

Ch. 13 Natural Calamities.

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New words.

1. calamities
2. drought
3. severe
4. famine
5. ample
6. tsunami
7. gigantic
8. frequency
9. dormant
10. seismograph
11. Richter scale
12. intensity
13. devastation
14. aftershocks.

Define.

1. Calamities: Events which lead to loss of life and property are called calamities.
2. Volcano: It is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, ashes and gases to erupt from below the surface.
3. Seismograph: An instrument used to record the motion of the ground during an earthquake.

* Answer the following question.

1. What is a calamity? Mention any three calamities.
→ Events which lead to loss of living and non-living things are called calamities.
- The three types of calamities are - drought, tsunami and earthquakes.
2. What is drought? How can it be prevented?
→ Drought is a condition in which there is severe shortage of water due to very little or no rainfall for long time.
- It can be prevented by planting more trees, rain water harvesting, using efficient irrigation and

growing drought resistant crops.

3. Mention the types of volcanoes.

→ There are three types of volcanoes on the basis of frequency of eruption.

1. Dormant volcanoes - Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time which ~~may~~ ^{may} erupt in future.

2. Active volcanoes - Volcanoes that have erupted in recent past and may erupt again are known as active volcanoes.

3. Extinct volcanoes - Volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time and are not likely to erupt in future are called extinct volcanoes.

4. Why should we not enter any building after an earthquake?

→ We should not enter any building after an earthquake because it might be damaged even if it looks fine. There might be aftershocks, which make buildings weaker or it may collapse.

It is safer to stay outside where nothing can fall.
- wait until experts check the building and declare it ^{to be} safe ^{for} living.

5. What is Richter scale? Which level on this scale shows a massive quake?

→ - The unit to measure intensity of an earthquake is known as Richter scale.

- The scale has 10 ~~right~~ levels. Level 8 denotes a massive earthquake.

Mind map.

Natural calamities

1. Drought.

- very less or no rainfall for a long time.

Cause: very less or no rainfall, climate change.

Effect: Shortage of water and food
Crop failure.

Safety measures:

- Save water.
- store rainwater
- Avoid wastage of water
- Grow drought resistant crops
- Spread awareness about water conservation.

2. Tsunami - Huge sea waves

cause: under water earthquake or volcanic eruption

Effect: - Loss of life and property
• Coastal destruction.

Safety measures:

- Move to higher ground
- Do not go near sea after earthquake.
- Listen to warnings on radio or phone
- Keep food and water ready for emergencies

3. Volcano: Eruption of molten lava, ash and gases.

cause: High pressure built inside Earth.

Effects: Destruction land, life and property.

Safety measures:

- Leave the area if warning is given.
- wear a mask.
- Keep windows and doors closed.
- Do not go near lava or ash clouds.
- Follow safety instructions.

4. Earthquake

Sudden shaking of earth's surface

cause: Movement of or shifting of rocks plates below earth's surface.

Effect: Loss of life and destruction of property

Safety measures:-

- Take shelter under strong table, if you are indoor.
- stay away from things that might fall.
- Do not use lift, use stairs.
- Move to open ground after shaking stops.
- Keep an emergency kit ready.