly evaporates as vapours into the air.

Stage II: Condensation - As the vapours rise high, the cooler temperatures make them cool down and turn back into liquid. This is called condensation. Wind and air move the liquid around, leading to the formation of clouds.

Stage III: Precipitation - Wind movements cause the clouds particles to collide. They become rain-bearing clouds and fall back on to the earth's surface by the process known as precipitation. This may occur in the form of rain, hail, snow, or sleet depending upon the temperature conditions.

Stage IV: Runoff and Infiltration - The water either runs off into oceans, rivers and ground surface or is absorbed into the soil (infiltration). This cycle continues.

2. Give few steps to save water.

- 1. Check your toilet for leaks.
- 2. Take shorter showers.
- 3. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- 4. Check faucets and pipes for leaks.
- 5. Use your automatic dishwater for full loads only.
- 6. Water during the cool parts of the day.