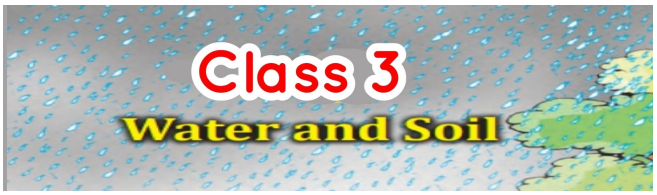


Water is a clear, tasteless, and odourless liquid that needed is for our life life.

After the Rain

1. Rain Changes Nature:

- Rain makes nature look different.

- The amount of rain can change in different places and times.

2. Measuring Rain:

- We use a tool called a rain gauge to measure rain.

3. Where Rainwater Goes:

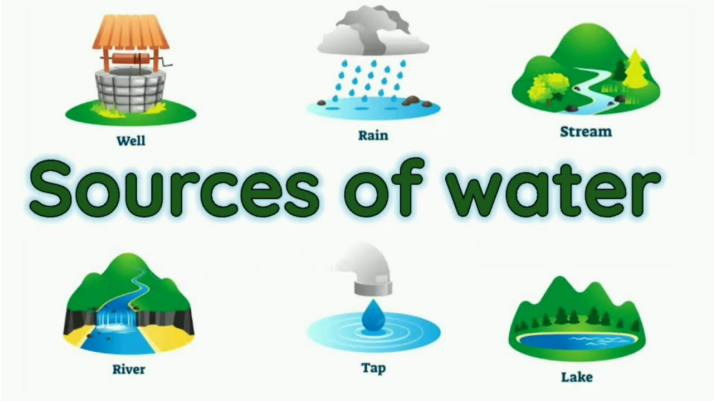
- Rainwater falls to the ground.
- Some rainwater goes into ponds, wells, and rivers.

4. How Water Moves:

- Rainwater can seep into the ground and fill wells and springs.

5. Sources of Water:

- Ponds, wells, rivers, and seas are places where we find water.



6. Importance of Water:

- We use water for drinking, bathing, washing and farming.

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- Without water, people and animals have problems

Water for life

Observe the picture. These creatures use water in the pond for different purposes. What are they?

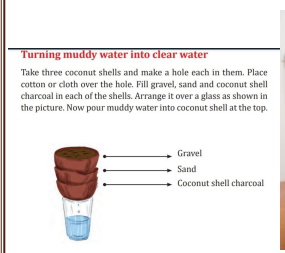
Complete the table.

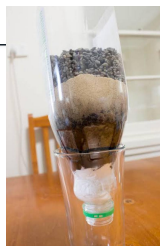
Creature	The use of water
• Fish	• To live
• Elephant	• For bath
• Crane	• For food
• Snake	• For cooling
• Crocodile	• For swimming and cooling
• Buffalo	• For cooling

- We should not waste water by letting it leak from pipes or overflow from tanks.

7. Cleaning Water:

- We can clean water using sand and gravel.
- Slow sand filtration is one way to purify water.

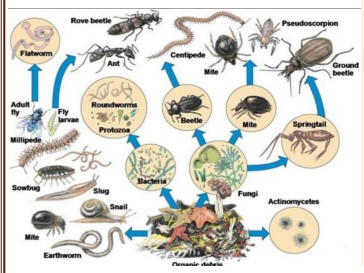


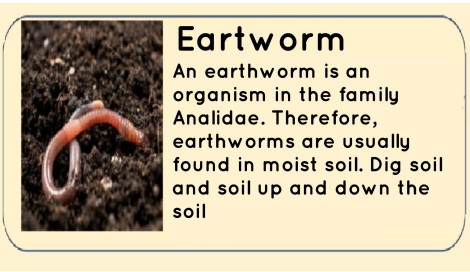


The topmost layer of the earth is called soil

8. About Soil:

- Soil is home to many living things.

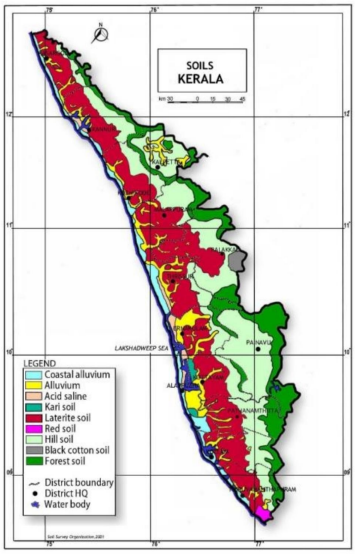




- Soil is used to make bricks, tiles, and pots.

9. Types of Soil:

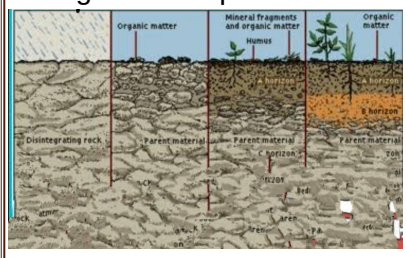
- Soils can be different in size, color, and texture.



WATCH VIDEO

10. Formation of Soil:

- Soil is made over a long time through various processes.



11. Soil Contains:

- Air and moisture.
- Organic matter, which is good for plants.

Air in the soil

Is there air in the soil?

How can we find out?

Take some dried clumps of soil. Take some water in a glass and put the soil clumps in it. What is happening? Write the findings in your *Environmental Science Diary*. Share the findings with your friends.

Water in the soil

Are there traces of water in the soil?

How can we find out?

Collect the soil from the Biodiversity Garden and place it inside a transparent bottle. Close the bottle and place it in sunlight. Examine it after ten minutes.

What changes did you find?

What is seen on the sides of the bottle?

How did it happen?

Prepare an observation note.

Biomass in the soil

Fill half of a glass with the soil from the Biodiversity Garden. Pour water into this and mix well. What can you see? Prepare an experiment note.

Biomass includes dried leaves, parts of stem, remains of creatures etc. Plants grow abundantly in soil rich with more biomass. Soil with biomass is the food of earthworms.

If it does not protect water and soil

1. Soil Can Wash Away:
Soil can be lost if we don't take care of it.
2. Less Food to Eat:
If the soil is bad, we can't grow enough food.
3. Animals and Plants Can Disappear:
Animals and plants need good soil to live.
4. Not Enough Clean Water:
We might run out of clean water if we don't save it.
5. More Floods or Droughts:
Bad soil and water care can cause too much or too little water.
6. Land Can Become a Desert:
Good land can turn into desert if we don't care for it.
7. Money Problems:
People can lose jobs if there's less food and more disasters.
8. People Can Get Sick:
Dirty water and bad soil can make people sick.