

CHAPTER - 14

When the Earth Shook!

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. People in Jasma's village rebuilt their houses with suggestions from the engineers. Will these houses be safer than before in case there is an earthquake again? Why?

ANSWER:

The engineers gave suggestions to build houses with specific designs so that there would be least damage in case of an earthquake. So, these houses would be safer in case there is an earthquake again.

2. Think, if there were an earthquake where you live, would your house be in danger?

ANSWER:

In case of an earthquake in my area, my house would be in danger. The worst is the possibility of the roof collapsing. It can also damage household items and cause injuries to us.

3. What will you do to save pet animals during a natural disaster?

ANSWER:

I will prepare an emergency kit for my pets, which consists of medical needs, water, food, etc., along with the shelter.

4. Compare your house with that of Jasma. List in your notebook what materials were used in making both houses.

Jasma's House	Your House
<hr/>	<hr/>

ANSWER:

Jasma's House	Your House
<hr/>	<hr/>
Clay, cowdung and mirror	Bricks, cement, sand, iron

5. Have you been told in your school or anywhere else about what to do in case of an earthquake?

ANSWER:

Yes, there was a seminar on what to do in case of an earthquake. We were told to go to an open area. If someone is unable to go to an open area, then they can hide under a table and hold it firmly.

6. Why do you think one should go under a table during an earthquake?

ANSWER:

In case of the collapse of a house during an earthquake, the table can save the person from injury. Hence one should go under a table during an earthquake.

7. Have you ever seen people in your area helping each other? When?

ANSWER:

Yes, I have seen people helping each other during accidents.

8. Why do people live together in a neighborhood?

ANSWER:

People live together in a neighborhood to share their happiness as well as to help each other in difficult times.

9. Imagine living in a place where there were no other houses or people around. How would it be? For example, whom would you play with? With whom would you celebrate festivals and special days? Would you be scared?

ANSWER:

It would definitely be a difficult situation, the festivals and special days would be boring without anyone. Of course, it would be very scary.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

1. A lot of people from other places came to Jasma's village. Who were these people? In what ways would they have helped the villagers?

ANSWER:

Many people came from cities to Jasma's village. Some of them were from non-government organizations, some of them were scientists, and some of them were doctors and medical personnel.

2. They have helped the people of the village by bringing in much-needed relief. They brought food, clothes, and medicines. The scientists wanted to identify areas that were more prone to earthquakes. Doctors and medical personnel provided first aid to the people who got injured.

Read this TV report on the Bhuj earthquake.



Ahmedabad, January 26, 2001

At least a thousand people are feared dead in the earthquake that struck Gujarat this morning. Many thousands have been injured. Army jawans have been called in to help.

At least a hundred and fifty buildings have fallen in the city of Ahmedabad. In these, there are a dozen multi-storeyed buildings. By this evening, around 250 bodies have been removed from these buildings. It is feared that several

thousand people may still be trapped. Rescue efforts are on. There is perhaps no building in the city which has not developed cracks.

The situation in Bhuj is even worse. People are running around in shock and panic. Within an hour of the earthquake the fire engines had reached and started work along with the local people. Offers to help are coming from all corners of the country and abroad.

1. According to the TV report, thousands of people were injured, and some died in Gujarat. If the buildings had been made in a way that they would not fall in the earthquake, would the damage have been different? How?

ANSWER:

People do not die because of the earthquake, but they may get injured or die because of house collapse. So, if the buildings are made earthquake-proof, then there will be least damage in case of an earthquake.

2. At times like this, when people have lost their homes and all their belongings, what kind of help would they need?

ANSWER:

At such times, people will need tents to prepare huts and basic needs like cloth, food, water and medicines etc.

3. In such situations, whose help would be needed and for what? Write in your notebook as shown here.

Whose help will be needed	How will they help
1. Dog	To smell out where people are lying trapped
2. _____	_____

ANSWER:

Whose Help Will be Needed?	How Will They Help?
1. Dog	To smell out where people are lying trapped
2. Doctors	To provide first aid and medical care
3. Government organisation	To provide required relief measures
4. Non-government organisation	To provide required relief measures

4. Describe Jasma's experience during the earthquake in Kutch, Gujarat.

ANSWER:

Jasma was an eleven-year-old living in Kutch, Gujarat, when the earthquake struck on January 26, 2001. The earthquake caused panic, and the entire village gathered in a school ground to watch a parade on TV. Suddenly, the ground shook, leading to the collapse of the village, trapping belongings under the debris. The villagers, including Jasma, faced challenges in rescuing trapped people and treating the injured.

5. How did the villagers cope with the aftermath of the earthquake?

ANSWER:

In the aftermath of the earthquake, the villagers faced the daunting task of rebuilding their lives. The village hospital was damaged, and many were seriously injured. With limited resources, the community came together to support each other. Motabapu, the village sarpanch, played a crucial role by providing food, and the women cooked collectively. The villagers worked collaboratively to rebuild their homes using clay, cow dung, and thatched roofs.

6. What assistance did Jasma's village receive from people in the cities after the earthquake?

ANSWER:

People from cities provided essential aid, including food, medicines, and clothing, to Jasma's village. Additionally, various groups offered support in setting up tents, helping the villagers cope with the harsh winter conditions. Scientists visited the village to analyze the earthquake's impact and offer suggestions for rebuilding.

