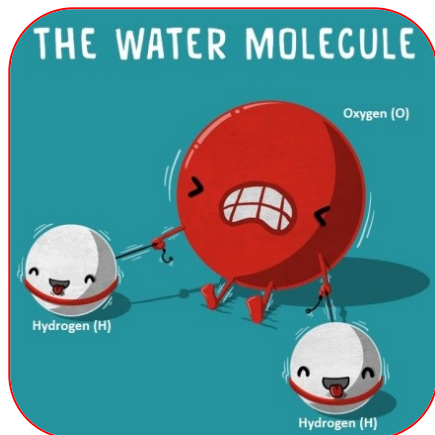


Interesting Facts FAQ

Q. 1. What is water made of?

Chemically, water molecule is a combination of two hydrogen atoms with an oxygen atom (H₂O).



The Water Molecule

Q.2. What is the density of water?

The density of water is 1 g/cm³. This means that 1 cm³ of water (or 1 ml) of water weighs 1 gm.

Q. 3. Why is earth called the 'Blue Planet'?

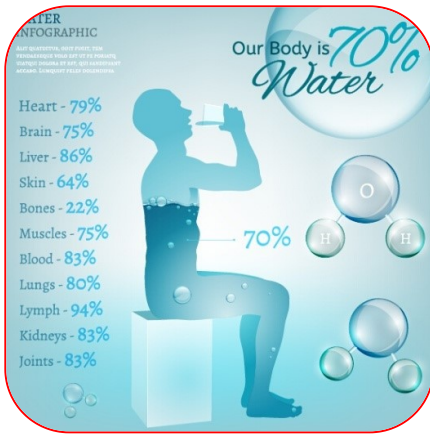
That is because it appears blue when viewed from outer space. Why? This is because 70% of the earth surface is covered with water (in the form of its giant oceans). This water renders it the blue colour.



The Blue Planet

Q. 4. How much water is there in our body?

Roughly 70% of an average adult body is composed of water! (Similar to the surface of Earth!)



70% water!

Q. 5. Why is water called the universal solvent?

Water has the ability to dissolve more substances than any other liquid. This is the reason why pure water does not exist in natural conditions as wherever water travels it dissolves chemicals, nutrients, minerals and gases.

Q.6. How do wells get their water?

Below the earth surface there are layers of soil and rocks which have water stored in them. These layers are known as aquifers. Wells get their water from aquifers.

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Q.7. Is groundwater available in unlimited supply?

No! As you may be aware, the level after which groundwater is available is termed as the groundwater table. In most of the Indian cities, the groundwater table is depleting as the aquifers are not getting adequately recharged. Over exploitation of groundwater is not a sustainable practice.

Q.8. Why is sea water unfit for drinking?

Sea water consists of large amount of dissolved salts and minerals. Though our body requires salts, but the amount required is much lower. Drinking sea water can be deadly for us as it will dehydrate (remove water from) our body.

Q.9. What is hard water?

Hard water is a common quality of water which contains dissolved compounds of calcium and magnesium. The term hardness was originally applied to waters that were hard to wash in, referring to the soap wasting properties of hard water.

Q.10. What is an RO water purifier?

RO is the abbreviation of Reverse Osmosis. It is process by which impure water is forced to flow through a membrane in the reverse direction RO removing ionized salts, colloids, and organic molecules present.

Q.11. What is an oil spill?

