



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
WATER**



NAME: _____ **CLASS/SEC:** VII _____ **ROLL NO:** _____ **DATE:** ___/12/2018

S.NO

I NAME THE FOLLOWING:

- a. An artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants: _____
- b. World Water Day is celebrated on this day: _____
- c. The amount of salt in grams present in 1000 grams of water: _____
- d. Tsunami struck havoc in the Indian Ocean on this day. _____
- e. The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land: _____
- f. The deepest hyper saline lake in the World: _____

II FILL IN THE BLANKS:

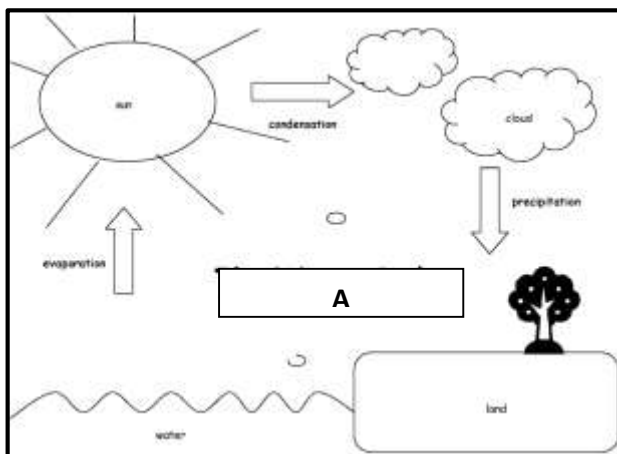
- a. Huge tidal waves are known as _____
- b. When the water on the surface of the Ocean rises and falls alternatively, they are called _____
- c. 'Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means _____
- d. The Labrador Ocean current is a _____ current.
- e. Warm Ocean currents originate near the _____ and move towards the _____
- f. The _____ in the Andaman and Nicobar islands got submerged after the Tsunami of 2004.
- g. Water vapour condenses to form _____.
- h. _____ of the earth's surface is covered by water.
- i. The largest tsunami ever measured was about _____ high.
- j. _____ of water found on Earth is saline water.
- k. Dead Sea in Israel has salinity of _____ per litre of water.
- l. The Gulf Stream is a _____ Ocean current.
- m. _____ help in navigation.
- n. Coastal areas of Japan and the eastern coast of North America are famous for the best _____ of the World.

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

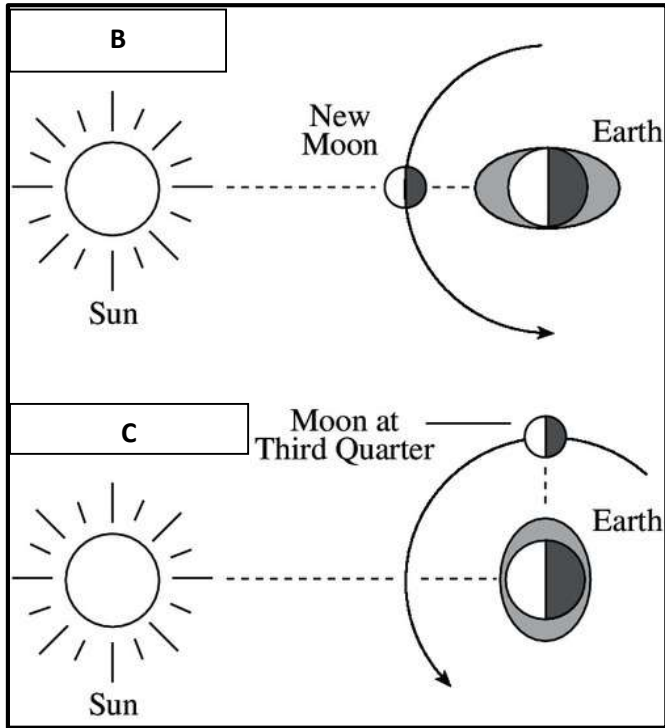
S.NO	COLUMN A	S.NO	COLUMN B	ANSWERS
1	Tides	A	Deepest hyper saline lake	1-
2	Ocean Currents	B	Warm current	2-
3	Dead Sea	C	Cold current	3-
4	Caspian Sea	D	Periodic rise and fall of water	4-
5	Gulf Stream	E	Streams of water moving in definite paths	5-
6	Labrador Ocean Current	F	Largest lake	6-

IV	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:	MARKS
	1. Why do we face water scarcity even though three-fourth of earth is covered by water?	2
	2. How can we measure salinity of water?	2
	3. What are Waves? How are they formed?	2
	4. Differentiate between tides and Ocean currents.	2
	5. How Dead Sea of Israel differ from other water bodies?	2
	6. Distinguish between warm current and cold current.	2
	7. Mention the advantages of Tides.	3
	8. Distinguish between Spring tide and Neap tide.	3
	9. Explain Water Cycle.	4
	10. What is the significance of Ocean Currents?	4
	11. Write a short note on Tsunami.	4

V OBSERVE THE PICTURE AND IDENTIFY THE PROCESS:



A. _____



B. _____

C. _____

VI ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF THE WORLD, MARK AND LABEL THE WARM AND COLD OCEAN CURRENTS:

WARM CURRENTS	COLD CURRENTS
1. GULF STREAM	2. CALIFORNIA CURRENT
3. NORTH ATLANTIC DRIFT	4. LABRADOR CURRENT
5. NORWEGIAN CURENT	6. OYASHIO CURRENT
7. KUROSHIO CURRENT	

AN INTERESTING FACT

One of the very rare marine wonders, Chandipur Beach is a small beach located in Orissa region of India. What attracts most tourists here is its stunning beauty. However, what transfixes all its visitors is the periodic act the disappearing sea puts up. Every low tide, the sea recedes to its own secluded corner, abandoning the world, leaving behind a piece of land only to be occupied by the sea on its return. The unique phenomenon observed here, at Chandipur Beach is attributed to the tidal action of the sea. Low tide makes the sea water recede, up to five kilometers. The land left behind is the otherwise oblivious seabed that makes an appearance once a day. With return of high tide, the sea water slowly drifts back into its place. As the sea recedes, Chandipur Beach Orissa seems to bid farewell to the sea water. This unique disappearing sea is found nowhere else in the world.