



NCERT Solutions for 4th Class Environmental Studies Chapter 18-Too Much Water Too Little Water



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Class 4: Environmental Studies Chapter 18 solutions. Complete Class 4 Environmental Studies Chapter 18 Notes.

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NCERT 4th Environmental Studies Chapter 18, class 4 Environmental Studies Chapter 18 solutions

PAGE NO. 147

Discuss

1. How can unclean or dirty water harm our body?

Ans. Our body can get many diseases because of dirty water.

2. Have you ever got dirty or unclean water in your area? What was the reason for this?

Ans. Often, dirty water comes in the tap because of leakage in the pipeline.

3. Do you know anyone who has fallen sick because of such water? Talk about this.

Ans. Yes, I know some of them. One of my friends had fallen sick because of dirty and unclean water.

4. When the guest came to Suguna's house, they offered him a cold drink, because i they thought he should not drink such water. What do you think Suguna's family

must be doing for their own drinking water?

Ans. Suguna's family must be boiling and filtering the water to make it clean and potable.

5. The guest said he did not take cold drinks. Why do you think he said this?

Ans. Cold drink may cause trouble in our body. Keeping this in mind the guest refused to take cold drinks.

PAGE NO. 148

Read and Write

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1. Have you ever faced a shortage of water in your house? When?

Ans. We always have to face shortage of water, whenever the water supply is disrupted.

2. What did you do then?

Ans. We have to call private water tanker.

3. Have you ever played in water? Where and when?

Ans. Yes, I have played in water many times. “Whenever I went to my home at village we played in the river water.

4. Are there times when you are not allowed to play in water? What are the reasons for this?

Ans.

(a) In winter season. (b) In rainy season.

(c) When water is deep.(d) When water is dirty.

The restrictions are so that I don’t spoil my health and remain safe.

5. The water park had a lot of water to play in, but the nearby village did not have water even to drink. Discuss.

Ans. Water parks are usually run by private authorities and run for making profit. But in the village water is supplied by government. Because of poor management government often fails to supply water properly.

6. If you go to a water park, find out from where the water comes to the park.

Ans. Water comes through pipeline in the water park.

PAGE NO. 150

Write in Your Notebook

1. Why was Raziya worried when she read the newspaper?

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Ans. Water got dirty and unclean because water from the gutter was mixed in water pipe.

2. Raziya asked that all the water that was filled the previous day should be thrown. Could this water have been used for something else? What kind of things?

Ans. Yes that water could be used for washing clothes, vehicles and for watering the plants.

3. In what way did she plan to clean the water?

Ans. She planned to boil water to make it clean.

4. Do you know of different ways to clean the water? Describe them.

Ans. Water can be cleaned by filtering and adding chlorine tablets or by adding alum, by filtering and mixing chlorine tablets.

5. Suppose, Raziya had not read the news and everyone had drunk the water without boiling it, what could have happened?

Ans. Had they drunk water without boiling then most of them could have fallen sick.

Discuss

6. Where Deepak lives, everyone has to stand in a queue to fill water from the common public tap. In Raziya's house, water comes all day in the tap. Why is this?

Ans. Deepak lives in the slum area. In Raziya's house water comes all the day from overhead tank.

7. Raziya read news about the water in the newspaper. Have you read any news about water in the newspapers? What kind of news?

Ans. Yes I read news about water in newspapers. That was regarding shortage of water, shortage of drinking water, regarding pollution of water, regarding

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conservation of water, etc.

8. Look through the newspapers of the last one month. Look for all news-items related to water. Cut them out. Stick all the cuttings together on a big paper to make a big collage. Talk about what you have collected. Discuss in the class.

Ans. Do it yourself.

