

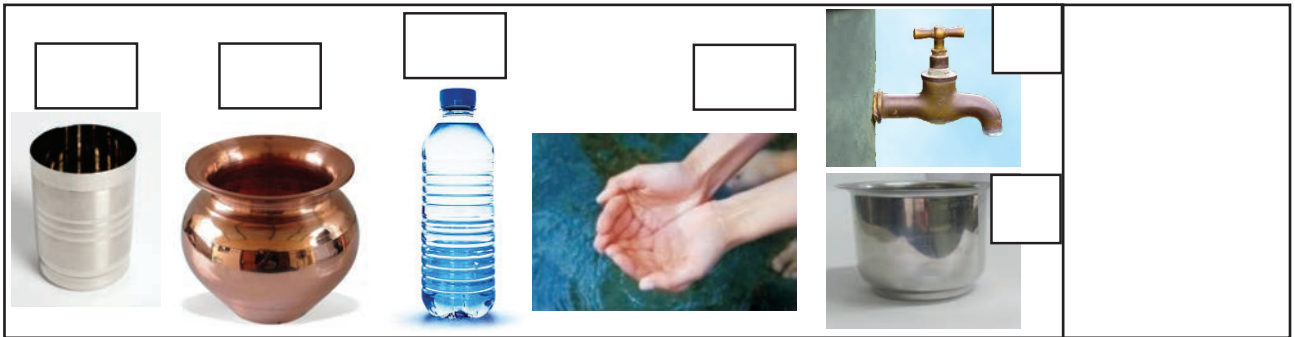


Can you tell ?

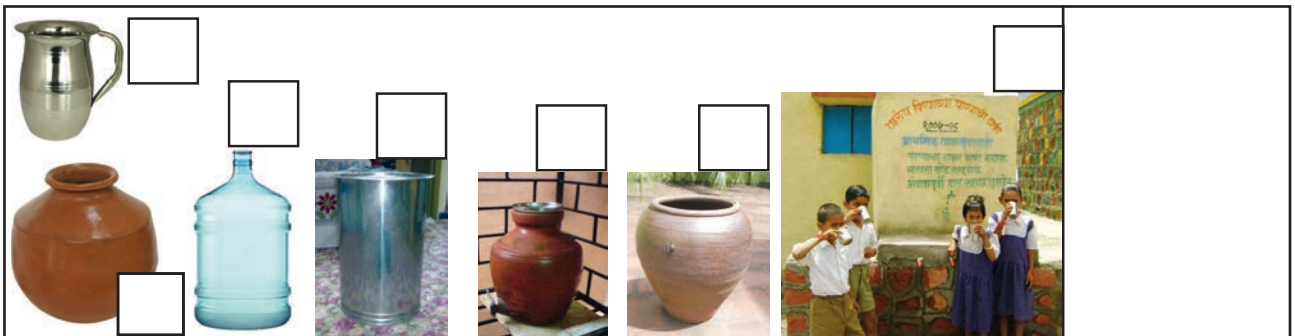
## 9. Where does water come from ?

Choose the right answer and put a (✓) next to the proper picture. If your answer is different from all of the given pictures, write it in the empty box.

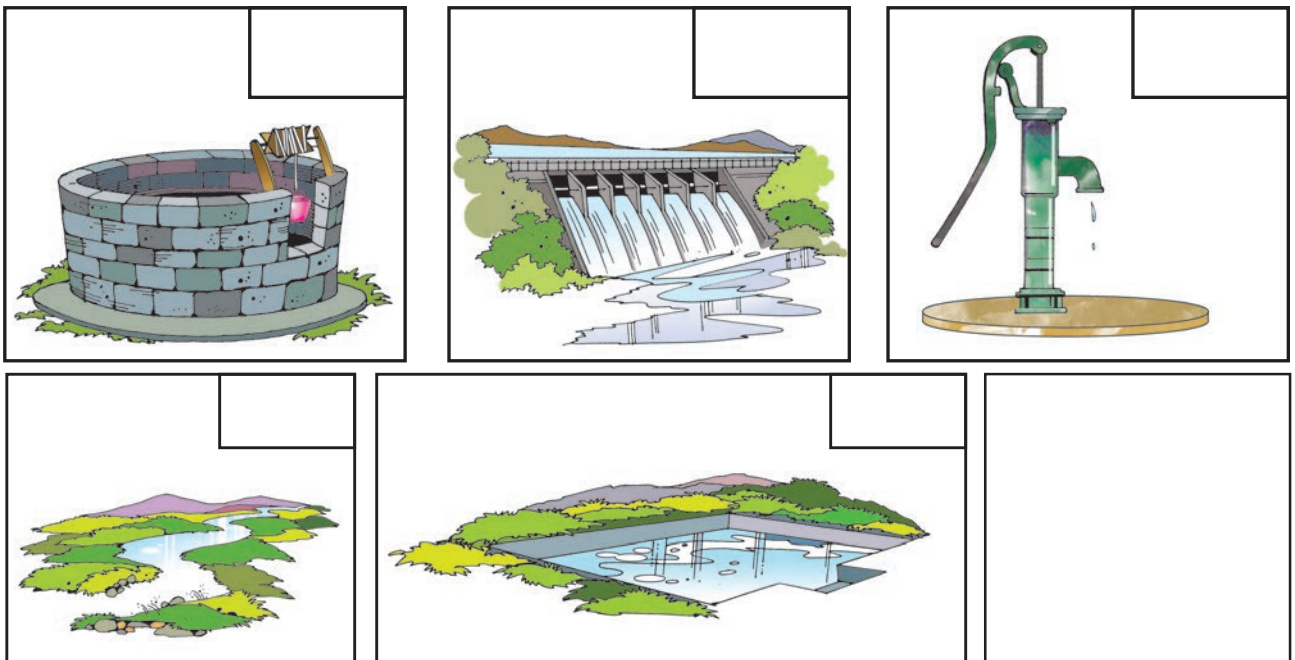
(1) What do you drink water from ?



