

# NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14: Easy-To-Understand and Detailed Solutions

*NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 have been given in the article below in an easy-to-understand format and way. Students can use these NCERT solutions for their exam preparation!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14:** NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water aids students in grasping fundamental concepts effectively. Understanding water is crucial for exam success and for facing bigger challenges in future studies.

These solutions ensure a clear comprehension of the chapter's concepts, featuring various question types like fill-in-the-blanks, true or false, process identification, and descriptive questions. These are vital for gaining knowledge about the topic.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Overview

Chapter 14 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science sheds light on water's significance for life, introducing concepts like evaporation, condensation, rainfall, floods, droughts, and the water available for our use.

PW offers every NCERT Solution to simplify and make studying interesting. Additionally, you can download [NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Maths](#) to revise the complete syllabus and achieve higher marks in your examinations.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water

Ncert Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 are easily accessible on our official website. Students can effortlessly see the files, and the provided lessons enable them to acquire the necessary knowledge to excel in exams.

Expert teachers solve Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water and its exercise problems following NCERT guidelines. The solution facilitates thorough revision, helping students recall essential concepts and score better in exams. The lessons' approach is simple for Class 6 students to understand and remember.

**1. Fill up the blanks in the following.**

(a) The process of changing water into its vapour is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) The process of changing water vapour into water is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(c) No rainfall for a year or more may lead to \_\_\_\_\_ in that region.

(d) Excessive rains may cause \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solution:**

(a) The process of changing water into its vapour is called **evaporation**.

(b) The process of changing water vapour into water is called **condensation**.

(c) No rainfall for a year or more may lead to **drought** in that region.

(d) Excessive rains may cause **floods**.

2. State for each of the following whether it is due to evaporation or condensation.

(a) Water drops appear on the outer surface of a glass containing cold water.

(b) Steam rising from wet clothes while they are ironed.

(c) Fog appearing on a cold winter morning.

(d) Blackboard dries up after wiping it.

(e) Steam rises from a hot girdle when water is sprinkled on it.

**Solution:**

(a) Condensation

(b) Evaporation

(c) Condensation

(d) Evaporation

(e) Evaporation

3. Which of the following statements is “true”?

(a) Water vapour is present in the air only during the monsoon. ( )

(b) Water evaporates into the air from oceans, rivers and lakes but not from the soil. ( )

(c) The process of water changing into its vapour is called evaporation. ( )

(d) The evaporation of water takes place only in sunlight. ( )

**(e) Water vapour condenses to form tiny droplets of water in the upper layers of air where it is cooler. ( )**

**Solution:**

**a) False**

**b) False**

**c) True**

**d) False**

**e) True**

**4. Suppose you want to dry your school uniform quickly. Would spreading it near an anghiti or heater help? If yes, how?**

**Solution:**

Spreading uniform near an anghiti or heater will help because it increases the rate of evaporation due to heat.

**5. Take out a cooled bottle of water from the refrigerator and keep it on a table. After some time, you notice droplets of water around it. Why?**

**Solution:**

This is because the surface of the air around the bottle cools down and air condenses around the bottle.

**6. To clean their spectacles, people often breathe out on glasses to make them wet. Explain why the glasses become wet.**

**Solution:**

The air we breathe out contains water vapour which condenses on the surface of the spectacles. So, the glass becomes wet, and with the help of a small number of water molecules, it becomes easier to clean the spectacles.

**7. How are clouds formed?**

**Solution:**

The process of condensation plays an important role in bringing water back to the surface of the earth. As we go higher from the surface of the earth, it gets cooler. When the air moves up, it gets cooler and cooler. At sufficient heights, the air becomes so cool that the water vapour present in it condenses to form tiny drops of water called droplets. It is these tiny droplets that remain floating in the air and appear to us like clouds.

**8. When does a drought occur?****Solution:**

If it does not rain for two or more years, water is lost from the soil due to evaporation and transpiration. Since it is not being brought back by rain, the soil becomes dry. The level of water in ponds and wells of the region goes down, and some of them may even dry up. Groundwater may also become scarce; this may lead to drought.