Some news regarding water are:

NEWS Increasing pollution levels choking India's lakes September 29, 2011 IANS NEW DELHI: Increasing pollution levels are threatening fresh water bodies worldwide, but the problem is assuming the shape of an environmental crisis in a developing country like India. A study of lakes in Thane, Maharashtra, undertaken by environmental chemist Pravin Singare of Bhavan's College, Mumbai, and colleagues, shows how they are being contaminated by the byproducts of urbanisation and industrial boom, symptomatic of the slow death of most of India's water bodies.	NEWS Water a more serious issue than energy crisis: Montek November 15, 2010 ET Bureau NEW DELHI: The country's attention may be focused on an ever-increasing energy needs, but water is a much bigger issue, says a key policymaker in the government. "Water crisis is a more serious issue than energy crisis," said Montek Singh Ahluwalia, deputy chairman of Planning commission, at the World Economic Forum on Sunday. Speaking at a session on 'How will India avert a Water Crisis?' Mr Ahluwalia said that the government was seized of the...	NEWS Save the last drop: World may soon drip dry of water resources November 18, 2008 ET Bureau GENEVA: Water is the new oil. That's a refrain that many global CEOs and thinkers have reiterated at times, but the water bubble, like the credit bubble, is still to burst. Like toxic subprime assets, half the world isn't even aware the world may be facing a water problem. And if ground water depletion is one of those discussions that sends you yawning out for a coffee, consider this. Dominic Waughray, senior director at the Forum in charge of Environmental Initiatives warns that even as oil and energy have become critical financial resources, water will be next on the agenda.
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NCERT 4th Environmental Studies Chapter 18, class 4 Environmental Studies Chapter 18 solutions

PAGE NO. 151

Water Survey in School

Make three groups of students in your class.

- One group will find out about the arrangements of drinking water in the school.
- The second group will find out about the arrangement of toilet in the school.

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- The third group will find out about illness affecting children in the class. The questions given below will help the groups to collect information.

Group 1

Observe and Note—

1. Put a (Right) in right box or boxes

(i) Where does the water in your school come from?

Tap ☐ Tank ☐ Hand-pump ☐ Any other ☐

Ans.

Tap ☒ Tank ☒ Hand-pump ☒ Any other ☒

(ii) In your school, from where do you take water to drink?

Tap ☐ Tank ☐ Hand-pump ☐ Any other ☐

Ans.

Tap ☒ Tank ☐ Hand-pump ☐ Any other ☐

2. If there is no tap, matka or handpump, then how do you get drinking water?

Ans. We get it from water tanker.

3. Is there water in all the taps or handpumps?

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Ans. Yes, there is water in all the taps and handpumps.

4. Is there any tap which is leaking or dripping?

Ans. Yes some of them are leaking. ,

5. Are all the matkas filled with water and are they covered?

Ans. Yes, all the matkas are filled with water and are covered.

6. Are the matkas and other water containers cleaned regularly?

Ans. Yes, they are cleaned regularly.

7. How is water made safe for drinking?

Ans. There is a filter attached with overhead tank besides this chlorine tablets is poured regularly in tanks.

8. Is there a long-handled ladle to take water from the matka or container? How many ladles are there?

Ans. There is one ladle for each of the matkas.

9. Is the place around the drinking water taps or container and matkas cleaned regularly?

Ans. Yes. The place around the water taps, containers and matkas are cleaned regularly.

NCERT 4th Environmental Studies Chapter 18, class 4 Environmental Studies Chapter 18 solutions

PAGE NO. 153

Think and Discuss

1. Why do the drinking water places get dirty?

Ans. Water often spills during washing and taking out water.

2. What can we do to keep these places clean?

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Ans. By cleaning it regularly and avoiding washing near that place.

Find out and write in your notebook

3. How often (once a day, once in two days, etc.) are the containers or matkas and ladles cleaned? Who cleans them?

Ans. Containers, matkas and ladles are cleaned once in a day. A peon cleans them.

4. How many children are there in your school? How many taps, matkas or handpumps are there? Are these sufficient for children?

Ans. There are about 1000 students in my school. There are 20 drinking water taps.

5. Who cleans the places near the water?

Ans. A peon cleans the places near the water.

