

Kusugal Road, Hubballi Ph: 0836-2002275

(Proposed ICSE Board )

---

**Chapter-10****Topic: Water as a resource****GRADE:3****Subject: Science****1. New words:**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Rain         | 10. Soluble      |
| 2. Lake         | 11. Insoluble    |
| 3. River        | 12. Impurities   |
| 4. Ocean        | 13. Chlorination |
| 5. Heating      | 14. Conservation |
| 6. Evaporation  | 15. Purification |
| 7. Condensation |                  |
| 8. Freezing     |                  |
| 9. Water cycle  |                  |

**2. Short answer questions.****Q1. Name the states in which water exists.****Ans : The three states in which water exists are:**

1. Solid (Ice).      2. Liquid (Water).      3. Gases (Water Vapour)

**Q2. What is the difference between condensation and evaporation?**

<b>Ans:</b>	<b>Codensation</b> On cooling, water vapour (gas) change into water(liquid). This process is called condensation.	<b>Evaporation</b> On heating, water (liquid) change into Water vapour (gas). This process is called Evaporation.
-------------	--	--

**Q3. What is rainwater harvesting?**

**Ans:** Rainwater harvesting in collecting and storing rainwater for later use. This water can be used for things like watering plants, washing, and sometimes even used for drinking.

#### Q4. How is chlorination different from boiling?

Ans: **Chlorination:** Adding a small amount of chlorine to water to kill germs and make it safe for drinking is called chlorination.

**Boiling:** Heating water to a high temperature until it starts to bubble which makes it safe for drinking is called boiling.

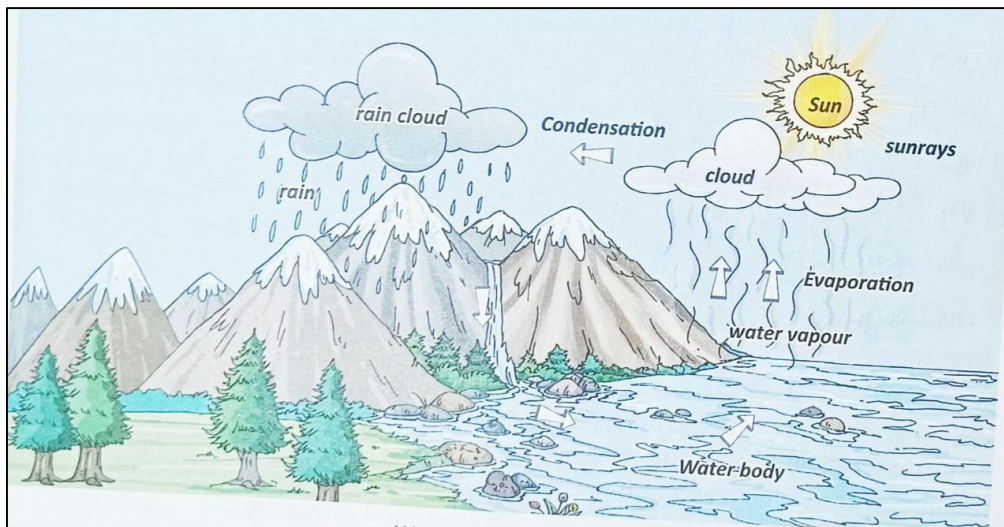
#### 1. Long answer questions:

##### Q1. Describe the water cycle with the help of a labelled diagram.

Ans: 1. Water exists in three states: Solid, Liquid and Gas.

The sun heats up the water in lakes, pond, rivers, seas and oceans. Due to heating water change into water vapour (evaporation).

2. Water vapour rises up and reaches a height. It mixes with the dust and other things present in the air and cools to form tiny drops of water.
3. Many droplets of water come together and form clouds. (condensation)
4. When the clouds become bigger and heavier, they fall down as rain.
5. This cycle continues. This cyclic movement of water in nature is called water cycle.



##### Q2. What are the two types of impurities in water? List the causes of impurities in water.

Ans: Impurities are of two types-soluble and insoluble.

**Soluble impurities-** Impurities that dissolve in water are called soluble impurities. Examples are some harmful salts.

**Insoluble impurities-** Impurities that do not dissolve in water are called insoluble impurities. Example are sand, mud and pieces of rocks.

**Causes of water impurities are as follows:**

- (i) Throwing garbage and waste in water bodies.

(ii) Release of sewage coming from houses into water bodies.

(iii) Release of harmful waste from factories.

(iv) Washing clothes on river banks.

(v) Bathing of animals in rivers and ponds.

**Q3. List the five ways to conserve water.**

**Ans: The five ways to conserve water are:**

- 1. Whenever you wash your hands, do not leave the water running.**
- 2. Use a bucket and a mug instead of shower while taking a bath.**
- 3. Close the taps tight after using them.**
- 4. Do not clean utensils under running water.**
- 5. Get leaking pipelines or water taps repaired.**
- 6. Check overflowing of water tanks.**

**Teacher Signature**

**Name: Mrs. Rupa P L**

**Principal Signature**

