NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 – Water PDF & Important Questions

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 *can be downloaded in PDF form from platforms like Physics Wallah. These solutions cover various aspects of the chapter, providing comprehensive answers to water-related questions.*

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5: The Earth's surface is enveloped by 71 percent water. The water cycle is the ongoing process through which water undergoes constant transformation, circulating among oceans, the atmosphere, and land.

Freshwater primarily comes from sources like rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers. Ocean movements can be broadly classified as waves, tides, and currents. These Class 7 Geography NCERT Solutions offer detailed, step-by-step explanations, solved examples, and comprehensive coverage of all exercises from the Geography NCERT textbook.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Overview

Explore the joy of learning about our environment with the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Chapter 5. This well-crafted chapter description aids in comprehending our surroundings and instills a sense of responsibility as responsible citizens.

The proficient educators at Physics Wallah demonstrate their expertise through different learning stages, providing clear and comprehensible notes for Class 7's study of our environment.

Accessible in PDF format on the website, these informative materials can be effortlessly downloaded, ensuring a more enjoyable and simplified learning experience. The notes align with the content of Class 7 Social Science Chapter 5.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Water

1. Introduction to Earth's Water Surface:

The chapter begins by highlighting the fact that 71 percent of Earth's surface is covered by water. It introduces students to the concept of the water cycle, elucidating how water undergoes continual changes in form and circulates among oceans, the atmosphere, and land.

2. Sources of Freshwater:

This section focuses on the major sources of freshwater. Students learn about rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers as essential contributors to the freshwater supply. Understanding these sources is crucial for appreciating the availability and distribution of freshwater on Earth.

3. Movements in Oceans:

The movements occurring in oceans are broadly categorized into waves, tides, and currents. The chapter explains each type of movement, giving students insights into the dynamic nature of Earth's oceans. Understanding these movements contributes to a comprehensive grasp of oceanography.

4. Water Bodies and Their Significance:

The chapter explores the significance of various water bodies on Earth. It delves into the roles played by oceans, seas, and other water sources. This section helps students appreciate the diversity and importance of different water bodies in shaping the Earth's geography.

5. Water Scarcity and Conservation:

An important aspect of the chapter is the discussion on water scarcity. Students learn about the challenges associated with limited water availability and the importance of adopting strategies for water conservation. The concept of sustainable water use is emphasized.

6. Global Distribution of Water:

This section provides an overview of how water is distributed globally. Students explore regional variations and challenges related to water distribution. Understanding the global scenario helps students appreciate the interconnectedness of water systems.

7. Water Pollution:

The chapter introduces the concept of water pollution, identifying various sources and discussing the impacts of pollution on water quality. This section emphasizes the need for responsible environmental practices to prevent and mitigate water pollution.

8. Measures for Clean Water:

Students are introduced to solutions and measures for maintaining clean water. The importance of individual and collective efforts in ensuring access to clean water is highlighted. This section promotes environmental responsibility among students.

9. Conserving Water Resources:

Methods to conserve water resources are explored in this part of the chapter. Students learn about sustainable water management practices that contribute to the long-term availability of water. The importance of responsible water use is reiterated.

10. Human Dependence on Water:

The concluding part of the chapter discusses how humans depend on water for various activities. Students gain insights into the multifaceted role of water in daily life, emphasizing the interconnectedness between human activities and water resources.

In summary, NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5: "Water" provides a comprehensive exploration of Earth's water systems, fostering an understanding of water-related issues, conservation, and the significance of responsible environmental practices.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Imp Ques and Ans

1. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water, and why is water vital for life?
Answer: About 71 percent of Earth's surface is covered by water. Water is vital for life as it supports various ecosystems, serves as a crucial resource for human activities, and plays a fundamental role in sustaining biodiversity.

2. Explain the concept of the water cycle and its significance.
Answer: The water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, the atmosphere, and land. It is significant as it regulates the distribution of water on Earth, ensures a continuous supply of freshwater, and contributes to weather patterns.

3. What are the major sources of freshwater, and why are they important?
Answer: The major sources of freshwater include rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers. They are important as they provide essential freshwater resources for various human activities, agriculture, and support diverse ecosystems.

4. Differentiate between waves, tides, and currents in oceans.
Answer: Waves are rhythmic disturbances on the ocean surface, tides are periodic rises and falls of sea level, and currents are continuous movements of ocean water. Waves result from wind action, tides are influenced by gravitational forces, and currents are driven by various factors, including temperature and salinity.

5. Discuss the challenges associated with water scarcity and suggest measures for conservation.
Answer: Water scarcity poses challenges such as insufficient water supply for growing populations. Conservation measures include efficient water use, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and awareness campaigns to promote responsible water consumption.

6. How does water pollution occur, and what are its consequences?
Answer: Water pollution occurs due to the discharge of pollutants into water bodies from industrial, agricultural, and domestic sources. Consequences include the degradation of water quality, harm to aquatic life, and threats to human health.

