



Class - V EVS November Month Notes

14. Natural Calamities

I. Know These Terms:

Epidemic : A large number of people or animals suffering from the same disease at the same time

Harbour : A place on the coast where ships can be tied up

Trauma : A state of great shock or sadness

Volunteer : A person who offers or agrees to do something without being forced or paid to do it

Splint : A piece of wood or metal that is tied to a broken arm or leg to keep it in the right position

II. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Do not run if your clothes are on fire.

We should not run if our clothes are on fire because it will fan the fire and spread it.

2. Cyclones flood the coastal areas.

Cyclones flood the coastal areas because they are accompanied by strong winds and very heavy rains and they destroy everything that comes in their way.

3. Sailors sailing in the sea should not return to port in case a warning for tsunami has been issued.

Sailors sailing in the sea should not return to port in case a warning for tsunami has been issued because the impact of tsunami is more on the shore than in the middle of the sea.

III. Answer the following questions.

- 1. List the effects of an earthquake. What precautions should one take if an Earthquake occurs?**

The effects of an earthquake are as follows.

- (a) Huge structures like buildings, bridges and dams get damaged.
- (b) Floods may occur when dams break.
- (c) Electric poles, telephone wires and trees get uprooted. This affects Communication and electricity supply.
- (d) Sewage pipes breakdown resulting in spread of epidemics.
- (e) Many people die or become homeless when buildings collapse.

The precautions one should take if an earthquake occurs are given below.

- (a) Move out to an open area like a park.
- (b) Keep away from electric poles, tall buildings, trees and signboards as they can fall on you.
- (c) Do not get up if you are in bed. Protect your head with a pillow.
- (d) If you are in a vehicle, make sure that the vehicle is not near trees, electric poles or any other tall thing.
- (e) In case you cannot move out of the house, take shelter under a sturdy table and cover your head with your hands. Do not stand near things like book cases, mirrors or fans that can fall.

2. How can one deal with disasters?

One can deal with disasters in the following ways.

- (a) Be aware of the kind of disaster that can occur in your region. Practise how to leave your house quickly in case of an emergency.
- (b) Keep dry eatables, blankets, medicines, torches and candles handy in an emergency bag.
- (c) Note down important phone numbers like police station, ambulance, hospital and Fire station. Keep them handy.
- (d) In case a disaster occurs, grab the emergency bag, switch off the main electric Switch and quickly move out of the house. Lock it before you go.
- (e) Inform as many people around as you can for help.
- (f) Help people around you to move to safer places.
- (g) Do not panic or spread rumours. Stay calm.
- (h) Give first aid to people who are injured.

3. Write a short note on the role of the armed force when a disaster occurs.

The armed forces drop packets of food, water, clothes, medicines and other things from helicopters in the disaster-affected areas. The army helps by clearing the roads and constructing temporary houses for the survivors.

4. Why do floods occur? List their effects.

Floods occur when water in the rivers rises and overflows into nearby areas.

Floods can occur due to various reasons some of which are very heavy rainfall and breaking of a dam.

The effects of floods are given below.

- A heavy flood causes massive soil erosion.
- It destroys buildings, bridges, roads and other structures.
- Flood damages crops and stored grains. This leads to shortage of food.
- Epidemics break out due to unhygienic conditions.
- Clean drinking water becomes scarce due to contamination.
- Normal life is disrupted due to damage of telephone lines and electric poles.
- Humans and livestock die due to drowning.

5. What is a fracture? What first aid should be given for a fracture?

A fracture is a crack in a bone. It may occur due to fall or an injury. We should do the following things while giving first aid for a fracture.

- Immobilise the fractured part using a splint.
- Wrap the ice in a towel and apply it to the injured area to reduce swelling and relieve pain.
- Elevate the injured area to reduce swelling.

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15. Water Drives Our Lives

I. Know These Terms.

Purify : To remove dirty or harmful substances from something

Reservoir : A large lake where water is stored to be used by a particular area, city etc.

Refuge : A place that is safe

Odourless : Without a smell

II. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Millets are grown in dry areas.

Millets are grown in dry areas as they do not need much water.

2. Iron nails sink in water.

Iron nails sink in water because they are heavy and denser than water.

3. Thermocol floats on water.

Thermocol floats on water because it has less density than water.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Differentiate between the following:

(i) Underground water and surface water

(ii) Soluble and insoluble substances

(i)

Underground Water	Surface Water
1. Some part of the rainwater seeps into the ground and gets absorbed by it. This water is called underground water.	Some rainwater remains on the surface of the earth. This water is called surface water.
2. Some of underground water is used by plants and some is taken out through wells, tube wells and hand pumps for human consumption.	It is found in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, seas and oceans.

(ii)

Soluble Substances	Insoluble Substances
1. The substances that dissolve in water readily are called soluble substances.	The substances that do not mix with water at all are called insoluble substances
2. Some examples of soluble substances are salt and sugar.	Some examples of insoluble substances are sand and oil.

2. How does a sprinkler system work?

A sprinkler has pipes through which water is sprinkled evenly to irrigate the fields. This system saves a lot of water.

3. What is a water wheel?

A water wheel is a device that uses energy of falling water. It has buckets fixed to a wheel. The wheel rotates when the flowing water strikes the buckets. As the wheel rotates, the water in the buckets falls on the other side. It is then directed into water channels which are made to irrigate the field.

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16. They Live in Water

I. Know These Terms

Submerged : Under the surface of water

Emergent : A plant which is taller than the surrounding vegetation

Amphibians : Any animals that can live both on land and in water

Stagnant : Not moving and therefore dirty and having an unpleasant smell

II Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Whales and dolphins keep coming to the surface of water.

Whales and dolphins breathe with the help of lungs. Thus, they keep coming to the surface of water to breathe in air.

2. Never let water stagnate in and around you house.

Female mosquitoes lay eggs at places having stagnant water like tanks, lakes, ponds, puddles, fields and water coolers. Thus, we should never let water stagnate in and around our house.

3. We put a spoonful of kerosene oil in the tanks of water coolers.

We put a spoonful of kerosene oil in the tanks of water coolers because oil being light floats on water and thus prevents mosquitoes from laying eggs.

4. Free-floating plants have spongy, air-filled parts.

Free-floating plants have spongy, air-filled parts to make them extra light so that they can float easily.

5. Lotus and water lily have long and hollow stem.

Lotus and water lily have long and hollow stems, which help them to bring leaves to the surface of water.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. How are aquatic birds adapted to live in water?

Aquatic birds have waterproof feathers. They help to keep the body warm during winter. They have webbed feet that help them to swim and wade through water.

Some aquatic birds have a long neck and legs that keep their body out of water.

Their long neck also helps them to reach below water for food.

2. Distinguish between submerged and free-floating plants.

Submerged Plants	Free-floating Plants
1. Submerged plants grow totally underwater.	Free-floating plants float on the surface of water.
2. Their roots are fixed to the water bed.	Their roots are not fixed to the soil at the bottom of the water body.
3. Some examples of submerged plants are Hydrilla, tape grass and Vallisneria	Some examples of free-floating plants are water lettuce, water hyacinth and duckweed.

3. Name three insects each found in and around water.

The three insects that are found in and around water are dragonflies, water beetles and mosquitoes.

4. Write four preventive measures that can be taken to prevent malaria from spreading.

The four preventive measures that can be taken to prevent malaria from spreading are as follows.

- (a) Do not let water stagnate in or around the house in puddles.
- (b) Always use covered dustbins to dispose garbage.
- (c) Spray DDT around the areas where mosquitoes may breed.
- (d) Use mosquito nets to cover the beds.