

7. Water

Worksheet 1

A Write a brief note on salinity.

B Match the words in Column A with those in Column B:

Column A

1. Mariana Trench
2. Bering Strait
3. Dead Sea
4. Indian Ocean
5. Gulf of Mexico

Column B

- (a) Half ocean
- (b) West of Atlantic Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) High density and salinity
- (e) Connects Arctic and Pacific Oceans

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 1

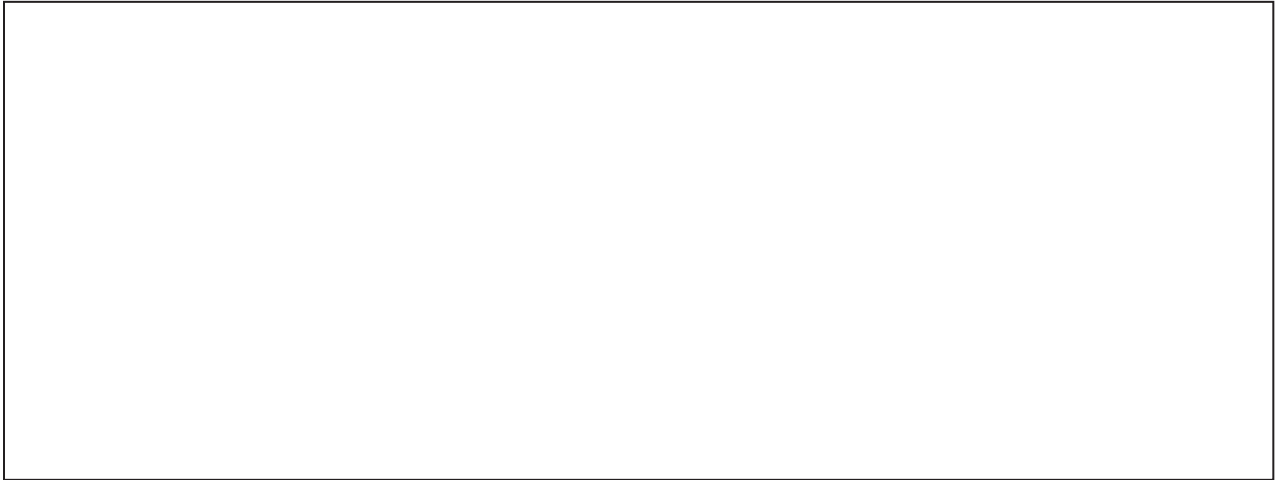


A. The water of seas and oceans is saline, containing about 35 g of dissolved salts in every 100 ml [1 litre]. Salinity denotes the total contents of dissolved salts in ocean or sea water. The salts are brought from land by rivers, etc. Sodium chloride is the most important constituent. Salinity levels vary in different parts of an ocean, usually decreasing from the Equator to the Poles. Salinity increases the density of water.

B. 1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Worksheet 2

A Draw a diagram to show the hydrological cycle and explain it.

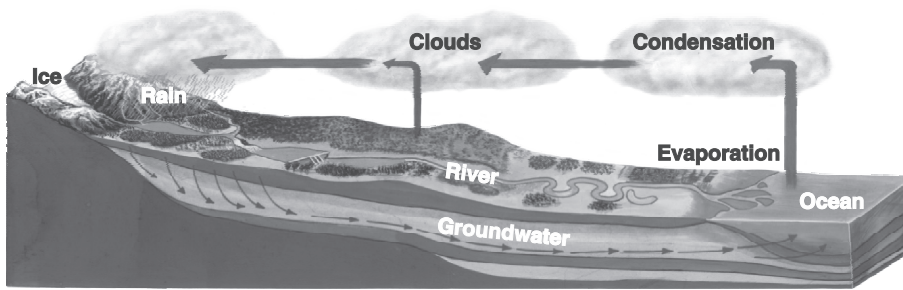


B On a map of the world, mark all the oceans and the following seas: Mediterranean Sea; Sea of Japan; Arabian Sea; Caribbean Sea; Barents Sea and Beaufort Sea.



ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

A.



The hydrological cycle is the process by which water changes and circulates between the lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere.

Several processes are involved, using the Sun's heat and water from the oceans. Water is heated and evaporates and gets converted into water vapour that enters the atmosphere through the vertical and horizontal movement of atmosphere. In higher parts of the atmosphere, it condenses into droplets of water which fall to the Earth through precipitation as rain or snow. This water reaches oceans through various routes.

- B. Mark the oceans and the seas using the map on page 51 of Srijan Social Sciences 7 for reference.