# A Journey through States of Water

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

## Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

**1.** Water exists in:

**(a)** two states: liquid and gas
**(b)** four states
**(c)** only one state
**(d)** three states: solid, liquid and gas

**2.** Clouds form high in the sky. This is called:

**(a)** freezing **(b)** melting **(c)** condensation **(d)** evaporation

**3.** Which of these will dry FASTEST?

**(a)** a shirt hung indoors on a humid day
**(b)** a shirt folded up in a closed cupboard
**(c)** a shirt spread out in sun and wind
**(d)** water in a narrow, closed bottle

**4.** Which of these will dry SLOWEST?

**(a)** a wet floor in a closed, still room
**(b)** a wet floor under a running fan
**(c)** a shirt on a line on a dry, windy day
**(d)** water spread thinly in a wide plate in the sun

**5.** Which of these shows CONDENSATION?

**(a)** Wax drips down a burning candle.
**(b)** A lake surface turns to ice in winter.
**(c)** A puddle disappears on a sunny day.
**(d)** Steam from a kettle forms drops on a cold lid.

**6.** A glacier is in which state?

**(a)** plasma **(b)** gas **(c)** liquid **(d)** solid

**7.** A dish has 430 mL of water. In the sun, 50 mL evaporates every day. How many full days until less than 50 mL is left?

**(a)** 7 days **(b)** 9 days **(c)** 8 days **(d)** 380 days

**8.** On a 39 °C day, water in a clay pot is 12 °C cooler than the air. What is its temperature?

**(a)** 12 °C **(b)** 51 °C **(c)** 27 °C **(d)** 39 °C

## Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

**9.** Name the three states of water with an example of each.

**10.** Name the change (evaporation, condensation, melting or freezing): (a) A lake surface turns to ice in winter. (b) Dew forms on leaves at night.

**11.** Is it a solid, a liquid or a gas? (a) sea water (b) a snowman

**12.** Will it dry "fast" or "slow"? (a) a wet floor in a closed, still room (b) water spread thinly in a wide plate in the sun

**13.** A plate had 462 mL of water in the morning and 332 mL in the evening. How much evaporated?

**14.** A pond loses about 2 cm of water every day by evaporation in summer. How much does its level fall in 6 days without rain?

**15.** Each of 4 glasses of iced water collects about 60 mL of droplets on the outside in an hour. How much water condensed in all?

**16.** How is evaporation used or seen in each? (a) spreading out washed grain (b) a desert cooler

## Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

**17.** Describe the water cycle with the help of evaporation and condensation.

**18.** Two dishes each hold 743 mL of water: a wide plate and a narrow glass, both in the sun. After a day, 130 mL has gone from the plate and 80 mL from the glass. (a) How much is left in each? (b) Why did more evaporate from the plate? (c) Name two other things that would speed up evaporation.

**19.** Name the change in each, and say whether heat is taken in or given out: Snow turns into water in spring. Clouds form high in the sky. Watercolour paint dries on paper. Water in an ice tray turns hard.

**20.** A wet cloth is wrapped around a bottle of water and kept in a breeze. The air is 35 °C and after an hour the water is 5 °C cooler than the air. (a) What is the water's temperature? (b) Explain why it cooled. (c) How is this idea used in a matka?

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# Answer key

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| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (d) three states: solid, liquid and gas | — |
| 2 | (c) condensation | — |
| 3 | (c) a shirt spread out in sun and wind | — |
| 4 | (a) a wet floor in a closed, still room | — |
| 5 | (d) Steam from a kettle forms drops on a cold lid. | — |
| 6 | (d) solid | — |
| 7 | (c) 8 days | 430 ÷ 50 = 8.6 → 8 full days |
| 8 | (c) 27 °C | 39 − 12 = 27 |
| 9 | Solid (ice), liquid (water) and gas (water vapour). | — |
| 10 | (a) freezing (b) condensation | — |
| 11 | (a) liquid (b) solid | — |
| 12 | (a) slow (b) fast | — |
| 13 | 130 mL | 462 − 332 = 130 |
| 14 | 12 cm | 2 × 6 = 12 |
| 15 | 240 mL | 4 × 60 = 240 |
| 16 | (a) more surface, faster drying (b) water evaporates from wet pads, cooling the air | — |
| 17 | The Sun heats water in seas, rivers and lakes and it evaporates. The vapour rises, cools and condenses into tiny droplets that form clouds. The droplets join and fall as rain, hail or snow, and the water flows back to rivers and seas or soaks into the ground. | — |
| 18 | (a) Plate: 613 mL; glass: 663 mL (b) The plate has a larger surface exposed to air. (c) More heat (sun), more wind, or drier air. | — |
| 19 | Snow turns into water in spring. melting Clouds form high in the sky. condensation Watercolour paint dries on paper. evaporation Water in an ice tray turns hard. freezing Heat is taken in during evaporation and melting, and | — |

| Q | Answer | Working |
|---|---|---|
| | **given out during condensation and freezing.** | |
| **20** | **(a) 30 °C (b) Water evaporating from the cloth takes heat from the bottle. (c) Water seeps through the clay and evaporates from the outside, cooling the water inside.** | — |