



**Note: The given content need not to be printed.**

**CHAPTER 08.**  
**THE STORY OF WATER.**  
**P.NO.57-64.**

**Learning Objectives:**

- To introduce the concept of sources of water.
- To make them understand the classification of surface water.
- To enhance the cognitive and critical thinking among them.

**SOURCES OF WATER**

There are two main sources of water: natural sources and man-made sources.

**Natural sources:** are those which can be found on earth naturally, these sources cannot be constructed by the humans.

**Man-made sources:** are artificial sources of water which can be constructed by the humans.

**NATURAL SOURCES OF WATER**

Water is absolutely essential to life. What's more, it contributes to the wonder and majesty of the natural world, whether through the babbling of a small brook or the vast vista of the open ocean.

**But where does water come from? How is it stored in nature?**

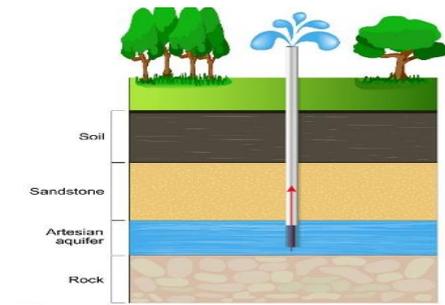
There are several key sources of water.

On the basis of availability there are three main natural sources of water are:

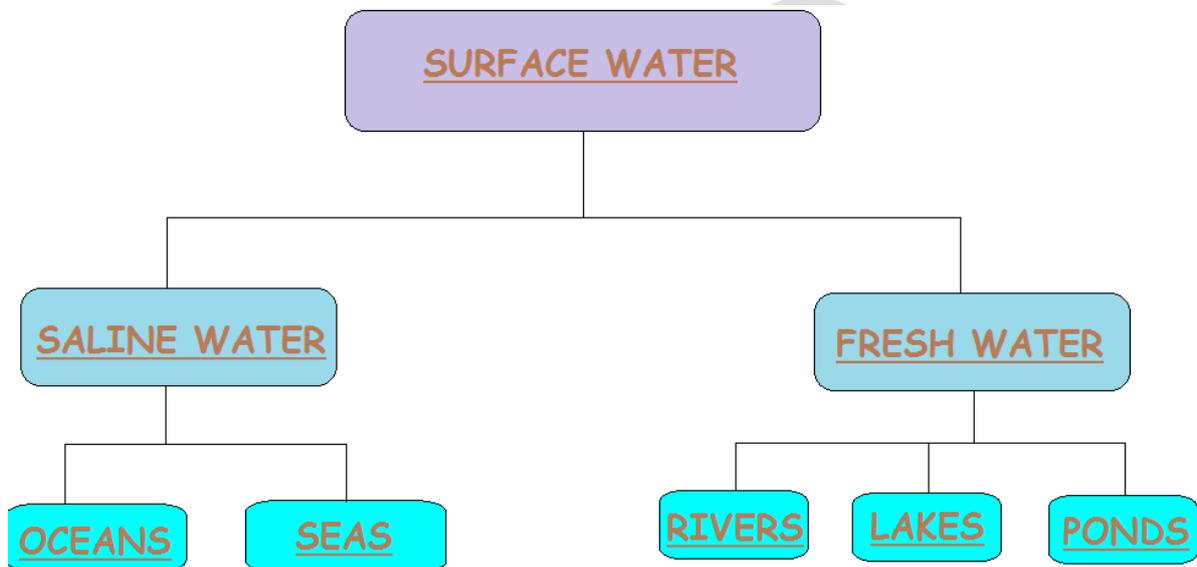
1. Rainwater,
2. Groundwater ( wells and springs) and
3. Surface water (sea, oceans, reservoirs, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes and tanks).

Rainwater and melting snow from the glaciers fill water bodies like rivers, lakes seas and oceans.

They also seep into the soil to form groundwater. Tube wells give us access to this water.



### Classification of surface water bodies:



- **Oceans:** The oceans are, by far the largest reservoirs of water on the Earth - over 97% of all the Earth's water exist in the oceans.

Oceans are the storehouses of water that nature uses to run the water cycle.

The five oceans from smallest to largest are: the Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific.

- **Seas:** Seas are smaller than oceans and are usually located where the land and ocean meet.

Seas are found on the margins of the oceans and partially enclosed by land.

Oceans and Seas have salty water which we cannot drink.

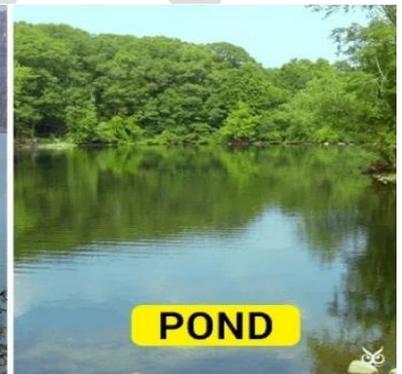


- **Rivers:** A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. In some cases, a river flows into the ground and becomes dry at the end of its course without reaching another body of water.



Rivers which receive a constant supply of water from the melting snow of the mountains have water throughout the year, for example, the Ganga. Rivers which depend on rainfall for their supply of water have very little water during the summer months, for example, the Godavari and Krishna.

- **Ponds:** Ponds are small bodies of fresh water with shallow and still water, marsh and aquatic plants and animals.



- **Lakes:** Lakes are larger than ponds that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean.

Lakes do not flow like rivers but may have rivers flowing into and out of them.

Thus, ponds and lakes are water bodies which are found on land.