## **NCERT Class 6 Science Chapter 14 Water Topic-Wise Discussion**

Class 6 Science Chapter 14 provides a comprehensive explanation and illustrations to help children learn in a distinctive manner.

**Importance of Water**

Water is crucial for our Earth, and without it, life wouldn't exist. Our planet, Earth, has a large amount of water covering three-fourths of its surface. However, only 2.6% of this is freshwater. Although water is a renewable resource, there has been a significant increase in its wastage and usage in recent times. This could result in freshwater becoming scarce in the future. Water serves various purposes in our daily lives, such as cooking, washing, and, of course, drinking. The Class 6 Water study aids students in understanding the chapter in detail.

**Water Sources**

There are numerous sources of water, depending on where people find it convenient to access. These sources include ponds, lakes, wells, rivers, seas, and oceans. However, not all water sources are suitable for drinking. Therefore, water is collected from these sources and then purified in different plants to make it suitable for drinking. NCERT Class 6 Science Chapter 14 on Water explains how people in both urban and rural areas use and consume water.

**Water Cycle**

Wells offer underground water, which is widely accessible. Ponds, rivers, and lakes also serve as important water sources for living organisms. However, rivers may dry up in certain areas due to factors such as dam construction, excessive water usage, or insufficient rainfall. This is the focal point of Class 6 Science Chapter 14, which explores the water cycle.

The water cycle involves the essential processes of evaporation and condensation, simplifying life. Evaporation primarily transforms water into a gaseous state, known as vapour. Condensation, on the other hand, converts vapours back into water molecules. Under the influence of intense heat, water from diverse Earth sources evaporates over time. The water in its gaseous form creates clouds, which eventually condense and return the water to the land. This continuous process is referred to as the water cycle. For a more detailed understanding of this concept, you can refer to NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science.

### **Transpiration**

According to Ncert Class 6 Science Chapter 14, transpiration is when water evaporates from surfaces and goes into the air. Plants are part of the water cycle. The water cycle helps us use ocean water. Using ocean water directly isn't possible because it's salty. Evaporated water separates from salt to make clouds. Warm air goes up, and cold air makes saturation and condensation, forming water droplets.

Clouds gather and cause rainfall over Earth's water sources, like lakes, ponds, and rivers. This rainfall fills these sources for human and animal needs. Soil absorbs rainwater, feeding groundwater. To know more about the water cycle, check NCERT Science book Class 6 Chapter 14 solutions.

### **States of Water**

Ice from the freezer or snow on mountain peaks is just water in a solid form. People can create ice by freezing water in a freezer. Snow occurs naturally in places with very cold winters, and it comes from tiny water droplets in clouds that fall as snow. The water we get from taps is in a liquid state, and we consume it in that form.

The gaseous state of water is commonly known as water vapour or steam. Water vapour naturally exists in the air, and since it is odourless and colourless, we can't smell or see it. However, humans can produce steam, and it becomes visible when released in large amounts. For instance, if you boil water in a container, and it gets too hot, you'll see steam rising. The Water chapter in Class 6 explains each state of water clearly, providing information available in the solutions.

## **Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14**

NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) is an autonomous organisation in India that develops and publishes textbooks for schools following the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) curriculum. Here are some benefits of using NCERT solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14:

1. **Aligned with CBSE Curriculum:** NCERT solutions are designed to closely align with the CBSE curriculum, ensuring that students receive content that is relevant and essential for their examinations.
2. **Comprehensive Coverage:** NCERT solutions provide a comprehensive coverage of the topics included in Class 6 Science Chapter 14. This ensures that students get a thorough understanding of the concepts presented in the chapter.