7. Explain the global distribution of water and its impact on different regions.
Answer: The global distribution of water varies, with some regions facing water abundance and others experiencing scarcity. This distribution affects agriculture, ecosystems, and human settlements, highlighting the need for sustainable water management.

8. List measures for ensuring clean water and discuss the role of individuals in water conservation.
Answer: Measures for clean water include wastewater treatment, proper disposal of waste, and preventing industrial discharge. Individuals play a crucial role by reducing water wastage, adopting eco-friendly practices, and participating in community initiatives for water conservation.

9. Elaborate on sustainable water management practices and their importance.
Answer: Sustainable water management involves using water resources efficiently, preventing pollution, and promoting conservation. It is important for ensuring the long-term availability of water and maintaining ecological balance.

10. How does human dependence on water impact daily life, and what steps can be taken for responsible water use?
Answer: Human dependence on water is evident in agriculture, industry, and domestic activities. Responsible water use involves using water efficiently, avoiding wastage, and supporting initiatives for sustainable water management.

These questions and answers provide a comprehensive understanding of the key concepts covered in NCERT Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5: "Water."

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Short Long Ques and Ans

Here are the short and long NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 questions with answers:

Short Answer Questions:

1. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water?

- Answer: About 71 percent of Earth's surface is covered by water.

2. Name the major sources of freshwater.

- Answer: The major sources of freshwater include rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers.

3. Differentiate between waves and tides in oceans.

- Answer: Waves are rhythmic disturbances on the ocean surface, while tides are periodic rises and falls of sea level influenced by gravitational forces.

4. What are the consequences of water pollution?

- Answer: Consequences of water pollution include the degradation of water quality, harm to aquatic life, and threats to human health.

5. Explain the concept of the water cycle.

- Answer: The water cycle is the process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, the atmosphere, and land.

Long Answer Questions:

1. Discuss the challenges associated with water scarcity and suggest measures for conservation.

- Answer: Water scarcity poses challenges such as insufficient water supply for growing populations. Conservation measures include efficient water use, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and awareness campaigns to promote responsible water consumption.

2. Explain the global distribution of water and its impact on different regions.

- Answer: The global distribution of water varies, with some regions facing water abundance and others experiencing scarcity. This distribution affects agriculture, ecosystems, and human settlements, highlighting the need for sustainable water management.

3. Elaborate on sustainable water management practices and their importance.

- Answer: Sustainable water management involves using water resources efficiently, preventing pollution, and promoting conservation. It is important for ensuring the long-term availability of water and maintaining ecological balance.

4. How does human dependence on water impact daily life, and what steps can be taken for responsible water use?

- Answer: Human dependence on water is evident in agriculture, industry, and domestic activities. Responsible water use involves using water efficiently, avoiding wastage, and supporting initiatives for sustainable water management.

5. List measures for ensuring clean water and discuss the role of individuals in water conservation.

- Answer: Measures for clean water include wastewater treatment, proper waste disposal, and preventing industrial discharge. Individuals play a crucial role by reducing water wastage, adopting eco-friendly practices, and participating in community initiatives for water conservation.

6. How do oceans play a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate?

- Answer: Oceans absorb and store heat, regulating temperatures and influencing weather patterns. Ocean currents distribute heat around the globe, impacting climate conditions in different regions.

7. Explain the concept of groundwater and its significance for human activities.

- Answer: Groundwater is water stored beneath the Earth's surface in aquifers. It is a vital source for agriculture, drinking water, and industrial processes. Sustainable extraction and conservation are essential to ensure its availability.

8. Discuss the impact of melting glaciers on sea levels and coastal regions.

- Answer: Melting glaciers contribute to rising sea levels, posing risks to coastal regions. It leads to phenomena like coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, and the potential displacement of communities.

9. How can communities prepare for and mitigate the effects of floods caused by heavy rainfall?

- Answer: Communities can prepare for floods by building resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and developing floodplain management strategies. Reforestation and soil conservation also help prevent soil erosion and reduce the risk of flooding.

10. Explore the role of rivers in shaping landscapes and supporting ecosystems.

- Answer: Rivers shape landscapes through erosion, transportation of sediments, and deposition. They support diverse ecosystems, providing habitats for flora and fauna, and serve as crucial corridors for biodiversity.

11. What role does water play in cultural and religious practices around the world?

- Answer: Water holds cultural and religious significance in various traditions. It is used in rituals, ceremonies, and symbolizes purification and renewal in many cultures, highlighting the spiritual and emotional connection with this essential resource.

12. Discuss the interdependence of water, agriculture, and food security.

- Answer: Agriculture relies on water for irrigation and crop cultivation. Ensuring water availability and sustainable agricultural practices are essential for global food security and preventing hunger.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Exercise Questions

1) **What is precipitation?**

- Answer: Precipitation is the phenomenon where water vapor, formed by the sun's heat, cools and condenses into clouds. This condensed water may then fall to the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, or sleet.

