

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

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why was the Ghadsisar lake significant in the past?
    - a. It was used for fishing
    - b. It was a rainwater harvesting system for year-round water
    - c. It was a temple lake
    - d. It provided water for rivers
  2. What does a stepwell allow people to do?
    - a. Swim in deep water
    - b. Walk down to access water directly
    - c. Store food and supplies
    - d. Keep the water cool
  3. How did the people of Jodhpur solve their water shortage in 1986?
    - a. They used groundwater pumps
    - b. They cleaned an old stepwell
    - c. They built a new dam
    - d. They imported water from a nearby city
  4. What are "johads"?
    - a. Small ponds for collecting rainwater
    - b. Wells built inside homes
    - c. Canals for irrigation
    - d. Pipelines for urban areas
  5. What was a mashak used for in olden times?
    - a. A pot for storing food
    - b. A leather bag for carrying water
    - c. A tool for cleaning stepwells
    - d. A rainwater harvesting device
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### Fill in the Blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are small reservoirs built to collect rainwater in villages.
  2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a structure with steps leading down to access water directly.
  3. In \_\_\_\_\_ Rajasthan, people faced water shortages due to low rainfall.
  4. Cleaning an old \_\_\_\_\_ helped Jodhpur manage water scarcity in 1986.
  5. Water collected in lakes also \_\_\_\_\_ into the soil to recharge wells.
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### True or False

1. Rainwater harvesting methods were only practiced in Rajasthan. (True/False)
  2. Stepwells are no longer useful in modern times. (True/False)
  3. In the past, people worked together to maintain water systems. (True/False)
  4. Johads and stepwells were used to collect and store rainwater. (True/False)
  5. A mashak is a traditional pot used for cooking food. (True/False)
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### Short Questions

1. What is a stepwell, and why was it important in olden times?
  2. How do lakes and johads help recharge groundwater?
  3. What changes have caused traditional water systems like Ghadsisar to stop working?
  4. Why is rainwater harvesting important in areas with low rainfall?
  5. How did people manage water in Rajasthan in the past?
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### Long Questions

1. Explain how stepwells and johads were designed to manage water effectively.
  2. Discuss the reasons why old water systems like Ghadsisar and stepwells are no longer in use today.
  3. What steps can modern society take to ensure that water is conserved and accessible to all?
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### Answer Key

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. It was a rainwater harvesting system for year-round water
  2. b. Walk down to access water directly
  3. b. They cleaned an old stepwell
  4. a. Small ponds for collecting rainwater
  5. b. A leather bag for carrying water
- 

#### Fill in the Blanks

1. Johads
  2. Stepwell
  3. Rajasthan
  4. Stepwell
  5. Seeps
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#### True or False

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

1. A stepwell is a deep structure with steps to access water directly. It was important for year-round water availability, especially in dry areas.
  2. Water collected in lakes and johads seeps into the soil, recharging groundwater and making it available for wells and agriculture.
  3. New buildings and urbanization have blocked rainwater from reaching traditional water systems like Ghadsisar.
  4. Rainwater harvesting ensures that water is stored for future use, especially in areas with scarce rainfall.
  5. People in Rajasthan built lakes, johads, and stepwells to collect rainwater and ensure its availability throughout the year.
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## PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: EVERY DROP COUNTS | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

### Long Questions

1. **Design of stepwells and johads:** Stepwells have steps to access water at different levels, while johads are shallow ponds that collect rainwater. Both systems help recharge groundwater and ensure year-round water availability.
2. **Why old systems stopped working:** Urbanization, neglect, and lack of maintenance have caused traditional water systems to stop functioning. Rainwater now flows away instead of being collected.
3. **Modern water conservation steps:** Society can adopt rainwater harvesting, clean and restore old water systems, reduce wastage, and educate people about sustainable water use.