An oil spill is the release of a liquid petroleum oils into the environment, especially marine areas and oceans, due to human activity, and is a form of pollution. These can have devastating effect on the marine

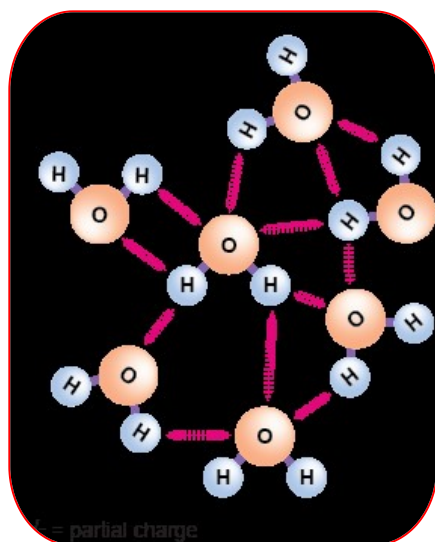
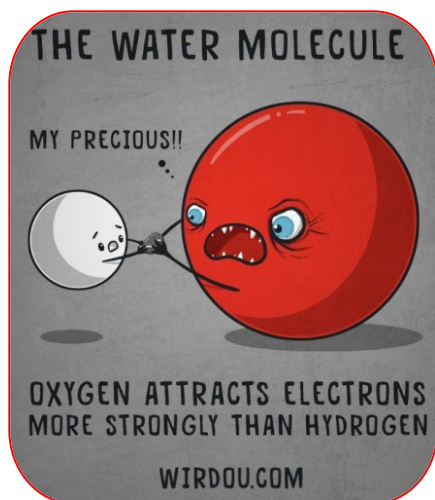
**Q. 12. Why it's important to have an aeration device, a bubbler, in your home aquarium?**

They live underwater, but fish breathe oxygen and expel carbon dioxide just like we all do. They get theirs in the form of oxygen dissolved in the water. Without aeration, oxygen doesn't get into their water, and carbon dioxide doesn't get out.

**Q.13. How do water molecules bond together?**

The water molecule (H_2O) is polar in nature. Just like a magnet has north and south poles, the water molecule also has poles of its own. The only difference is these poles are positively and negatively charged. The Oxygen atom has higher affinity for electrons and hence it tries to pull them away from the Hydrogen atoms. This lends a partial positive charge to the hydrogen atoms and a partial negative charge to the Oxygen atom. Keep in mind that there are millions of such molecules in a drop of water. The presence of such poles leads to attraction among the molecules

leading to bonding in water molecules.



Q. 14. Why treat wastewater?

In a scenario where fresh water is getting increasingly scarce and when enormous volumes of sewage generated in the country are not being treated, but goes unchecked to pollute fresh water from lakes, rivers and the ground water table, it must be treated.



Q. 15. Can a river clean its water as it flows?

Depends on the amount of treated/untreated waste water released and the quantity of flow in the river. All rivers have something called the self cleansing capacity. It is the capacity of a river to cleanse its water of pollutants over a given length of flow. It depends on the volume of freshwater that flows in the river and also on the nature of its flow. Theoretically every river is capable of

cleaning itself, but practically it depends on the amount of pollutants and wastewater that is being dumped into it.

Q. 16. Why are wetlands important?

Wetlands are among the most productive habitats on earth, providing shelter and nursery areas for commercially and recreationally important animals like fish and shellfish, as well as providing wintering grounds for migrating birds.



Q.17. Why do waves form in sea?

Waves are created by wind blowing over the surface of the sea. As the wind blows over the sea, friction is created - producing a swell in the water. The energy of the wind causes water particles to rotate inside the swell and this moves the wave forward.

Q.18. How deep is the ocean?

The average depth of the ocean is about 3.7km. The deepest part of the ocean called the Challenger Deep is approximately 11km deep and is located beneath the western Pacific Ocean in the southern end of the Mariana Trench.

Q. 19. How did water come to earth?

Popularly, it is believed that water on earth came from a type meteorite called 'carbonaceous chondrite' which has water similar to that which is available in earth. However, scientist now have detected evidence that water could have come from earth within itself.

Q. 20. Can water be created in a laboratory?

Water is formed when energy causes hydrogen and oxygen molecules to fit together. The process of creating water is very turbulent, making it very difficult for scientists to safely create water in a laboratory.

[Next FAQ Set >>](#)
Crop Water Requirement