

Answer : c)'If sea water recedes back, run to higher places' is for flood.

5. Which of the following statements belongs to responding to earthquake?

- a) Avoid any place where police or security forces action is in progress.
- b) Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast,
- c.) Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall.**
- d) Before opening a door, feel it with the back of your hand.

Answer : c) Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall.

II. Answer in brief

1. Who are the community's first responders to disaster?

Community's first responders to disaster :

- Police officers
- Fire fighters and
- Emergency Medical technicians

2. Though Japan has the densest seismic network Indonesia has the most number of earthquakes. Why?

Indonesia is in a very active seismic zone, also , but by virtue of its larger size than Japan, it has more total earthquakes.

3. How many males and females die per day due to fire in India?

- 21 males and 42 females die every day in India due to fire.

4. What should you do after Tsunami?

- Use a weather radio for updated emergency information.
- Give first aid for injured and trapped persons.
- Call professionals with the right equipment to help the people those who are in need to be rescued.

III. Answer in Paragraph

1. Write a short note on Tsunami.

- A tsunami is a series of enormous ocean waves caused by earthquakes, underwater landslides, volcanic eruptions, or asteroids.
- Tsunamis can travel 700-800 per hour with waves 10-30 meter high. It causes flooding and disrupts transportation, power, communications, and the water supply.
- A tsunami can kill or injure people and damage or destroy buildings and infrastructure as waves come in and go out.

2. What do you do if you are indoors during earthquake?

If indoors

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, (such as lighting fixtures or furniture).
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and afterwards it is safe to go outside.

3. How do you respond to Tsunami?

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along sea-shore.
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis poses a risk.
- Use a Weather Radio to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Discuss tsunamis with your family. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

4. Write three sentences about what to do during fire. . .

- Stay calm.
- Leave the building immediately.
- Never use elevators
- Pull the nearest fire alarm or call 112.
- Walk—don't run — to the nearest exit.