



Now We Know

- ◆ Baolis are step wells. They were used to store rainwater.
- ◆ Wells, tubewells, tanks and canals are the different sources of irrigation.
- ◆ A water wheel is used to lift water from a well.
- ◆ Rice and jute plants require a lot of water. Wheat and sugarcane plants require a moderate amount of water. Millets require very little water.
- ◆ Objects which are more dense than water sink, while those which are less dense than water float.



Fun to Learn

A. Give two examples of each of the following.

1. Baolis Rajon ki baoli chand baoli
2. Sources of irrigation Wells Tubewells
3. States where tubewell irrigation is practised Gujarat Punjab
4. Crops which require plenty of water Jute Rice
5. Soluble substances Salt Sugar
6. Insoluble substances Sand Oil

B. Read the clues and fill in the boxes.

1. A well which has steps to reach the bottom
B **a** **o** **l** **i**
2. This is used to draw groundwater
E **l** **e** **c** **t** **r** **i** **c** **p** **a** **m** **p**
3. This is turned by oxen to lift water
W **a** **t** **e** **r** **W** **h** **e** **e** **l**
4. A type of irrigation common in south India
T **A** **N** **K**
5. Unit in which liquids are measured
L **i** **t** **r** **e**

20/12/21
Monday.

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< The story of water >

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①

① Answer these Questions:

① What are baolis? Why were they built?

Ans: * Baolis are huge wells

* They have steps to reach the bottom so it is also called step wells

* They are built to collect and store rainwater

② What are the different ways to draw water from wells?

Ans: The different ways to draw water from wells are:

→ Using a pulley

→ With rope and bucket

→ Using water wheel.

3) Differentiate between tank and Canal irrigation.

Ans: Tank Irrigation	Canal Irrigation
* It is a method of irrigation where tanks are constructed and that water is used to irrigate the field.	* It is an irrigation system where channels are dug to take water from rivers to fields.
* Practised in South India	* Practised in northern plains, central India, coastal areas

4) Different crops require different amounts of water. Explain with examples.

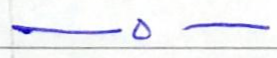
Rice, Jute	→ Require a lot of water.
Wheat and sugarcane	→ Moderate amount of water
Millets	→ Very little water

Q) Why do some objects float on water while others sink?

Ans: Some objects float ^{on water} and others sink due to the density of the object.

object ^{more} denser than water → sink

object less denser than water → float



⇒ write down New words and Now we know it

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⇒ and also FUN TO LEARN
(A), (B) in EVS copy
[Question + Ans]

Extra Notes
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Baolis provide constant supply of water and served as a back up during droughts.

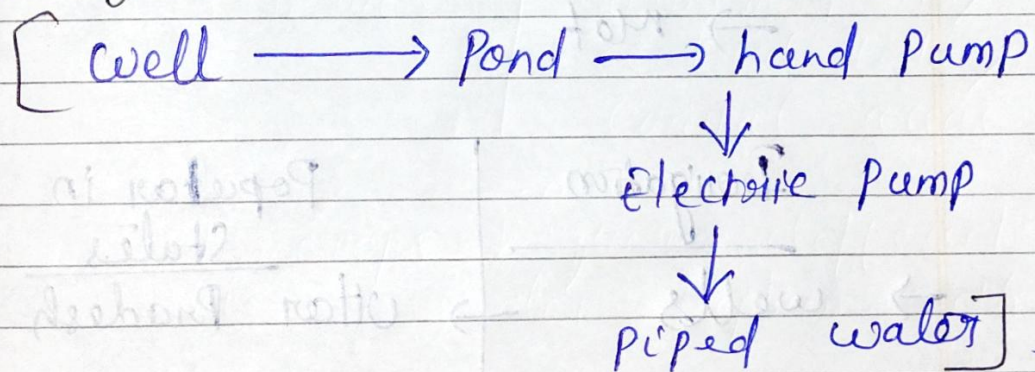
Famous Baolis:

Rajon Ki Baoli [Delhi]

Dada Hari Baoli [Gujarat]

Chand Baoli [Rajasthan]

Changes in source of water



Piao: clean drinking water in clay pots along the roadside. served free to thirsty travellers is called piao.

* The different sources of irrigation in India are ?

- wells
- Tubewells
- Tanks
- canals

* A water wheel is also known as

- Persian wheel
- Reht
- Charas
- Mot

<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>Popular in States</u>
→ wells	→ Uttar Pradesh
→ Tubewells	→ Punjab, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat
→ Canals	→ Northern plain Central India Coastal Area.

Tubewells:

* Tubewells are ~~used~~ ^{used} where water lies at a great depth.

* Tubes are sunk in the bore and water is brought up using an electric pump.

* Bore: A deep hole in the ground.

Soluble substances:

Substances which mix or dissolve in water are called Soluble substances.

Example: Salt and sugar

Insoluble substances:

Substances which do not dissolve in water are called Insoluble substances.

Example: wood, sand and oil.

Density: The heaviness or lightness of an object is called its density.