KLINE MEMORIALSCHOOL OF UBS
WORKSHEET -7th STANDARD
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Worksheet No: 5

How Oceans Affect the Weather

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Read the passage. Then answer the que s.

The ocean covers 71% of the Earth's surface and, as a result, absorbs the majority of the sun's radiation. This makes it crucial to heating the planet. In fact, the top three meters' of water in the ocean holds as much heat as the Earth's entire atmosphere. When this water is heated further, it evaporates into the air and increases temperature and humidity levels to form rain and storms, which are carried far and wide by the trade winds that encircle Earth.

But the ocean doesn't just store the sun's energy - it also cools and warms the surrounding atmosphere in various ways. For instance, when the air is cooler than the seawater, the ocean transfers heat to the lower atmosphere, which in turn becomes less dense as the molecules in the air are forced further apart. This results in a low-pressure air mass over that region of ocean and because air flows from areas of higher pressure to areas of low pressure, winds are diverted towards the low-pressure area. In some cases, fast-moving jet streams at high altitude are drawn into the lower region, creating conditions for the perfect storm. For example, when ocean water with a temperature of more than 26.5°C evaporates into the air, the warm air rises and cooler air descends, rotating around the low-pressure area as it does so. As the velocity of its spin increases, the wind grows in intensity, raising the likelihood of a hurricane. These currents move along the surface of the ocean and in deep water (below 300m), circulating the planet in a 1,000- year cycle that regulates its climate. Without ocean currents, regional temperatures would be more extreme and make much less of the land habitable - the Earth's Equator would be unbearably hot. That's not the only way the ocean protects our survival. It also helps to slow global warming by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

<u>Answer the questions.</u>

1. **What is the main idea of the whole passage?**
2. **Explain what you learned.**
3. **Write a short summary that tells what the passage explains. Include only the most important information.**

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Language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely allows one to eliminate redundancy and wordiness.

Directions: Re-write each group of sentences and eliminate the redundant words to make them more precise and concise.

Example A- I went to the store to buy food. When I got to the store I bought food.
Answer- I went to the store and purchased food.

1. The theme of the story is to never give up. I learned that the message is to never give up.

_____

2. I can't wait for summer break. I'll be so excited when summer break arrives.

_____

3. I'm very hungry. I'm starving right now. When are we eating?

_____

4. I love computers. I'm really good at using computers.

_____

5. My family loves going to the park. We enjoy the park.

_____

6. I have a question to ask. May I ask a question?

_____

Correlative Conjunctions Worksheet (Fill-In Part 1)

Correlative conjunctions connect two equal grammatical items. Example; (either / or), (neither / nor)

Directions: Read each sentence below. Fill in each sentence with the correct correlative conjunctions.

Example A: She _____ wants to play _____ coach the team.
Answer: She either wants to play or not.

1. (either / or), (neither / nor)

We _____ are going to the movies _____ the restaurant.

2. (either / or), (neither / nor)

_____ Stan _____ Jacob showed up on time for the game.

3. (either / or), (neither / nor)

_____ my family _____ the Williams family attended the rally.

4. (either / or), (neither / nor)

At night _____ the cats _____ the dogs wake us up.

5. (either / or), (neither / nor)

John will _____ start today _____ start tomorrow.

6. (either / or), (neither / nor)

I _____ will win the game _____ I will go home empty handed.

7. (either / or), (neither / nor)

She _____ is going home _____ staying at the school.