6. Where does the water that is spilt go?

Ans. Water that is spilt goes to the sewer line

PAGE NO. 153

Group-2

Observe and note

Put a (Right) in right box or boxes

(i) What are the toilet arrangements in your school?

Built Toilet ☐

Open area ☐

Ans.

Built Toilet ☒

Open area ☐

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(ii) How many toilets are there?

Ans. There are fifteen toilets.

(iii) Are there separate toilets for girls and boys?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☒ No ☐

(iv) Is there water in the toilets

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☒ No ☐

(v) Where does the Water Come from?

(a) The tap Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) Filled containers Yes ☐ No ☐

(c) Has to be brought from home Yes ☐ No ☐

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Ans.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| (a) The tap | Yes | ☒ | No | ☐ |
| (b) Filled containers | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ |
| (c) Has to be brought from home | Yes | ☐ | No | ☐ |

(vi) Is there water for washing hands near the toilet?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☒ No ☐

(vii) Do you wash your hands after using the toilet?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☒ No ☐

(viii) Is there any tap that is leaking or dripping?

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Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☐ No ☒

(ix) Are the toilets kept clean?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Ans.

Yes ☒ No ☐

PAGE NO. 154

Find Out and Write

1. How many boys and girls are there in your school?

Girls ☐ Boys ☐

Ans.

Girls ☐ 350 Boys ☐ 650

2. How many toilets are there for girls, and how many for boys?

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Girls ☐ Boys ☐

Ans.

Girls ☐ 5 Boys ☐ 10

3. If there are no taps, who brings the water for the toilet? From where does the water have to be brought?

Ans. If there are no taps, students would bring water from handpump.

4. Who keeps the place clean?

Ans. There are peons who keep the place clean.

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PAGE NO. 155 Talk about it

1. What can be done to keep the toilets clean?

Ans. Regular washing is necessary to keep the toilets clean.

2. What can each of us do for this?

Ans. Do not create any mess in the toilet and maintain the cleanliness.

3. Have you seen a toilet at a bus stand or railway station? How are they different from the toilet at home?

Ans. Yes, I have seen the toilet at a bus stand and railway station. As those are at public places, so, many people use them. They are less clean than the toilets in our home.

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Group-3

1. Talk with the children in your class and fill in the table given below. In the last few months, how many children in the class have suffered from any of these? Write the names of the children in the correct columns

<i>Sl</i>	<i>Diarrhoea</i>	<i>Vomiting</i>	<i>Loose motion and Vomiting</i>	<i>Yellow urine, yellow skin, fever</i>	<i>Stomach ache</i>
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Ans.

<i>Sl</i>	<i>Diarrhoea</i>	<i>Vomiting</i>	<i>Loose motion and Vomiting</i>	<i>Yellow urine, yellow skin, fever</i>	<i>Stomach ache</i>
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					



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Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Environmental Studies :

- Chapter 1. Going to School
- Chapter 2. Ear to Ear
- Chapter 3. A Day with Nandu
- Chapter 4. The Story of Amrita
- Chapter 5. Anita and the Honeybees
- Chapter 6. Omana's Journey
- Chapter 7. From the Window
- Chapter 8. Reaching Grandmother's House
- Chapter 9. Changing Families
- Chapter 10. Hu Tu Tu, Hu Tu Tu
- Chapter 11. The Valley of Flowers
- Chapter 12. Changing Times
- Chapter 13. A River's Tale
- Chapter 14. Basva's FarmChapter
- Chapter 15. From Market to Home
- Chapter 16. A busy Month
- Chapter 17. Nandita in Mumbai
- Chapter 18. Too Much Water, Too Little Water
- Chapter 19. Abdul in the Garden
- Chapter 20. Eating Together
- Chapter 21. Food and Fun
- Chapter 22. The World in my Home
- Chapter 23. Pochampalli
- Chapter 24. Home and Abroad
- Chapter 25. Spicy Riddles
- Chapter 26. Defence Officer: Wahida
- Chapter 27. Chuskit Goes to School

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About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. [Visit the Official NCERT website](https://www.ncert.nic.in/) to learn more.

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