St Andrews Scots School
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Session 2026-2027

Class: VI	Subject: Science	Chapter: A journey Through States Of Water

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Tick (✓) the correct options. (Page 109)

1. (b) 2. (b)

(Think and answer)

1. Wind increases the rate of evaporation by moving moisture away from the clothes, allowing them to dry faster.
2. Sweating cools the body as the sweat evaporates from the skin, removing heat and helping to lower body temperature.

(True and false) **(Page 113)**

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T

(Think and answer)

1. The water cycle is called continuous because it involves the ongoing movement of water through evaporation, condensation and precipitation, repeating endlessly.
2. The water in an earthen pot cools as water seeps through tiny pores and evaporates from the surface, taking away heat and lowering the temperature of the remaining water.

SECTION-A

A. Oral Questions:

1. When heated, water changes its state to water vapour or steam as it reaches its boiling point.
2. Condensation occurs when warm air cools and water vapour turns into liquid droplets.
3. The falling of water from the sky is called precipitation.
4. Yes, water exists in all three states at the same time in nature, such as in glaciers, where you find ice, liquid water, and water vapour.

B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (c) 2. (b) 3.(b) 4.(d) 5. (b) 6.(c)

7. (c) 8. (a)

C. Assertion-Reason Based Questions:

1. (a) 2. (a)

D. Case-Based Questions: Case 1:

(i) Evaporation caused the puddles to disappear.

(ii) Factors that can speed up evaporation include sunlight, warmer temperatures, wind and low humidity.

Case 2:

(i) Condensation led to the formation of droplets on the glass.

(ii) The water came from water vapour in the warm air, which condensed on the cold surface of the glass.

SECTION – B

A. Very Short Answer Questions:

1. Solid, liquid, and gas.
2. Gas.
3. It melts into liquid water.
4. Condensation.
5. Drying of wet clothes in the sun.

B. Short Answer Questions:

1. Ice melts when left out of the freezer because it absorbs heat from the surroundings, raising its temperature above the melting point and changing it into liquid water.
2. The water cycle is the continuous movement of water on Earth, where water evaporates from surfaces, forms clouds through condensation, falls as precipitation and collects back in oceans, rivers and lakes.
3. Clouds form when water vapour in warm air rises, cools, and condenses into tiny water droplets or ice crystals, gathering together to create a visible cloud.
4. Evaporation cools the body because as sweat evaporates from the skin, it absorbs heat, taking it away from the body and reducing body temperature.
5. Evaporation is the process of liquid turning into gas, while condensation is the process of gas turning into liquid.

C. Long Answer Questions:

1. The water cycle is a natural process that recycles water on Earth. It begins with evaporation, where water from oceans, rivers, and lakes turns

into vapour due to the sun’s heat. This vapour rises and cools, undergoing condensation to form clouds. Once the droplets in clouds become heavy,

they fall as precipitation (rain, snow or hail). This water then collects in bodies of water, infiltrates the ground or flows into rivers, eventually reaching the oceans to start the cycle again.

(c/p diagram of water cycle from book, page 111)

2. Water exists in three states: solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (steam). When ice is heated, it absorbs energy and melts into liquid water at 0°C. Further heating causes the water to reach its boiling point at 100°C, where it changes into gas or steam. This transformation occurs because heat energy increases the movement of water molecules, breaking bonds between them to change states.
3. The water cycle continuously moves water between oceans, the atmosphere and the land, ensuring a balanced distribution. Through evaporation and precipitation, it purifies water, supports plant growth, refills rivers, lakes and groundwater
4. Temperature is key to changing water's state. At low temperatures, water is solid (ice). When the temperature rises, it melts into liquid

   water. Further heating turns water into gas (steam) through boiling. Temperature affects molecular movement; higher temperatures cause molecules to move faster and break free from each other, changing the state.
5. Human activities, such as deforestation, urbanisation and pollution, disrupt the water cycle. For example, deforestation reduces transpiration, altering rainfall patterns. Urbanisation increases runoff, reducing groundwater recharge. Pollution contaminates water sources, affecting evaporation and precipitation. These activities can lead to water scarcity and affect climate patterns.
6. Water conservation is important as freshwater is limited and demand is growing.Moreover it is important for all living beings.In daily life, water can be saved by taking shorter showers, fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances, collecting rainwater for plants and turning off taps when not in use.