PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT based on CCE

A. 1. The falling of condensed water vapour is called precipitation.
2. Th alternate rise and fall in the level of sea water is called tides.
3. The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is called atmosphere.
4. The change of vapour to liquid on coiling is called condensation.

B. 1. Relative humidity, Absolute humidity
2. Frost, Dew
3. Atlantic ocean, Indian ocean

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT based on CCE

A. 1. (i); 2. (ii); 3. (i)

B. Temperature; 2. Evaporates; 3. Opposite; 4. Percentage; 5. Millions

C. 1. ✓; 2. ×; 3. ✓; 4. ✓;

D. 1. The amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is called humidity. It depends on temperature.
2. The cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation goes on all the time, and is known as water cycle.
3. Atlantic ocean is the busiest ocean because it provide the maximum trade and transport facilities between the European and the Amercian markets.
4. A tsunami is a very long wave caused by a submarine or coastal earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption.
5. When water vapour cools in the upper atmosphere and condenses to water drops. When water drops grow in size, they fall in the form of rain. Conventional, relief and cyclonic are three types.

E. 1. Condensation is the process by which water vapour in the air change to liquid (water) or solid (ice) on coiling. The clouds are formed by the condensation of water vapour. They are mist or fog at the upper levels of the atmosphere.
2. The rise and fall of ocean water caused by winds are called waves. The water moves vertically without any horizontal change of position. The speed and duration of the wind determines the size and force of the waves.
3. The alternate rise and fall in the level of sea water are called tides. It is caused when the cyclical movement is powered by the gravitational pull of the moon and to a lesser extent by that of the sun.
4. The falling of condensed water vapour is called precipitation. The tiny water droplets of clouds very slowly, while some are carried up by air currents. The moving droplets bump into each other and stick together to form larger droplets and they fall as rain.
5. The masses of ocean water moving in definite directions are called ocean currents.