

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: EVERY DROP COUNTS | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What happened to the Ghadsisar lake over time?
 - a. It was expanded
 - b. It was cleaned regularly
 - c. It stopped collecting rainwater due to new buildings
 - d. It became a river
 2. Why did the people of Rajasthan make johads and lakes?
 - a. To decorate the area
 - b. To store rainwater for the entire year
 - c. To stop rivers from flooding
 - d. To build temples near water
 3. How does water reach wells from lakes and stepwells?
 - a. By pumping
 - b. Through underground seepage
 - c. By collecting in pipes
 - d. It does not reach wells
 4. What is the unique feature of stepwells?
 - a. They are shallow
 - b. People can walk down steps to fetch water
 - c. They are only for storing drinking water
 - d. They are built inside homes
 5. Why did Al-Biruni's writings become important?
 - a. They taught about water conservation
 - b. They provide historical details about Indian ponds
 - c. They include scientific methods of making wells
 - d. They describe how rainwater harvesting was discovered
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Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ and _____ were common structures in Rajasthan to collect and store water.
 2. Stepwells allowed people to walk down the _____ to access water.
 3. In Rajasthan, water is a precious resource due to _____ rainfall.
 4. In 1986, people of Jodhpur cleaned an old _____ to solve water problems.
 5. Al-Biruni wrote about Indian _____ and their designs in his travel records.
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True or False

1. Water collected in johads and lakes seeps into the soil and recharges wells. (True/False)
 2. Stepwells were primarily used for irrigation purposes. (True/False)
 3. People of Rajasthan celebrated festivals around lakes and stepwells. (True/False)
 4. Rainwater harvesting was practiced only in Rajasthan. (True/False)
 5. In the past, everyone worked together to build and maintain water structures. (True/False)
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Short Questions

1. What are johads and how were they useful in Rajasthan?
 2. Describe how stepwells were built and used.
 3. Why do people celebrate festivals near water bodies?
 4. What did Al-Biruni observe about the ponds of India?
 5. How can cleaning old lakes and stepwells solve water problems?
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Long Questions

1. Describe how water was managed in Rajasthan in the past and compare it with the present-day situation.
 2. What are the benefits of stepwells and lakes for the environment and people?
 3. Discuss the challenges people face due to water scarcity and suggest ways to overcome them.
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Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. It stopped collecting rainwater due to new buildings
 2. b. To store rainwater for the entire year
 3. b. Through underground seepage
 4. b. People can walk down steps to fetch water
 5. b. They provide historical details about Indian ponds
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Fill in the Blanks

1. Lakes, johads
 2. Steps
 3. Low
 4. Stepwell
 5. Ponds
-

True or False

1. True
 2. False
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
-

Short Questions

1. Johads are small ponds or water reservoirs that collect and store rainwater, making it available for drinking, farming, and recharging groundwater.
 2. Stepwells were deep structures with steps leading down to water. They provided year-round access to water, even during droughts.
 3. People celebrate festivals near water bodies to show respect for water, which is essential for life and agriculture.
 4. Al-Biruni noted that Indian ponds were skillfully built with platforms and steps, allowing easy access to water.
 5. Cleaning old lakes and stepwells removes garbage and makes them functional again, providing a reliable source of water.
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Long Questions

1. **Water management in Rajasthan:** In the past, people built lakes, johads, and stepwells to store rainwater and ensure year-round water availability. Today, many of these structures are neglected or destroyed due to urbanization, leading to water scarcity.
2. **Benefits of stepwells and lakes:** They recharge groundwater, store water for dry periods, support agriculture, and serve as places for community gatherings and festivals. They also prevent soil erosion.
3. **Challenges of water scarcity:** Water scarcity leads to long distances for fetching water, high costs for clean water, and health problems. Solutions include rainwater harvesting, cleaning old water bodies, using water judiciously, and raising awareness about water conservation.