(2) What is this drinking water stored in ?



(3) Where do you think this stored drinking water came from ?





### Can you tell ?

Where does all this water come from ?  
The answer to this question is – **rain**. All the water that we get comes from rain.

- When it rains, some water flows over the ground giving rise to rivulets, streams and rivers.
- Some water collects in low lying areas. Thus, lakes are formed.
- A flowing river is sometimes blocked by building a wall. This is called a dam. When it doesn't rain, the water from the dam can be used.
- Some rainwater seeps into the ground. To obtain this water, we dig wells. This water can also be taken out by using hand-pumps and bore-wells.
- Sometimes, water in the ground comes out in the form of springs.

Some sources of water are formed naturally. However, places like wells and dams are man-made. If rainfall decreases, the water stored in these places also decreases. You can see such water sources in your locality, taluka or district. Study the district map given alongside and complete the activities.



Rain

#### How is a river formed and how does it flow ?

- Rain also falls on high places like mountains. This rainwater flows downhill.
- Numerous rivulets of water flowing downhill join together to form a river.
- A river flows down mountains and plateaus, through valleys and over plains.

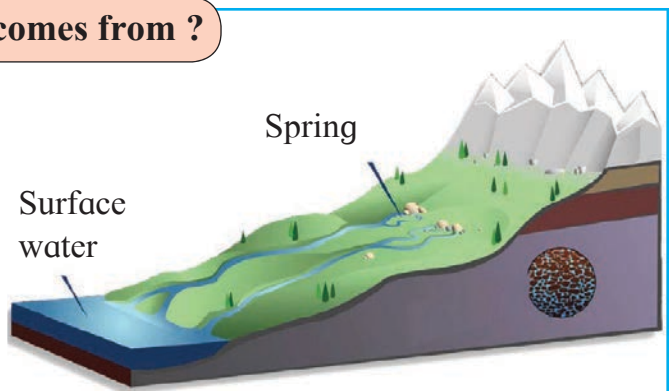
**Water bodies :** Flowing water and stores of water are examples of water bodies. Springs, streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, creeks, seas and oceans are all water bodies.

**Landforms :** Due to the high and low levels of land at different places, land gets different forms. Mountains, peaks, hills, hillocks, plateaus, plains, passes and valleys are some of the landforms.



