

## Chapter Hazards

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### I. Choose the correct answer.

1. .... percentage of nitrogen is present in the air.

- a) 78.09%
- b) 74.08%
- c) 80.07%
- d) 76.63%

**Answer:**

- a) 78.09%

2. Tsunami in the Indian Ocean took place in the year .....

- a) 1990
- b) 2004
- c) 2005
- d) 2008

**Answer:**

- b) 2004

3. The word tsunami is derived from ..... language.

- a) Hindi
- b) French
- c) Japanese
- d) German

**Answer:**

- c) Japanese

4. The example of surface water is

- a) Artesian well
- b) Groundwater
- c) Subsurface water
- d) Lake

**Answer:**

- d) Lake

5. Event that occurs due to the failure of monsoons.

- a) Condensation
- b) Drought
- c) Evaporation
- d) Precipitation

**Answer:**

- b) Drought

## II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hazards may lead to .....

**Answer:**

affect the community most severely

2. Landslide is an example of ..... hazard.

**Answer:**

geologic

3. On the basis of origin, the hazard can be grouped into ..... categories.

**Answer:**

8 (or) eight

4. Terrorism is an example of ..... hazard.

**Answer:**

human-induced

5. Oxides of nitrogen are ..... pollutants which affect human beings.

**Answer:**

primary

6. Chernobyl nuclear accident took place in

**Answer:**

26th April 1986

## III. Match the following.

List I	List II
1. Primary pollutant	a. Terrorism
2. Hazardous waste	b. Tsunami
3. Earthquake	c. Outdated drugs
4. Meteorological drought	d. Oxides of sulphur
5. Human induced hazard	e. Reduction in rainfall

**Answer:**

List I	List II
1. Primary pollutant	d. Oxides of sulphur
2. Hazardous waste	c. Outdated drugs
3. Earthquake	b. Tsunami

4. Meteorological drought	e. Reduction in rainfall
5. Human induced hazard	a. Terrorism

#### IV. Answer in brief.

1. Define 'hazard'?

**Answer:**

'Hazards are defined as a thing, person, event or factor that poses a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.'

2. What are the major types of hazards?

**Answer:**

- Natural hazards
- Human-made hazards
- Socio-natural hazards

3. Write a brief note on hazardous wastes.

**Answer:**

The wastes that may or tend to cause adverse health effects on the ecosystem and human beings are called hazardous wastes.

4. List out the major flood-prone areas of our country.

**Answer:**

Punjab, West Bengal, Odisha are the region which is also prone to flood often.

5. Mention the types of drought.

**Answer:**

Drought could be classified into three types. They are:

1. Meteorological drought
2. Hydrological drought
3. Agricultural drought

6. Why should not we construct houses in foothill areas?

**Answer:**

Because of the presence of steep slopes and heavy rainfall we should not construct houses at the foothills areas.

#### V. Distinguish the following.

1. Hazards and disasters.

Hazards	Disasters
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Hazards occur frequently and threaten people.	It is a hazardous event that occurs over a limited time span.
Ex: Natural hazards, Earthquake.	Ex: Flood

## 2. Natural hazards and human-made hazards.

Natural hazard	Human-made hazard
Man has no role to play in such hazards.	These are caused by the undesirable activities of humans.
Ex: Flood, drought, etc.	Ex: Pollution of air and water

## 3. Flood and drought.

Flood	Drought
It occurs through heavy rainfall.	It occurs through no rainfall.
It is often held in the coastal Andhra Pradesh & Odisha.	The dry region has seen in the leeward side of Western ghats.

## 4. Earthquake and tsunami.

Earthquake	Tsunami
The violent tremor of the earth's crust is called an Earthquake.	Tsunami refers to huge ocean waves caused by landslides.
The study of earthquakes is called Seismography.	The study of the Tsunami is called Oceanography.

## VI. Answer in a paragraph.

### 1. Write an essay on air pollution.

#### Answer:

#### Pollution of Air:

1. Air is a mixture of several gases.
2. The main gases are nitrogen (78.09%) for forming products such as fertilizers for plants and for making the air inert, oxygen (20.95%) for breathing and carbon dioxide (0.03%) for photosynthesis.
3. Some other gases like argon, neon, helium, krypton, hydrogen, xenon and methane are also present.
4. Air pollution is the contamination of indoor or outdoor air by a range of gases. Air pollution can be categorized into primary and secondary pollutants.
5. A primary pollutant is an air pollutant emitted directly from a source.
6. A secondary pollutant is not directly emitted.

7. Primary pollutants are as follows:
  - Oxides of Sulphur
  - Oxides of Nitrogen
  - Oxides of Carbon
  - Particulate Matter and
  - Other primary pollutants
8. Secondary pollutants are as follows:
  - Ground Level Ozone
  - Smog

2. Define earthquake and list out its effects.

**Answer:**

Earthquakes:

- Earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin.
- Earthquake-prone regions of the country have been identified on the basis of scientific inputs relating to seismicity, earthquakes that occurred in the past, and the tectonic setup of the region.
- Based on these inputs, the Bureau of Indian Standards has grouped the country into four seismic zones: Zone II, Zone III, Zone IV, and Zone V (No area of India is classified as Zone I).

Seismic Zones	Level of Risk
Zone V	Very High
Zone IV	High
Zone III	Moderate
Zone II	Low

3. Give a detailed explanation of the causes of landslides.

**Answer:**

1. Landslide is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil, and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity.

2. The causes of landslides are wide-ranging, They have two aspects in common.

3. Force of gravity and

4. Failure of Soil

5. Landslides are considered of two types. They are:

- Naturally occurring disaster.

- Human-induced changes in the environment.

6. Natural causes of landslides are:

- Climatic changes
- Seismic activities
- Weathering
- Soil erosion
- Forest fires
- Gravity and
- Volcanic eruption

7. Human causes of landslides include deforestation mining, construction of roads, and railways over the mountain.

4. Elaborately discuss the effects of water pollution.

**Answer:**

- It may cause a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.
- It may be defined as alternation in the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of water, which may cause harmful effects in human and aquatic life.

The major causes of water pollution in India are:

- Urbanisation
- Industrial effluents
- Sewages etc.
- Agricultural runoff and improper agricultural practices
- Seawater intrusion
- Solid wastes