7. Explain the role of engineers and architects in the reconstruction of houses in Jasma's village.

ANSWER:

Engineers and architects played a vital role in suggesting designs to make houses more earthquake-resistant. They provided guidance on construction techniques that would minimize damage in the event of another earthquake. While some villagers were hesitant about external assistance, a collaborative effort ensued, and the community decided to rebuild their houses with a combination of local knowledge and expert advice.

8. How did the people of Jasma's village work together to rebuild their community?

ANSWER:

The people of Jasma's village demonstrated remarkable resilience and unity in the face of adversity. They collaborated to rebuild their homes using locally available materials like clay and cow dung. Motabapu's godown became a communal space where food was distributed, and the women cooked collectively. The entire community participated in the reconstruction, reflecting a collective effort to restore normalcy.

9. What safety measures did the children in Jasma's school practice for earthquakes, and why were these measures important?

ANSWER:

The children in Jasma's school practiced safety measures for earthquakes, including leaving the house and going to an open ground if possible. If unable to leave, they were instructed to lie down under a strong object like a table and hold on tightly until the shaking stopped. These measures are crucial for ensuring personal safety during an earthquake, as they help minimize the risk of injuries caused by falling objects or collapsing structures.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In the Kutch area of Gujarat, Jasma experienced a devastating earthquake on _____, 2001. (**January 26**)
2. The earthquake caused panic, and everyone in the village gathered in the school grounds to watch a _____ on TV. (**parade**)
3. Motabapu, the sarpanch, generously provided rice and wheat to the entire village from his _____. (**godown**)
4. Engineers and architects suggested special designs for houses to make them more _____ in case of an earthquake. (**resistant**)
5. Jasma's village faced challenges in rescuing trapped individuals and treating the _____ after the earthquake. (**injured**)
6. People from cities provided essential aid, including food, medicines, and _____, to Jasma's village. (**clothing**)
7. The children in Jasma's school practiced safety measures for earthquakes, such as leaving the house and going to an _____ if possible. (**open ground**)

8. Jasma and her community collaborated to rebuild their homes using locally available materials like clay and _____. (**cow dung**)

9. Motabapu's house became a focal point for communal activities, with women cooking collectively to _____ everyone. (**feed**)

10. The earthquake left a lasting impact on the mental and emotional well-being of Jasma and her community, with Jasma experiencing _____ even six years later. (**nightmares**)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the setting of the story?

- a. New York City
- b. Mumbai
- c. Delhi
- d. Leh

Answer: b. Mumbai

2. How long did Gaurav Jani's journey take?

- a. Two weeks
- b. Two months
- c. Two days
- d. Two years

Answer: b. Two months

3. Where did Gaurav Jani and Loner travel in the highest roads in India?

- a. Ladakh
- b. Gujarat
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Delhi

Answer: a. Ladakh

4. What did Gaurav Jani pack for his journey?

- a. Surfboard
- b. Skis
- c. Sleeping bag, tent, warm clothes
- d. Snorkeling gear

Answer: c. Sleeping bag, tent, warm clothes

5. In which state did Gaurav Jani find the cold desert of Ladakh?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: d. Jammu and Kashmir

6. What is the traditional tent of the Changpa tribe called?

- a. Teepee
- b. Igloo
- c. Rebo
- d. Yurt

Answer: c. Rebo

7. What is pashmina wool famous for?

- a. Warmth
- b. Softness
- c. Both warmth and softness
- d. Colorfulness

Answer: c. Both warmth and softness

8. What was the date of the earthquake in Jasma's village?

- a. January 26, 2000
- b. January 26, 2001
- c. December 25, 2001
- d. February 14, 2000

Answer: b. January 26, 2001

9. Who helped Jasma's village in rebuilding their houses after the earthquake?

- a. Foreign tourists
- b. Local architects and engineers
- c. Animals
- d. Aliens

Answer: b. Local architects and engineers

10. What did Jasma and her community use to rebuild their houses?

- a. Concrete blocks
- b. Bamboo
- c. Mud and cow dung
- d. Steel

Answer: c. Mud and cow dung

SUMMARY

The story "A Shelter so High!" follows the journey of Gaurav Jani and his motorcycle companion, Loner, as they travel from Mumbai to Leh in Ladakh, exploring diverse landscapes and cultures. Gaurav meticulously plans for the journey, packing essentials like a tent, sleeping bag, and warm clothes. The narrative takes readers through the bustling cities of Mumbai and Delhi to the serene mountains of Manali and Leh.

In Ladakh, Gaurav encounters the Changpa tribe, nomadic people who thrive in the challenging terrain by herding goats. The Changpas' unique tent, the Rebo, plays a crucial role in their survival amid harsh weather conditions. Gaurav learns about the significance of pashmina wool, derived from the Changpas' goats, in the local economy.

The story also touches upon the aftermath of an earthquake in Gujarat, witnessed through the eyes of a girl named Jasma. The earthquake leaves her village in ruins, prompting collaborative efforts to rebuild using traditional methods. The narrative emphasizes the resilience of communities in the face of natural disasters.

Gaurav's journey becomes a testament to the diversity of shelters and lifestyles across India, showcasing houses adapted to specific climates and terrains. The story underscores the importance of understanding and appreciating different ways of life while fostering a sense of unity among diverse communities.