

Question 1

Fill in the blanks: **Potable water, liquid, living things, a universal solvent, coagulants or flocculants, rain or snow, earth to the atmosphere and back to the earth**

- (a) Water is one of the basic constituents of all _____.
- (b) Water at room temperature exists as a _____.
- (c) Rainwater collects on the earth in the form of _____ and _____.
- (d) The constant movement of water from the _____ to _____ and back to _____ is known as water cycle.
- (e) Water dissolves many substances; therefore, it is _____.
- (f) The water suitable for drinking is called _____ water.
- (g) _____ speeds up sedimentation.

Question 2

Give a suitable word for the following sentences.

- (a) Water fit for human consumption.
- (b) Clean and pure water but unfit for human consumption.
- (c) Water containing more than 2% of dissolved salts and unfit for human consumption.
- (d) Water found in wells.
- (e) A solid state of water having density less than 1 gcm^{-3} .
- (f) A chemical used in excess by farmers, which causes water pollution.
- (g) A gas dissolved in water, which acts as food for the water plants.

Question 3

- (a) Suppose you find an unlabelled container with a liquid in the laboratory.
- (b) How would you show that the liquid inside is water?

Question 4

Answer the following questions about water.

- (a) State two ways in which water is useful in our bodies.
- (b) Clearly explain how you would treat water obtained from the river before you drink.
- (c) How would you know that bottled drinking water is safe for drinking?
- (d) Explain how swimming pool water can be maintained to prevent contamination.
- (e) To ensure that our country receives adequate rainfall and protect our water catchment areas, we should stop careless cutting down of trees. Explain how trees help in conservation of water attachment areas.
- (f) What can you advise your friend who leaves the tap running after fetching water?

Question 5

- a. Give two examples of:
 - i. Underground water
 - ii. Surface water
- b. State five important uses of water.
- c. Briefly describe the water cycle in nature.

Question 6

- (a) State five physical properties of water.
- (b) (i) What is potable water?
(ii) Why is distilled water not potable?
- (c) State three chief qualities of potable water.
- (d) State five qualities of drinking water.

Question 8

What do you mean by water pollution? What are its causes and how can water pollution be controlled?

Question 9

(a) Match the statements in Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Wellwater is generally	(a) Rainwater
2. Purest form of natural water	(b) Pond water
3. Impurest form of water	(c) Water pollution
4. The process by which suspended impurities in river water settle down	(d) Sedimentation
5. The gas used for killing germs in city water	(e) Cholera
6. Disease caused by water	(f) Pollution
7. Washing down of excessive pesticides	(g) Chlorine
	(h) Underground water

(b) What are the three methods of removing germs from natural water? Explain.

Question 10

(a) How does pollution of water take place due to:

- (i) Daily activities of men and animals
- (ii) Industries and agricultural operations?

(b) How can the pollution caused by the activities of men and industrial as well as agricultural operations be minimised?

Question 11

(a) Rainwater is considered the purest form of natural water. Explain the statement.

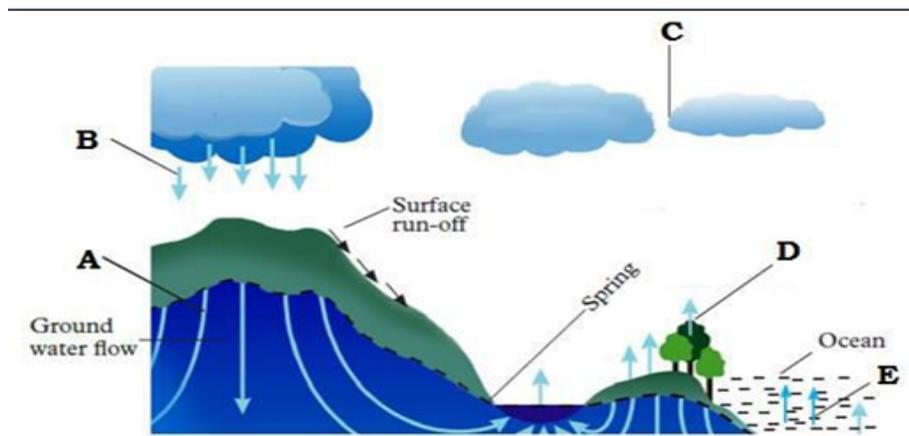
(b) Name the gases which dissolve in rain water before it reaches the ground. What harm can be caused by these gases?

Question 11

(a) Suppose you find an unlabelled container with a liquid in the laboratory. How would you show that the liquid inside is water?

(b) Water for use in the home is treated using carbon and chlorine. Explain the purpose of using carbon and chlorine in water treatment.

(c) The following diagram which is not completely labelled shows the "Water cycle".



Observe it and show the letters corresponding to the following processes.

- (i) Evaporation
- (ii) Infiltration
- (iii) Condensation
- (iv) Precipitation
- (v) Transpiration.