St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Class-V Subject - Social Science L-12 Natural Disasters

New Words

- 1. destruction
- 2. volcanic eruption
- 3. tsunamis
- 4. seismograph
- 5. submerge
- 6. scarcity
- 7. spiralling
- 8. torrential
- 9. drought
- 10. emergency

Define the following terms

- 1. <u>emergency -</u> a serious ,unexpected and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action
- 2. rainwater harvesting collecting and storing rainwater for later use
- 3. forecast a calculation or estimate of coming weather

Fill in the blanks

- 1. The **destructive** action of nature is a natural disaster .
- 2. An earthquake is caused by the sudden **movement** under the Earth's surface .
- 3. The place of origin of an earthquake is called the focus.
- 4. A flood is an overflow of water that **<u>submerges</u>** land .
- 5. We can control **flood** by planting more and more trees .
- 6. A landslide is a sudden movement of rocks, debris or earth down a slope.

Answer these questions

Q a- What are natural disasters? Give three examples.

Ans- A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth. The three examples of natural disasters are:-

- 1. flood
- 2. cyclone
- 3. earthquake

Q b- What is an earthquake? How is it measured?

Ans- 1. An earthquake is the rumbling, shaking or rolling of the Earth's surface. This is caused by sudden movements under the Earth's surface.

- 2. Seismograph is an instrument that is used to record the tremors of an earthquake .
- 3. The magnitude or intensity of an earthquake is measured on the Richter Scale.

Q c- How can we control floods?

Ans- 1. We can control floods by planting more and more trees.

- 2. The roots of the trees absorb water and prevent flood from spreading fast.
- 3. Special dams can also be built to check the speed of water .

Q d- List some measures to prevent drought .

Ans- Droughts can be prevented by

1.growing more trees

- 2. growing drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millets and maize
- 3. spraying water directly at the base of the plant so that less water is used
- 4. developing effective irrigation facilities
- 5. developing rainwater harvesting system

Q e- Define cyclones . Which states in India are prone to cyclones ?

Ans- 1. Cyclones are violent storms characterized by inward spiralling winds . They form over seas and oceans .

2. In India the coastal states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat are prone to cyclones.