

## CLASS NOTES

Class: V

Topic: Lesson 10

Key Words and Terms

Subject: EVS

( to be written in EVS notebook)

### Words to Remember.

1. Calamity	2. Stagnant
3. Floods	4. Embankments
5. Earthquakes	6. Seismograph
7. Droughts	8. Richter Scale
9. Cyclone	10. Earthquake-Resistant
11. Dam	12. Collapse
13. Contaminate	14. Organization
15. Pollute	16. World Health Organization
17. Core	18. Check Dams
19. Crust	20. Groundwater
21. Water Harvesting	22. Landslide
23. Tsunami	24. Mantle

### Definitions to Learn

**Natural calamity**- A natural calamity is an event that is caused by natural forces of the earth and causes great damage of life and properties. Some examples of natural calamities are earthquake, flood, drought, tsunami, cyclone etc.

**Flood**- A flood is the covering of land by great quantities of water. Flood occur due to heavy rain, cyclone, breaking of dams etc.

**Cyclones** – Cyclones are violent storms that usually occurs near the sea. During such storms Sea water rushes onto the land, flooding miles of the coast.

**Dam** - A dam is a barrier(like Wall) built across a river. We dams mainly for making electricity and for taking water to the crops field.

**Embankments** – Embankments are walls of the earth and stones on the

bank of the river. They are built to stop a river from overflowing onto the land.

Building embankments and keeping them in proper order help to prevent flood.

**Dykes** – Dykes are built to stop sea water from rushing into land. Building dykes and keeping them in proper order help to prevent flood.

**Check Dams** – Check dams are small dams built across rivers. When enough water collects behind them, it overflows into canals (passages for water) instead of the surrounding land. It prevents flooding, and canals take water to their fields.

**Droughts** – A drought is a condition caused by shortage of water due to the lack of rain for a long time. In this condition, rivers and ponds dry up, level of groundwater goes down and earth becomes dry and dusty.

**Earthquake** – To quake means to shake or tremble. Earthquake is the sudden shaking of the ground caused by movements of the earth's crust.

**Mantle** – The layer of rocks around the core is called mantle.

**Core** – Deep inside the earth is a solid ball of iron surrounded by a layer of molten iron called core.

**Seismograph** – Seismograph is an instrument which helps to measure the strength of earthquake.

**Richter Scale** – Scale on which strength of earthquake is measured is called Richter scale. The highest strength of an earthquake measures 9 on the Richter scale.

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