

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL
Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
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Session: 2025-2026

CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY	CH-5
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Water

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. On the basis of water, the percentage of freshwater is **2.5%** .
2. Circulation of water through the water cycle facilitates **availability of water**.
3. Which of the following is not caused due to water cycle? **Dust storm**
4. Which of the following contains 87% of surface water? **Lakes**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:

1. The **gravitational pull** of the Moon and the Sun causes tides.
2. Ocean water is warmer near **equator**.
3. **Common salt** is the main constituent of ocean water.
4. Rivers, lakes, streams are sources of **freshwater**.

C. True/False :

1. Evaporated water is called water vapour. **True**
2. Water cycle is a never-ending process. **True**
3. Low tide occurs on a full moon. **False**
4. Fog makes navigation difficult. **True**
5. Salinity of ocean water is constant throughout the different parts of the same ocean.
False

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. What is the usage of water?

- Water is used for drinking.
- It is used for agriculture and industry.
- It is used for cleaning and maintaining hygiene.
- Water helps in reducing surface temperature.
- Water absorbs heat.
- It is used as a solvent.

2. What is the water cycle?

Omitted.

3. What is a wave?

The rhythmic up and down movement of water is called waves.

4. Differentiate between:

a. Wave and Tide

Wave	Tide
The rhythmic up and down movement of water is called waves.	Tide are very long waves that move across the ocean
When the wind blows across the water surface, waves are formed.	They are caused by the gravitational forces exerted on the earth by the moon and the sun.

b. Spring tide and Neap Tide.

Spring Tide	Neap Tide
The tides are the highest on a full moon day and new moon day as the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are in same line. These tides are called the Spring tides.	During the first and last quarter of the Moon, the surface of the ocean is drawn in diagonally opposite directions by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon, resulting in low tide. These low tides are called Neap tides.
Spring tides help in navigation by raising water level.	Neap tides do not help in navigation.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Explain the process of water cycle with the help of a diagram.

Water from the waterbodies on the Earth evaporates due to the Sun's heat. This water on evaporation is in the gaseous form. The gaseous form of water is known as water vapour. As the water vapour rises up in the air, it loses its heat and the process of condensation takes place. By this process, the water vapour gets converted into water. This leads to rain, snowfall or hail. The water that comes back to the Earth gets collected in rivers, ponds and streams. From there, the water is carried to the ocean and from where it is again evaporated. This never ending process is called the water cycle.

2. What do you understand by ocean current?

Ocean currents are the streams of water flowing on the surface of the oceans in particular directions. These currents can be both cold and warm. The Labrador current is a cold current while the Gulf Stream is a warm current. Cold currents carry water from poles hence the water is cold, while the warm currents carry water from the equator and hence the water is warm.

3. Write about the characteristics of ocean.

Oceans are very large waterbodies. There are five oceans- Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean. Unlike rivers and streams, oceans have saline water or salty water which is unfit for drinking. The rivers, lakes and streams are sources of freshwater.

4. Write a short note on the tsunami that erupted in the Indian Ocean in 2004.

India faced a tsunami in 2004 which caused large scale destruction of life and property. The coastal areas of Andaman and Nicobar islands faced the first ever anguish of tsunami which claimed around 1 lakh lives. On December 26, 2004, a massive earthquake hit the western coast of Sumatra in Indonesia. On the Richter Scale, the earthquake measured 9.1 which caused huge destruction. It also displaced the ocean floor by 20m. A tsunami engulfed the coasts of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and India. In India, the worst affected places were the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. It caused massive destruction mainly because of unpreparedness in facing any such calamity.