Class 6 Science Ch – 15 Water and Its Importance

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Watering crops by artificial means

Ans: Irrigation

Q2. Water fit for human consumption

Ans: Potable water

Q3. Release of water vapour into the atmosphere through plant leaves.

Ans: Transpiration

Q4. Lack of food in a region for a long period.

Ans: Famine

Q5. A disease affecting thousands of people at the same time.

Ans: Epidemic

III. Short Answer Type Questions

Q1. Explain the following with the help of simple activities:

a. Condensation of water vapour present in air.

Ans: When a chilled glass of water is kept outside on a hot day, water droplets form on the glass surface. This happens due to condensation of water vapour present in the air.

b. Condensation of steam.

Ans: When steam comes in contact with a cool surface, it changes into water droplets. This shows condensation of steam into water.

Q.2 How are clouds formed?

Ans: Clouds are formed when water vapour rises up, cools down at high altitudes, and condenses into tiny water droplets or ice crystals. These droplets cluster together to form clouds.

Q.3 State four ways to avoid wastage of water at home.

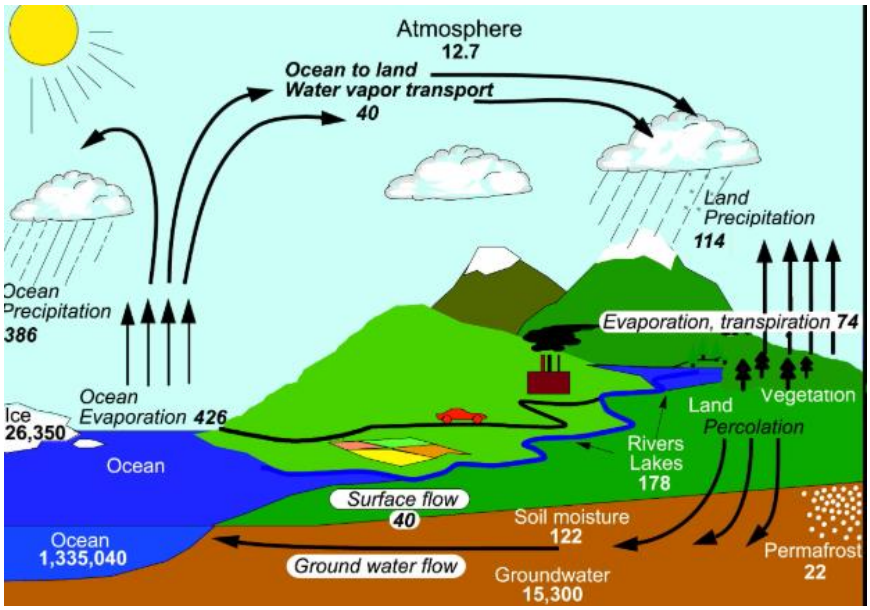
Ans:
1. Close taps properly after use.
2. Repair leaking taps and pipes.
3. Use a bucket instead of a shower for bathing.
4. Water plants in the morning or evening to reduce evaporation.

Q.4 Explain the formation of water cycle.

Ans: The water cycle involves the continuous movement of water on Earth. Water evaporates from oceans, rivers, and lakes due to heat, rises as vapour, cools down to form clouds (condensation), and returns as rain (precipitation). This cycle repeats endlessly.

Q5. Label the diagram of water cycle:

Ans:



IV. Long Answer Type Questions

Q1. Explain how water is used for various purposes in India.

Answer:

a)	Drinking:	The most essential use of water for human survival.
b)	Cooking:	Used in preparing food, washing grains, vegetables, and cleaning utensils.
c)	Agriculture:	Major use in India; water is required for irrigation of crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, and vegetables.
d)	Livestock:	Animals like cows, buffaloes, goats, and poultry need water for drinking and cleaning.
e)	Industry:	Factories use water for cooling machines, washing raw materials, and producing goods. (textiles, paper, steel, chemicals).
f)	Hydroelectric Power:	Water stored in dams is used to generate electricity.
g)	Domestic Use:	Bathing, washing clothes, cleaning homes, and gardening.
h)	Sanitation:	Essential for toilets, sewage systems, and maintaining hygiene.
i)	Transportation:	Rivers and seas are used for transporting goods and people (Inland waterways, ports).
j)	Fishing:	Lakes, rivers, ponds, and coastal waters support fishing, which provides food and livelihood.

Q.2 What are natural disasters? Explain any two natural disasters.

Ans: Natural disasters are sudden, harmful events caused by natural forces of the Earth, such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, and droughts.

They cause damage to life, property, and the environment and cannot be controlled by humans.

1. Earthquake
   a) An earthquake is the sudden shaking or trembling of the Earth's surface.
   b) It occurs due to movement of tectonic plates inside the Earth.
   c) It can cause buildings to collapse, roads to crack, and sometimes trigger landslides.
   d) The strength of an earthquake is measured using a seismograph.
2. Cyclone
   a) A cyclone is a violent storm with very strong winds and heavy rainfall.
   b) It forms over warm ocean water and moves towards land.
   c) Cyclones can cause flooding, destruction of houses, falling trees, and damage to crops.
   d) They are given names (like Fani, Amphan).

Q.3 Describe how dams, water harvesting, and prevention of water pollution help in conservation of water.

Ans: Dams, water harvesting, and prevention of water pollution all play an important role in the conservation of water. Dams store large amounts of water during the rainy season and supply it throughout the year for irrigation, drinking, and electricity generation. They help regulate the flow of rivers, control floods, and ensure that water is available even in dry periods.

Water harvesting is another important method in which rainwater is collected and stored through techniques like rooftop rainwater harvesting and check dams. This helps increase the groundwater level, reduce water shortage, and make use of rainwater that would otherwise be wasted.

Preventing water pollution is equally important because polluted water becomes unfit for drinking, farming, and other uses. By stopping the dumping of sewage, chemicals, and waste into water bodies, we keep rivers, lakes, and groundwater clean and safe. Together, these three methods help conserve water by storing it, recharging it, and keeping it clean for future use.