### Do you know where a spring comes from ?

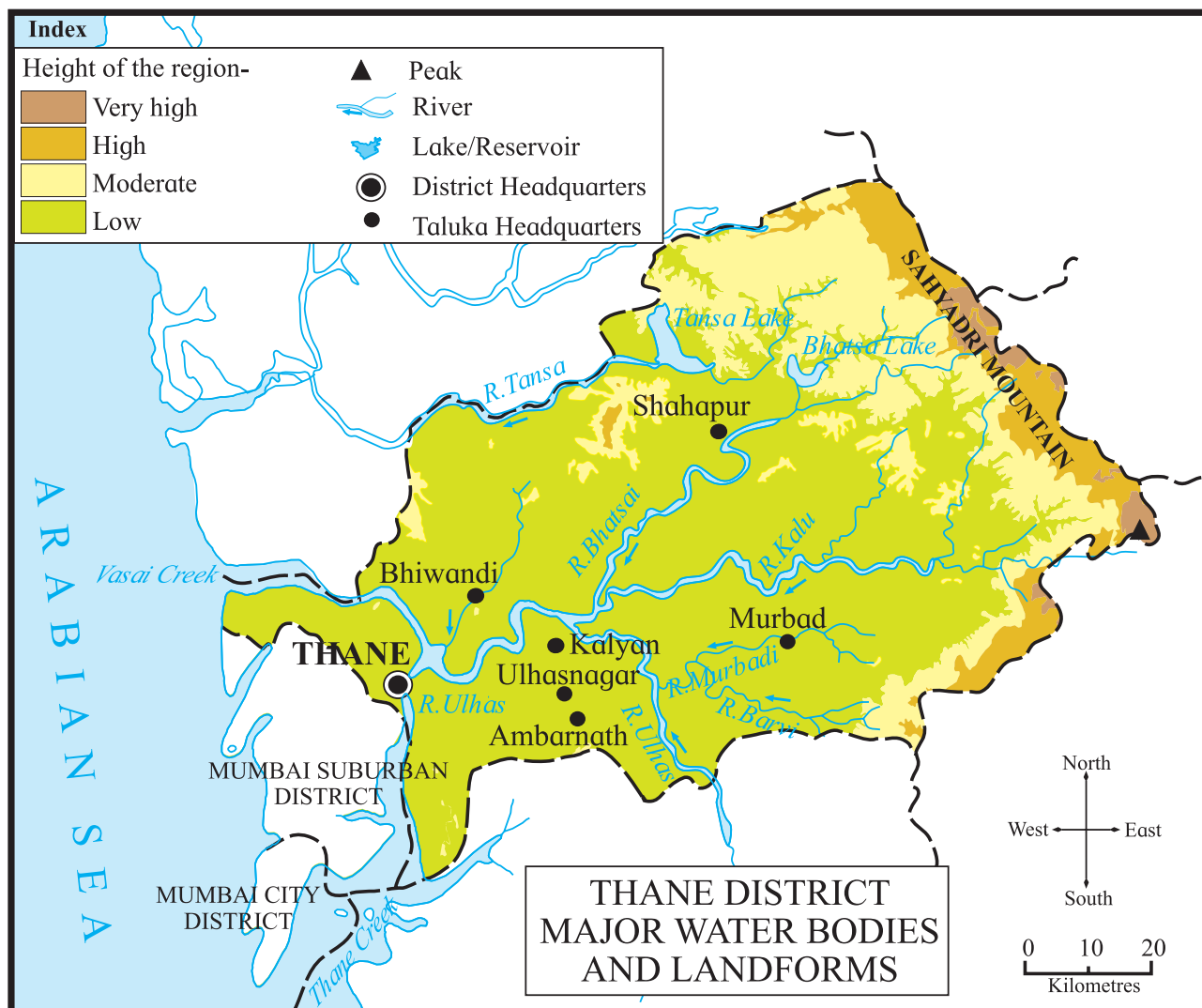
Rainwater seeps into the ground. It seeps deep into the ground through cracks in the soil and rocks. Even under the ground, it flows from a higher level to lower levels. This groundwater comes out of the ground in some places. This is what we call a spring.





## Make friends with maps!

This map shows you the water bodies and landforms in our district. The water bodies are shown in blue. Landforms are shown in different colours. These colours are given according to the height of the region.



1. Write the name of the sea to the west of our district in the box.
2. Many rivers in the district flow to the west and join the Arabian Sea. Because of this, many creeks are formed. Look at the map and draw a box around the name of any creek.
3. Write the name of the mountain in the district.
4. Find the Ulhas river. Trace its course in a different colour.
5. The most important sources of water distribution in the district are the lakes. Find them on the map and write their names in the box.



### Try this.

Take three bottles of the same shape. Fill one bottle to the brim with water. Imagine that you are the only one using all this water. This means you can use all the water in the bottle.

Now fill the second bottle with water. Imagine that another student from your class will also use this bottle with you. Divide the water equally into two parts. Now see how much water you get. Is this water less or more than the amount you had the first time ?



Now fill the third bottle. Imagine that four other children in the class besides you will use this water. Now you will have to divide the water in the bottle into five equal parts. Now see how much your share of the water is. Is the amount of water you have this time less or more than the first two times ?

Think about why this happened.



### What's the solution ?

Rahul and Saguna drink water. After playing, they wash their hands and feet, they bathe every morning and wash their plates after eating. However, they use too much water while doing these things. Their mother scolds them. They wonder how they should use water carefully.

What good ideas can you give them for using water carefully ?



### Always remember –

#### If you collect rainwater...

Mawsynram and Cherrapunji are two places in India which receive the highest rainfall in the world. In summer, however, there is a shortage of water in those places. The same thing occurs in the Konkan region of Maharashtra. This is because adequate efforts are not made to store rainwater. Storing rainwater will help solve this problem.





### Use your brain power !

- If rainwater is collected and stored, can it be used later ?  
How will you store rainwater ?
- If human beings begin to use all the water for themselves, what will happen to other living things ?



### Do you know ?

Pipelines are used to carry water from distant wells, lakes and water tanks to our homes. In some areas, water is also supplied through tankers.



### What we have learnt –

- All the water we get is rainwater. Rivers, lakes and springs are all formed because of the rain.
- Rivers start in high places like mountains and flow downhill.
- It is necessary to collect rainwater.

### For teachers :

1. A map of the district is given in the textbook. Have the children carry out the accompanying activities carefully.
2. Do use the bigger district map in the school for this activity.



### Exercises

### Answer in short.

- (1) Where does the water in your house come from ?
- (2) From what do rivers, wells, springs and lakes get water ?
- (3) What will happen if we do not collect rainwater ?

### Activities

- Count the number of hand-pumps or taps in your neighbourhood.
- Make a list showing the number of taps in each part of your neighbourhood.

