

Natural Calamities:-

The destructive activities sometimes cause a great loss to life and property are known as the natural calamities.

→ Disaster :- other name of natural calamities.

→ earthquakes :- It is a sudden vibrations inside the earth's crust caused by the internal forces of the earth.

The magnitude of the earthquakes may be high or low, means speed or slow.

High earthquakes magnitude can uproot trees, collapse houses, roads, bridges etc.

→ Seismometer :- It is an instrument used to measure the earthquakes.

→ Richter scale :- The intensity of an



earthquake is measured by the Richter scale.

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Q.1. What is a natural disaster?

Ans. The destructive activities sometimes cause a great loss to life and property are known as the natural - disaster.

→ Destructive natural activities are called natural disaster.

Tectonic Plates:-

The surface of the earth has a number of interlocking plates on which the continents and oceans sit, known as the tectonic plates.

Focus:-

The spot below the surface of the earth, at which the plate

jerks, known as focus.

The surface of the earth directly above the focus, known as the epicentre.

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Q.

What safety measures we can take in case of an earthquake?

Ans

We take the following measures in case of an earthquake:-

1. We should move to an open area.
2. Stay away from the buildings, vehicles, electric poles.
3. We should crawl under any strong table or bed to protect ourselves.

Q. Which of the following caused due to the tectonic plates:-

- 1) Earthquake
- 2) Flood
- 3) Drought

→ Earthquake occurred (Dangerous areas):-

- 1) Nepal (2015)
- 2) Bhuj (Gujarat - 2001)

Volcanic eruption:-

Volcanic eruptions are those eruptions which have a devastating effect on the people and the environment.

Magma:-

It is an extremely hot liquid or hot materials below the earth's crust.

Lava :-

The magma that reaches the earth's surface is called a lava.

Types of volcanoes :-

There are three types of volcanoes:-

1. Active volcanoes
2. Dormant volcanoes
3. Extinct volcanoes.

1. **Active volcanoes** :- The volcanoes which erupt at regular intervals are called active volcanoes.
ex → Mount Etna (Italy)

2. **Dormant volcanoes** :- A volcano which has not erupted for many years, but is ~~erupted to~~ expected to erupt sometime in future is known as dormant volcanoes.
ex → Mt. Fujiyama (Japan).
It is also known as sleeping volcanoes.

3) **Extinct volcanoes**:- Volcanoes which have not erupted for hundred of years and are not likely to occur in future are known as extinct volcanoes.

It is also known as dead volcanoes
ex → Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa).

→ **The most dangerous volcanoes**:- Active volcanoes.

Flood:-

A sudden melting of the glacier that forms the source of a river can lead to flooding.

Many houses are damaged due to the floods every year.

In India, the rivers like Ganga, Kosi, Brahmaputra can cause a lot of damage and destruction in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar.

→ **Kosi is known as "Sorrow of Bihar".**

Q How do floods affect the people?

Ans In India, the rivers like Ganga, Kosi, Brahmaputra can cause a lot of damage to the people in case of flood. Many houses are damaged due to the flooding. Water logging destroy the crops. During and after the flood, there is shortage of the drinking water.

Tsunami :-

In the term Tsunami, the letter T is silent. It is a series of powerful sea waves that cause a great destruction in the coastal areas. It can be caused by underwater volcanic eruptions. It can be predictable.

Q How are tsunami caused?

Ans A tsunami is caused by the underwater volcanic eruptions. It cannot be seen clearly in deep waters, but it travels

thousands of km without losing its energy. In most cases, tsunamis are predictable.

Drought: -

A drought is a period of time when an area or region experiences below or normal precipitation.

A little or no rainfall in a particular area causes an acute shortage of water leads to drought.

Q What precautions should be taken to avoid a drought?

Ans Following factors should be taken to avoid a drought: -

1. > We should save every drop of water.

2. > Buildings reservoir to store water, and rainwater harvesting.

Cyclone :-

It is a very strong wind accompanied by very heavy rain. The strong wind often causes high waves, called the tidal waves, which leads to flooding. Through cyclone, houses gets damaged, uproot trees, uproot electric poles etc.

Cyclones are also known as typhoon ~~and~~ or ~~hurricane~~ hurricanes.

Precautions :-

Keep always an emergency kit handy.

If trees are near your houses, then trim the dead and the weak branches.

Turn off gas and switch off electrical appliances.

Close the doors and windows securely.

- Two rivers that regularly causes flood in India :- Ganga, Brahmaputra
- Three types of volcanoes :- Active, Dormant and extinct volcanoes.
- cyclone is mostly accompanied by :- Very heavy rain.
- cyclone in Andhra Pradesh in 1977 and cyclone ~~in~~ Nargis :- These two are the most cyclones that affected India.
- Failure of rain :- The main reason for the drought.

Completed chapters

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