

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: WHEN THE EARTH SHOOK | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is an earthquake?
 - a. A flood caused by heavy rain
 - b. Shaking of the earth due to movement under the surface
 - c. A storm that happens in deserts
 - d. A volcanic eruption
 2. Why did Jasma's family decorate their house after rebuilding it?
 - a. To make it stronger
 - b. To make it look beautiful and feel like home
 - c. To hide the cracks in the walls
 - d. To impress the engineers
 3. What is a common safety measure during an earthquake?
 - a. Running towards large trees
 - b. Standing in an open area
 - c. Hiding in small spaces
 - d. Climbing tall buildings
 4. Which organization often helps after natural disasters?
 - a. Schools
 - b. Hospitals
 - c. Government and NGOs
 - d. Shopping centers
 5. What should you do if you are indoors during an earthquake?
 - a. Run outside immediately
 - b. Stand under a sturdy table
 - c. Stay near glass windows
 - d. Sit on the floor in the middle of the room
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Fill in the Blanks

1. Earthquakes are caused by the movement of _____ plates under the earth's surface.
 2. After the earthquake, Jasma's family lived in _____ because their house was destroyed.
 3. Engineers designed _____ homes to reduce damage during earthquakes.
 4. The villagers rebuilt their homes using _____ and _____.
 5. People in Jasma's village _____ food and water to help each other.
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True or False

1. Earthquakes always give warnings before they happen. (True/False)
 2. Villagers used modern machinery to rebuild their houses after the earthquake. (True/False)
 3. Scientists study earthquakes to understand their causes and reduce risks. (True/False)
 4. It is safe to stand near heavy furniture during an earthquake. (True/False)
 5. Helping each other is an important part of recovering from a disaster. (True/False)
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Short Questions

1. What causes an earthquake, and how does it affect the earth's surface?
 2. Why did Jasma's family and others in the village sleep outside after the earthquake?
 3. What role did engineers and voluntary groups play in helping the villagers rebuild?
 4. Why is it important to have a disaster management plan during earthquakes?
 5. How did the villagers support each other after the earthquake?
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Long Questions

1. Explain how Jasma's village recovered after the earthquake and rebuilt their homes and lives.
 2. Discuss the importance of designing earthquake-resistant buildings.
 3. What steps can schools and communities take to prepare for natural disasters like earthquakes?
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Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Shaking of the earth due to movement under the surface
 2. b. To make it look beautiful and feel like home
 3. b. Standing in an open area
 4. c. Government and NGOs
 5. b. Stand under a sturdy table
-

Fill in the Blanks

1. Tectonic
 2. Tents
 3. Safer
 4. Clay, cow dung
 5. Shared
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True or False

1. False
 2. False
 3. True
 4. False
 5. True
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Short Questions

1. Earthquakes are caused by the movement of tectonic plates under the earth's surface. They can cause the ground to shake, crack, and destroy buildings and roads.
 2. People slept outside because they feared aftershocks and did not feel safe staying inside damaged buildings.
 3. Engineers provided designs for safer homes, while voluntary groups supplied food, water, and temporary shelters.
 4. A disaster management plan ensures people know what to do during emergencies, reducing panic and saving lives.
 5. The villagers shared food, water, and other resources and worked together to rebuild their houses and school.
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Long Questions

1. **Recovery After the Earthquake:** Jasma's family rebuilt their house using clay and cow dung, with guidance from engineers. The village worked together to restore homes and public spaces, creating a sense of unity and resilience.
2. **Earthquake-Resistant Buildings:** Buildings designed with lighter materials, flexible structures, and wide bases can reduce the risk of collapse during earthquakes, protecting lives and property.
3. **Preparation for Disasters:** Schools and communities can conduct drills, educate people about safety, prepare first-aid kits, and create open spaces for evacuation during earthquakes.