

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 1: EVERY DROP COUNTS | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What does "sar" mean in the context of Ghadsisar?
 - a. A well
 - b. A stepwell
 - c. A lake
 - d. A river
 2. What happens to rainwater when it is not collected in lakes or stepwells?
 - a. It flows into the sea
 - b. It gets absorbed by the soil
 - c. It flows away and is wasted
 - d. It stays on roads
 3. What is a stepwell called in Rajasthan?
 - a. Johad
 - b. Baoli
 - c. Sarovar
 - d. Chabutara
 4. Why do people celebrate festivals near lakes in Rajasthan?
 - a. To show respect to the water
 - b. To clean the lakes
 - c. To remove garbage
 - d. To stop the lakes from drying
 5. How did Al-Biruni describe the ponds in India?
 - a. They were small and shallow
 - b. They were skillfully made with platforms and steps
 - c. They were used only by kings
 - d. They were dry most of the time
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Fill in the Blanks

1. Ghadsisar lake was built by King _____ of Jaisalmer.
 2. In stepwells, people could go _____ the steps to reach water.
 3. In the year _____, the people of Jodhpur cleaned the old stepwell.
 4. _____ is a traditional water bag made of leather for travelers.
 5. Rainwater collected in lakes was used _____ the year.
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True or False

1. Rainwater was wasted in olden times because people did not collect it. (True/False)
 2. Stepwells are built with steps leading down to the water. (True/False)
 3. Al-Biruni wrote about the ponds of India in his books. (True/False)
 4. Lakes and stepwells in Rajasthan have no connection with groundwater. (True/False)
 5. Everyone has the right to access clean drinking water. (True/False)
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Short Questions

1. Why is Ghadsisar lake no longer in use today?
 2. What are stepwells, and how were they useful in olden times?
 3. How did people in Rajasthan ensure there was no water shortage despite low rainfall?
 4. What did Al-Biruni find unique about Indian ponds?
 5. Why do we need to take care of water bodies like lakes and wells?
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Long Questions

1. Discuss the importance of stepwells in ancient India and explain how they worked.
 2. How did the people of Jodhpur solve the problem of water shortage in 1986?
 3. What problems do people face due to unequal distribution of water? How can these problems be solved?
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Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. A lake
 2. c. It flows away and is wasted
 3. b. Baoli
 4. a. To show respect to the water
 5. b. They were skillfully made with platforms and steps
-

Fill in the Blanks

1. Ghadsi
 2. Down
 3. 1986
 4. Mashak
 5. Throughout
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True or False

1. False
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
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Short Questions

1. Ghadsisar lake is no longer in use because new buildings and colonies were built, blocking the flow of rainwater into the lake.
 2. Stepwells are structures with steps leading to water. They allowed people to reach water directly, even when the water level was low.
 3. People in Rajasthan built lakes, johads, and stepwells to collect and store rainwater for year-round use.
 4. Al-Biruni found Indian ponds unique because of their well-planned designs with platforms, steps, and separate ways for going up and down.
 5. Water bodies like lakes and wells provide water for drinking, agriculture, and daily use. Taking care of them ensures clean water and prevents scarcity.
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Long Questions

1. **Stepwells in ancient India:** Stepwells were built with steps to reach water at different levels. They stored rainwater, recharged groundwater, and provided a year-round water source. They were also places for community gatherings.
2. **Jodhpur in 1986:** When there was no rain in Jodhpur, the people cleaned an old stepwell, removing garbage and making it functional. It provided water until it rained again.
3. **Problems of unequal water distribution:** Unequal distribution leads to water scarcity, forcing some people to buy water or travel far for it. Solutions include building rainwater harvesting systems, reusing water, and ensuring equal access through laws and community efforts.