

Worksheet -3

Subject: - G.K.

Class: - VI

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### Lesson 4: Nature's Fury

#### Read the information given below

An **earthquake** is the sudden shaking of the ground caused due to the change in position of rocks below the surface of the earth. The movement of rocks produce powerful shock waves that can destroy cities, break dams, and cause tsunamis, landslides, and volcanic eruptions. The intensity of an earthquake can be detected using an instrument called seismograph. The world's largest earthquake occurred on 22 May 1960 near Valdivia, in Southern Chile.

A **tornado** is a column of strong rotating winds. It is shaped like a funnel or a pillar, which develops during thunderstorms. The speed of a tornado's winds can reach up to 500 km an hour. They can destroy buildings and throw heavy objects high into the air. One of the deadliest tornadoes in recorded history struck the Manikganj district of Bangladesh on 26 April 1989, causing about 1,300 deaths

A **tsunami** is a huge water wave triggered by underwater earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The sudden force vertically displaces the water column in a water body, resulting in large waves. Tsunamis can have a highly destructive impact on the coastal communities. A massive tsunami hit the shores of the Indian Ocean in 2004, and around 2,25,000 people lost their lives.

A **flood** occurs when there is an overflow of water from its natural or artificial banks onto land. The deadliest kinds of floods are flash floods caused by sudden heavy rainfall or a broken dam. The Huang He floods of 1887, 1931, and 1938 in China were caused by the overflowing of the Huang He (Yellow River) and are considered to be the three deadliest floods in history.

**Droughts** occur due to shortage of rain over a long period of time. They cause water shortage, crop damage, and depletion of groundwater. There are four types of drought: permanent drought, seasonal drought, unpredictable drought, and invisible drought. The Great Chinese famine of 1959–1961 claimed the lives of 16.5–30 million people. In India, over 10 million people died in a famine that occurred in the Bengal region during 1769–73.

**Cyclones** generally originate over tropical oceans. They are marked by strong winds spiralling around a low pressure area. They are also called typhoons and hurricanes. They bring with them strong winds and torrential rains. Hurricane Katrina, which struck the United States of America in late August 2005, was ranked the costliest natural disaster in US history. It claimed more than 1,800 lives

**Avalanches** occur when massive slabs of snow break loose and race downhill rapidly. Sometimes, these snow slabs can reach speeds of 130 km an hour in a few seconds. In some avalanches, only a small amount of loose snow is shifted.

**Now, with the help of the internet, answer the following by choosing the correct options-**

1. In which year did the most deadly cyclone in the recorded history of Bangladesh occur?  
a) 1970                                      b) 1975                                      c) 1980
2. Which city was severely affected by the Great Fire of 1666 in Europe?  
a) Rome                                      b) Paris                                      c) London
3. In which country was the fastest wind speed of 408 km an hour recorded?  
a) South Africa                              b) Argentina                              c) Australia
4. What are severe winter storms, characterized by strong winds and heavy snow, called?  
a) Dust devils                              b) Blizzards                              c) Ball lightning
5. What is a flash of light from an electric discharge in the atmosphere called?  
a) Lightning                              b) Sparking                              c) Thunder

### Lesson-5 As We Know Them

**Match the names of these famous people to the special names given to them.**

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Chanakya                | a) Tuti-yi-Hind         |
| 2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan | b) Birdman of India     |
| 3. Milkha Singh            | c) Indian Machiavelli   |
| 4. Sarojini Naidu          | d) Frontier Gandhi      |
| 5. Lata Mangeshkar         | e) Nightingale of India |
| 6. Subhas Chandra Bose     | f) Haryana Hurricane    |
| 7. Tipu Sultan             | g) Swar Kokila          |
| 8. Kapil Dev               | h) Mysore Tiger         |
| 9. Amīr Khusro             | i) Netaji               |
| 10. APJ Abdul Kalam        | j) The Wall             |
| 11. Salim Ali              | k) Missile Man          |
| 12. Rahul Dravid           | l) Flying Sikh          |

Special names given to people or places are called sobriquets. Political leaders are sometimes called by different names, based on their qualities. For example, American President Abraham Lincoln was known as 'Honest Abe'.