

CLASS 6

SCIENCE

EXTRA QUESTIONS

Class 6 Science Chapter 8 A Journey through States of Water Extra Questions

Extra practice questions for Class 6 Science Chapter 8, "A Journey through States of Water", to reinforce understanding of evaporation, condensation, and the water cycle beyond the textbook's own exercises.

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Extra practice questions for **Class 6 Science Chapter 8, “A Journey through States of Water”**, to reinforce understanding of evaporation, condensation, and the water cycle beyond the textbook’s own exercises.

Very Short Answer Questions

Q1. Name the three states in which water can exist.

Answer: Solid, liquid, and gas.

Q2. What is evaporation?

Answer: The change of liquid water into water vapour (gas).

Q3. What is condensation?

Answer: The change of water vapour into liquid water, occurring when vapour touches a cold surface.

Q4. Name one everyday example of freezing.

Answer: Water turning into ice in a freezer (or any liquid solidifying on cooling).

Q5. Does evaporation happen only when water is heated?

Answer: No — evaporation happens continuously, even at room temperature.

Short Answer Questions

Q6. List four factors that affect how fast water evaporates.

Answer: Temperature (heat/sunlight), surface area, wind/air movement, and humidity.

Q7. Explain why sweating helps cool the human body.

Answer: Sweat on the skin evaporates, and evaporation absorbs heat from the body’s surface, which cools the body down.

Q8. Give two examples, other than water, of a substance that changes between liquid and solid states.

Answer: Candle wax (melts on heating, solidifies on cooling) and coconut oil (liquid in summer, solid in winter).

Q9. Describe how droplets form on the outside of a glass filled with cold water.

Answer: Water vapour present in the surrounding air touches the cold outer surface of the glass and condenses into tiny liquid droplets.

Q10. Why does spreading wet clothes out (rather than leaving them bunched up) help them dry faster?

Answer: Spreading the clothes increases the surface area of wet fabric exposed to air, which speeds up evaporation.

Long Answer / Reasoning Questions

Q11. Describe the water cycle in your own words, naming each major stage.

Answer: Water from oceans, rivers, and lakes evaporates into water vapour due to the Sun’s heat. This vapour rises and cools as it goes higher, condensing around tiny dust particles in the air to form clouds. When the water droplets in a cloud combine and become heavy enough, they fall back to Earth as rain, hail, or snow (precipitation). This water collects again in rivers, lakes, oceans, and groundwater, and the entire process repeats continuously — this is the water cycle.

Q12. A wet cloth is placed in three different situations: (a) in direct sunlight, (b) in a shaded but windy spot, (c) in a closed, humid room. Rank these from fastest to slowest drying, and explain your reasoning.

Answer: Fastest to slowest: **(a) direct sunlight > (b) shaded windy spot > (c) closed humid room.**

Sunlight provides the most heat, which speeds up evaporation the most. Wind in the shaded spot still removes vapour from near the cloth's surface, aiding evaporation even without direct heat. A closed, humid room has still air that is already holding a lot of moisture, so evaporation happens slowest there.

Q13. Explain, step by step, why an earthen pot (matka) is an effective, electricity-free way to keep water cool, and why a plastic bottle does not work the same way.

Answer: An earthen pot's clay walls are porous, allowing a small amount of water to continuously seep through to the outer surface. This water evaporates into the air, and evaporation always absorbs heat from its surroundings — in this case, from the pot itself and the water remaining inside, cooling it. A plastic bottle, by contrast, is non-porous, so no water seeps through its walls to evaporate, and this cooling effect does not happen.

Q14. Two identical bowls contain the same amount of water. Bowl A is placed in a closed cupboard; Bowl B is placed on an open windowsill in sunlight. After a day, which bowl is likely to have less water left, and why?

Answer: **Bowl B** is likely to have less water left. It receives direct sunlight (raising the temperature of the water and speeding evaporation) and is exposed to open, moving air (which carries away vapour instead of letting it build up nearby, as it would in a closed cupboard) — both factors speed up evaporation, so more water is lost from Bowl B over the same time.