

Natural Calamity

1. What is Natural Calamity?

Ans. Sometimes there are unusual changes on the surface of the earth or in the Earth's interior, resulting in large scale damage to property and human life. Such calamities caused by nature are called Natural Calamities.

2. What is Earth Quake?

Ans. An earthquake is a sudden vibration in the Earth's crust. The Earth's crust is made up of small and large plates which float on a molten layer. This layer is constantly moving making the plates to slide smoothly over each other. Sometimes, these movements, are sudden causing Earthquake.

3. What is Focus of earthquake?

Ans. The origin point of an earthquake is called Focus.

4. What is Epicentre?

Ans. Straight above the focus of earthquake is called Epicentre.

5. What is aftershock of Earthquake?

Ans. Sometimes after a few days, small tremors occur for the next few hours and sometimes after few days. These tremors are called aftershocks of earthquake.

6. What is Seismograph?

Ans. Seismograph is an instrument which is used to measure the intensity or magnitude, direction and duration of Earthquake.
The scale which is used is called Richter scale.

7. What are the Effects of Earth Quake?

Ans. The effects of Earthquake are:

- a. Due to earthquake, cracks develop in buildings and houses, which can even cause the collapse of the entire structure.
- b. Fire accidents can occur due to short circuits or due to snapping of electrical wires.
- c. Dams often break that results in floods.
- d. Very often people get buried in the debris and die.

8. Which type of precautions to be taken during earthquake?

Ans. During earthquake we have to take following precautions,

- a. When an earthquake occurs, it is safest to move out to open areas.
- b. Keep yourself away from tall structures and trees, as they can fall on you.
- c. In case of anyone cannot move out, take shelter under a table and cover head with end.

9. What is Seismology?

Ans. The study of earthquake is called Seismology.

10. What is Volcano?

Ans. Due to certain movements and disturbances in the Earth's interior, sometimes molten rocks, called magma, are forced out of cracks on the crust of earth. The crack or the opening on the Earth's crust is called Volcano.

11. What is Lava?

Ans. Magma that flows out of a volcano is called the Lava.

12. What are Active Volcanoes?

Ans. Active Volcanoes are those volcanoes that have erupted in the recent past and are likely to erupt any time.

Many active volcanoes are formed in the Pacific Ocean giving the name "Pacific Ring of Fire".

13. What are Dormant Volcanoes?

Ans. Dormant Volcanoes are volcanoes that have not erupted in the recent years but may be erupt in future.

14. What are Extinct Volcanoes?

Ans. Extinct Volcanoes are the volcanoes that have stopped erupting.

15. Where and how Landslides can occur?

Ans. Landslides occur in hilly areas and in rainy season. Sometimes, big rocks and stones along with mud slide down the mountain slopes.

Deforestation is a major cause of landslides in hilly areas.

16. What is Tsunami?

Ans. A tsunami is a series of huge waves that occur after undersea disturbances such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. The waves travel in all directions from the area of disturbance.

Tsunamis result in floods, which cause loss to life and property.

17. What is Flood?

Ans. Floods are caused by abnormally high rainfall, rapid melting of glaciers, or dam failures.

18. What is cyclone?

Ans. Heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds are called Cyclone.

19. What are the causes behind Droughts?

Ans. Droughts are caused by prolonged periods of dry weather, leading to storage of water in an area.

20. What is Famine?

Ans. Because of scarcity of water and food, domestic animals die in large numbers and the general population also suffer from hunger and poverty. Such condition is called Famine.

21. How can the effect of drought be reduced?

Ans. The effect of droughts can be reduced by planting trees in large numbers or by channelising rainwater through pipes into storage tanks that can be used during the time of scarcity.

22. What is Rainwater Harvesting?

Ans. This is a process to store rain water properly, to use later. This process is done to reduce the effects of Droughts.

23. What are the consequences of Natural disasters?

Ans. The consequences of Natural disasters are as below

- a. Loss of life and injury.
- b. Loss of property
- c. Disruption of service
- d. Suffering of people.

24. What help does the government and Non-Government Organisations render during a natural calamity?

Ans. The government and non-government organisations come together to help people when a natural calamity occurs. The armed forces personnel air-drop food packets, cloths and medicines to the people in the affected area. They also help to air-lift people from the disaster site in helicopters.

NGOs set up relief camps, they help by collecting clothes, dry ration and money. The Government helps to rescue people trapped under debris and maintain law and order.

Short Question

1. _____ is used to measure intensity of Earthquake.
2. Sudden vibration in the Earth's crust is called _____.
3. In India _____ is the only active volcano.
4. Acute scarcity of food is called _____.
5. _____ is the major cause of landslides in hilly areas.
6. _____ are those volcanoes that have stopped erupting.
7. Straight above the focus of earthquake is called _____.
8. _____ is the reduction in water level below normal level due to little or no rainfall for a long period.
9. The study of earthquake is called _____.
10. Meaning of Tsunami is called _____.
11. _____ is the world's largest volcano.
12. _____ are those volcanoes that have erupted in the recent past and are likely to erupt any time.
13. The scale which is used in Seismograph is called _____.
14. The origin point of an earthquake is called _____.
15. Heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds are called _____.
16. _____ are volcanoes that have not erupted in the recent years but may be erupt in future.
17. _____ is the largest volcano situated on Mars.
18. Magma that flows out of a volcano is called _____.

Answer

- 1) Seismograph
- 2) Earthquake
- 3) Barren Island
- 4) Famine.
- 5) Deforestation
- 6) Extinct Volcanoes
- 7) Epicentre
- 8) Drought
- 9) Seismology
- 10) Harbor Wave.
- 11) Mauna Loa
- 12) Active Volcanoes
- 13) Richter scale
- 14) Focus
- 15) Cyclone
- 16) Dormant Volcanoes
- 17) Olympus Mous
- 18) Lava.