Welland Gouldsmith School

Class – 3 Subject – Science Topic – Air and water Chapter - 9

Answer Key

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Surface
- b) Presence
- c) Mountains
- d) Plants, animals
- e) See, feel, taste, drink
- f) Sea
- g) water
- h) ice, water vapour
- i) funnel, tube
- j) trees, buildings

2. Answers:

- a) The change of water into water vapours is called evaporation.
- b) On cooling, the water vapours change back into liquid water is called condensation .
- c) Ice can be made from water by cooling the water.
- d) When we put wet clothes out to dry, the water from the clothes goes into the air. This water in the air becomes a gas or water vapours.
- e) Solid, liquid and gas differ from each other in the following ways:-
- i. SOLID Ice is the solid form of water. It has a fixed shape.
- ii. LIQUID Water is in the liquid form. It has no fixed shape. It takes the shape of the vessel in which it is kept.
- iii. GAS Water vapour or steam becomes a gas. It has no fixed shape.

3. Ex-A of page 81 (very short answer type questions):

- Nitrogen
- 2. The earth is surrounded by a layer of air. This layer of air is called the atmosphere.
- 3. The three forms of water are solid, liquid and gas.
- 4. A rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rain fall that has fallen in a place.
- 5. Yes, the smaller pieces of solid dissolve faster than the bigger pieces.
- 6. Three sources of water are seas, oceans and rivers.

4. Ex-C of page 82 (fill in the blanks by choosing suitable words from below):

- 1. Three
- 2. Shape
- 3. Atmosphere
- 4. Vapour
- 5. Condensation.

5. Ex-D of page 82 (match the following):

Ice Fixed shape
 Supports combustion Oxygen

3. Evaporation Change of liquid into vapours4. Condensation change of gas into liquid

5. Rain gauge Measures the quantity of rainfall

6. Ex-E of page 82 (state whether the following statements are true or false):

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

7. Drawing of the rain gauge given on page-80.