Worksheet

Water Resources

Question 1: Answer the questions

1. How surface water resource is different from the underground water resource?

2. What is the meaning of water resources?

Answer 1 : Surface water is the water that is available on land in the form of rivers, ocean, seas, lakes and ponds. Groundwater is the underground water that seeps into the soil and is located in large aquifers under the ground. This water can be accessed by digging wells and using motors.

Answer 2: Water resources are natural resources of water that are potentially useful as a source of water supply. Natural sources of fresh water include surface water, under river flow, groundwater and frozen water. Artificial sources of fresh water can include treated wastewater (reclaimed water) and desalinated seawater.

Question 2: Complete the sentences

1. Agriculture is not possible without **water**.
2. Oceans are the largest source of **surface water**.
3. Water is the most **important** resource.
4. Water taken out of wells, hand pumps or tube wells is the **underground** water.
5. Surface water is the water available from rivers, **oceans, ponds**.

Tips:

1. Farming needs water in the required quantity because the crops need water for growth. They need water for the supplement of essential nutrients such as the various minerals.

2. Oceans, which are the largest source of surface water, comprise approximately 97 percent of the Earth's surface water.

3. Most of the water people use every day comes from these sources of water on the land surface. Lakes are valuable natural resources, both for human

and non-human life. One part of the water cycle that is obviously essential to all life on Earth is the freshwater existing on the land surface.

4. Groundwater is the underground water that seeps into the soil and is located in large aquifers under the ground. This water can be accessed by digging wells and using motors.

5. Surface water is the water available from rivers, oceans, ponds. Surface water is the water that is available on land in the form of rivers, ocean, seas, lakes and ponds.

Question 3: Write true /false for the following statements

1. We waste water when we allow water to run when we brush our teeth. **(True)**
2. Water is as important to us as the air. **(True)**
3. Major part of our body weight is water. **(True)**
4. Agriculture is possible without water. **(False)**
5. Water will never exhaust. (used up) **(False)**

Tips:

1. Water is precious, we should save it.
2. Clean air and water support healthy brain and body function, growth, and development.
3. Water is of major importance to all living things; in some organisms, up to 90% of their body weight comes from water.
4. Farming needs water in the required quantity because the crops need water for growth. They need water for the supplement of essential nutrients such as the various minerals.
5. Fresh water is such a limited resource because there is such a little amount of fresh water found on Earth.

Question 4: Tick the correct word

1. Distribution of water is **uneven** (even, uneven)

2. Water is polluted by **untreated sewer water** (fish, rain, untreated sewer water)

3. Rain harvesting is **collection of water from the rain** (collection of water from the rain)

4. Water in clouds come from **surface and ocean water** (underground, surface and ocean water)

5. Floods can be controlled to some degree by **forestation** (forestation, cutting trees)

Tips:

1. The distribution of water on the Earth's surface is extremely uneven. Only 3% of water on the surface is fresh; the remaining 97% resides in the ocean. Of freshwater, 69% resides in glaciers, 30% underground, and less than 1% is located in lakes, rivers, and swamps.

2. Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, in such a manner that negatively affects its legitimate uses.

3. Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve Rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of Rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use.

4. Energy from the sun causes water on the surface to evaporate into water vapor – a gas. This invisible vapor rises into the atmosphere, where the air is colder, and condenses into clouds.

5. Forests can retain excess rainwater, prevent extreme run-offs and reduce the damage from flooding.