3. **Clear and Concise Explanations:** The solutions offer clear and concise explanations for each question and concept. This helps students to grasp the content easily and aids in better retention.
4. **Structured Format:** NCERT solutions are presented in a structured format, making it easier for students to follow the flow of information. This structured approach helps in organising thoughts and understanding the logical progression of concepts.
5. **Practice Questions and Exercises:** NCERT solutions include a variety of practice questions and exercises related to Class 6 Science Chapter 14. These questions are designed to help students reinforce their understanding and develop problem-solving skills.
6. **Exam Preparation:** Since NCERT textbooks and solutions are widely used in CBSE schools, studying from NCERT solutions can be particularly beneficial for exam preparation. The questions provided are often reflective of the type of questions that can appear in exams.
7. **Clarity of Concepts:** NCERT solutions aim to provide clarity on various scientific concepts introduced in Class 6 Science Chapter 14. This clarity is crucial for building a strong foundation in science and fostering a genuine interest in the subject.
8. **Accessible Language:** The language used in NCERT solutions is generally accessible to students, making it easier for them to understand complex scientific concepts.
9. **Supplemental Learning Resources:** NCERT solutions can serve as a valuable supplemental resource for both students and teachers. They can be used alongside classroom teaching to reinforce concepts and facilitate self-study.
10. **Encourages Critical Thinking:** The questions and problem-solving approach in NCERT solutions encourage students to think critically and apply their knowledge to solve real-world problems.

## How to Prepare With NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14?

To prepare for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 using NCERT solutions, follow these steps:

### Step 1: Acquire the NCERT Class 6 Science Book

Ensure that you have the NCERT Class 6 Science textbook. Chapter 14 usually covers topics related to water, so make sure you have the correct edition of the book.

### Step 2: Understand the Syllabus and Learning Objectives

Read through the chapter's syllabus and learning objectives. This will give you a clear idea of what concepts and topics are covered in Chapter 14. It's crucial to have a roadmap before delving into the details.

### Step 3: Read the Chapter Thoroughly

Start by reading the chapter thoroughly. Understand the concepts, definitions, and key points. Try to make a summary or note down the main ideas as you read.

### Step 4: Solve the Textbook Exercises

After reading the chapter, solve the exercises given at the end of the chapter in the textbook. These exercises are designed to reinforce your understanding of the concepts discussed in the chapter.

### Step 5: Refer to NCERT Solutions

Once you have attempted the exercises, refer to the NCERT solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14. The solutions provide step-by-step answers and explanations for each question. Use them to cross-check your solutions and understand any concepts you find challenging.

#### **Step 6: Clarify Doubts**

If you have any doubts or difficulties understanding a particular concept, don't hesitate to ask your teacher or classmates for clarification. You can also refer to other study materials or online resources for additional support.

#### **Step 7: Make Notes**

Create concise notes summarising the key points and formulas covered in the chapter. This will serve as a quick revision tool before exams.

#### **Step 8: Practise Additional Questions**

In addition to the textbook exercises, look for additional questions from other sources, such as reference books or online platforms. This will help you reinforce your understanding and improve your problem-solving skills.

#### **Step 9: Revise Regularly**

Schedule regular revision sessions to go over the chapter. Focus on the areas where you face challenges. Regular revision is essential for better retention and understanding.

#### **Step 10: Take Mock Tests**

Practise mock tests based on the chapter. This will help you get accustomed to the exam pattern and improve your time management skills.

#### **Step 11: Seek Feedback**

If possible, seek feedback on your answers and performance. This can be from your teacher, peers, or online platforms offering feedback services.

#### **Step 12: Stay Consistent**

Consistency is key. Regular and focused study sessions are more effective than cramming. Spread out your study sessions over time to enhance understanding and retention.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 14 FAQs**

### **1. What are the stages of the water cycle?**

The water cycle includes stages like evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff, representing the continuous transformation of water between liquid, vapour, and solid states.

### **2. Why is freshwater important?**

Freshwater is crucial for sustaining life as it is essential for drinking, agriculture, and various industrial processes. Its scarcity emphasises its significance for ecosystems and human survival.

### **3. How is water described in Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science?**

In Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science, water is described as a transparent, colourless, and tasteless liquid that is vital for the existence of all living organisms.

### **4. What role does water play in our body according to Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science?**

In Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science, water plays a vital role in our body by facilitating digestion, transporting nutrients, regulating body temperature, and maintaining overall physiological balance.

### **5. Where do we get water from according to Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science?**

According to Chapter 14 of Class 6 Science, water is sourced from various places, including rivers, lakes, ponds, wells, and rain, forming the primary water supply for human needs and activities.