2) **What is the water cycle?**

- Answer: The water cycle is the continuous process by which water changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land.

3) **What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?**

- Answer: The factors affecting the height of waves include the speed of the wind, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides.

4) **Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?**

- Answer: Factors affecting the movement of ocean water include temperature, the gravitational pull of the sun and moon, warm and cold currents, and wind.

5) **What are tides and how are they caused?**

- Answer: Tides are the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water, occurring twice a day. They are caused by the gravitational force exerted by the sun and the moon on the Earth's surface.

6) **What are ocean currents?**

- Answer: Ocean currents are streams of water flowing constantly on the ocean surface in a definite direction. They can be either warm or cold.

7) Give reasons:

(i) **Ocean water is salty.**

- Answer: Ocean water is salty due to the high concentration of dissolved salt, primarily sodium chloride.

(ii) **The quality of water is deteriorating.**

- Answer: The deterioration of water quality is attributed to human activities such as deforestation, improper waste disposal in water bodies, industrial chemical releases, and increased use of fertilizers and pesticides.

8) Tick the correct answer:

(i) **The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere, and land:**

- Answer: (a) Water cycle

(ii) **Generally, the warm ocean currents originate near:**

- Answer: (b) Equator

(iii) **The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is called:**

- Answer: (a) Tide

9) Match the following:

(i) Caspian Sea (a) Largest lake
(ii) Tide (b) Periodic rise and fall of water
(iii) Tsunami (c) Strong seismic waves
(iv) Ocean currents (d) Streams of water moving along definite paths
(e) Water cycle

Answer:

(i) Caspian Sea (a) Largest lake
(ii) Tide (b) Periodic rise and fall of water
(iii) Tsunami (c) Strong seismic waves
(iv) Ocean currents (d) Streams of water moving along definite paths

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 PDF Download

As we wrap up this informative journey, we encourage you to solidify your grasp on the subject by downloading Physics Wallah's expertly crafted NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5. These solutions offer succinct explanations and are tailored to help you navigate through complicated topics with ease. So why wait? Elevate

your learning experience by accessing these valuable resources today, and take a confident step toward academic excellence.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 Summary

Chapter 5 of the NCERT geography book for Class 7, titled "Water," delves into the fundamental aspects of Earth's water resources and their significance. Below is a detailed summary of the key topics covered in this chapter:

1. Water Cycle:

The chapter initiates with an exploration of the water cycle. It elucidates the dynamic process through which water undergoes continuous changes, circulating between the Earth's surface, atmosphere, and oceans. The stages of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection are intricately explained, emphasizing the interconnectedness of these phenomena.

2. Distribution of Water Bodies:

Moving on, the distribution of water bodies on Earth is discussed. The major sources of freshwater, such as rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers, are highlighted. The chapter underscores the importance of understanding the geographical distribution of these water bodies for various ecological and human activities.

3. Ocean Circulation:

The focus then shifts to ocean circulation. Broadly categorized as waves, tides, and currents, the movements in oceans play a pivotal role in shaping climate patterns across the globe. The chapter elaborates on how ocean currents contribute to the regulation of temperatures and influence weather conditions.

4. Ocean Currents:

The final section of the chapter explores ocean currents in detail. It emphasizes how these currents distribute heat globally, affecting climate variations in different regions. Specific ocean currents and their impact on adjacent coastlines are discussed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of this intricate system.

In summary, Chapter 5 serves as a foundational exploration of Earth's water dynamics. It not only elucidates the scientific processes behind the water cycle but also emphasizes the geographical distribution of water bodies and the critical role played by ocean circulation in regulating the planet's climate. This knowledge equips students with a holistic understanding of the importance of water in shaping the Earth's environment.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 5 FAQs

1. What is the significance of understanding the water cycle?

Answer: The water cycle is crucial as it describes the continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. Understanding this cycle is essential to comprehend how water sustains life, influences weather patterns, and plays a vital role in various natural processes.

2. Why is the distribution of water bodies important for ecosystems and human activities?

Answer: The distribution of water bodies, including rivers, ponds, springs, and glaciers, significantly impacts ecosystems and human activities. It influences agriculture, habitation, and biodiversity. Understanding this distribution aids in sustainable water resource management.

3. How do ocean currents contribute to climate regulation?

Answer: Ocean currents distribute heat globally, affecting climate variations. Warm currents raise temperatures in adjacent areas, while cold currents lower temperatures. This regulation of temperature plays a crucial role in determining the climate of different regions.

4. What are the major stages of the water cycle?

Answer: The major stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection. Water evaporates from the surface, forms clouds through condensation, falls as precipitation, and is collected in oceans, rivers, and other water bodies.

5. Can you provide examples of ocean currents and their impact on climate?

Answer: Yes, examples include the Gulf Stream, which warms the eastern coast of North America and northwestern Europe, and the California Current, which cools the western coast of North America. These currents significantly influence the climate of the regions they affect.