# DOWNLOAD PDF TSUNAMI PROJECT FOR CLASS 10TH

## Chapter 1 : Disaster Management Project Class 10 Cbse Pdf 19 - calendrierdelascience.com

*Tsunami: A tsunami consists of a series of waves which rise as high as 10 metres or more. They move inland, several hundred miles causing untold disaster.*

Author Profile How is a tsunami like a wave on a string? We assemble rubber bands, paper clips and washers into strings with various mass distributions to observe the effects on wave characteristics. The project is supplemented with a web site which shows animations on various types of strings. We used this activity in seventh grade classes which focused on "understanding waves". The activity is linked to the Massachusetts framework for middle schools. Skills and concepts that students must have mastered: This is an introduction to waves intended to motivate students, impress on them the importance of waves, and introduce them to wave characteristics. National or State Education Standards addressed by this activity?: The December 26, tsunami that was generated from the M9. Within the context of a middle school curriculum on waves there are at least five lessons that we can learn from tsunamis. First, all school children, and particularly school children who live near the coast, should be taught to run to high ground away from the beach if they feel an earthquake or if they observe that the water level lowers dramatically. Second, tsunamis are an excellent example of the property of waves to transport energy without transporting mass. The water that impacted the beaches in Sri Lanka, for example, did not "come from" Sumatra; just the energy "came from" Sumatra. Third, a ship at sea in deep water is unlikely to feel the tsunami at all. There are two reasons for this. The first reason is that the amplitude of tsunamis in the deep ocean is quite small, only a few centimeters. In deep water the energy of the tsunami is distributed throughout the water column which is typically 4 to 5 kilometers deep. Since the effective mass is quite large the same energy can be transported with small displacements. As the tsunami approaches shallow water the mass of available water becomes less and the amplitude becomes larger in response to conservation of energy. For the case of waves on a string this is demonstrated in Examples 3 and 4 below for a tapered string. The wave amplitude at the heavy end of the string is less than the amplitude at the light end. The second reason that ships at sea do not feel tsunamis is that the time it takes the sea surface to rise and fall during the passage of the tsunami is from 5 to 20minutes. Such a small change in amplitude over such a long time is unlikely to be felt by a ship. Fourth, tsunamis provide an interesting demonstration of the relationships between period P and frequency f: For a tsunami wave with a period of 40minutes the frequency is about 0. The wavelength of a tsunami in deep water is about km see the NOAA animation. Fifth, many people might think that the NOAA tsunami buoys in the Pacific respond in some way to the sea surface response of the tsunami. The buoy, however, is just the platform for communicating the real time data to a satellite. The actual tsunami is measured by a pressure detector on the seafloor. The bottom pressure sensors detect pressure fluctuations with periods longer than about 2minutes and they measure a change in sea level to better than 1mm compared to a typical tsunami period of 6minutes and a small tsunami amplitude of about 3cm. Higher order thinking skills goals for this activity: The "rubber bands and paper clips" string provides students with a hand-on tool to study waves on strings with varying mass. They can use trial and error to study the effects of mass on wave properties. The web site provides a quantitative approach to wave characteristics that is often difficult to achieve in the classroom. Other skills goals for this activity: Students work in teams in the classroom, They get to practice WWW skills, and they make simple but meaningful measurements. For example the waves often travel too fast for students to actually measure amplitude or wavelength, reflections from the ends set-up standing waves which can confuse students when you are trying to teach propagating waves, or the waves can attenuate quickly causing the amplitude to change along the string. On the Plymouth Wave Lab web site we show ideal waves on a string as mpeg movie files. Students can start and stop the movie as they wish while they think about what is going on. Some "snapshots" of the movies are available as handouts to the students so that they can easily measure the wave properties.

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## Chapter 2 : What Causes a Tsunami? | Owlcation

*Tsunami in Japan â€¢ Japan was hit by a 9 magnitude earthquake on march 11 that triggered a deadly 23 feet tsunami in the country's north the giant waves deluged cities and rural areas like sweeping away cars, homes.*

One of the most dangerous natural disaster conditions along shorelines is the phenomenon known as a tsunami. As a teacher, help students examine various aspects of tsunamis such as where their name comes from, how they happen, and what happens to the land when one hits. Wave Comparison After giving a lecture on comparing wave heights to tsunami heights, guide students in making a scale-model comparison of a tsunami and a regular wave. Scale down the average sizes of regular waves and tsunamis to inches. Provide everyone with clay, a ruler and something on which to put their sculptures. Tell them how many inches high to make the regular wave and how many inches to make the tsunami. Etymology Project Look up the Japanese characters, both the kanji and hiragana, for the word "tsunami": In class, have students get out their dictionaries. After writing down the word "tsunami" in English on the board for reference, ask everyone to look up "tsunami. Write the Japanese characters for "tsunami" on the board, explaining which character goes with which sound, explaining that kanji are borrowed Chinese characters, while hiragana are alphabetical characters. Point out that in Japanese, you pronounce the "t" in "tsunami. Tsunami Model Have the students work together to make small plywood house models. Fill a large plastic storage container partly with water. Have one of the students drop an object such as a stone or rubber ball into the water and have everyone watch. Discuss what it looked like. Next, pour gravel into the container to build a gently sloping coastline on one side and set the houses in the gravel. Have another student drop the object into the water and discuss the results. Pour more gravel into the container to build up the coastline into a sharply sloping one and have a third student drop the object. Discuss and compare the differences. Experiment with larger and smaller objects to start the wave. Mural Project Give an overview lecture on the causes of tsunamis. Have students create a paper mural project focused on one of these causes. Take a poll as to which cause the majority of students wishes to focus upon, or choose one yourself. Paper a wall, either with a large ream of paper or with computer paper or poster board. Have each person draw part of the scene, or create paper cutouts on which students can draw and have them glue the cutouts on the mural to form the scene.

## Chapter 3 : Science Project Idea: Amazing Natural Disasters :: Tsunamis

*Tsunami waves do not resemble normal sea waves, because their wavelength is far longer. Rather than appearing as a breaking wave, a tsunami may instead initially resemble a rapidly rising tide, and for this reason they are often referred to as tidal waves.*

Such mighty waves caused by earthquakes are not very common but these have been seen in different oceans at different periods. Whenever such a wave appears, it causes an all round havoc in all the areas that come across the path of these high waves moving at a terrific speed. At such times, water which is generally called the elixir of life becomes a real danger destroying life and property on a large scale. In December , the tsunami wave hit the South-east Asia and caused a big havoc unknown in this part of the world. Like the historic and legendary deluge that submerged the city of Dwarika or the Biblical deluge, the tsunami waves took all those we living in the islands of South-east Asia and the Indian mainland by of different intensities. Panic, massive loss of life and property and vast devastation were the only results. Death, the great leveller, did not spare anybody, the tribals or the non-tribals, the poor fishermen who lived by boating as well as the affluent tourists who had come to the sea-side resorts to make merry. More than 2 lakh people died in the deluge in several islands countries. Immediate relief operations with the help of money, materials, and manpower from all over the world were launched but the tragedy was too great to be managed. The Union Cabinet approved a sum of Rs crore for relief and rehabilitation. People all over the country rose up as one man to provide whatever help and relief they could. While the process of relief and rehabilitations is likely to continue for several years, there is an all- round demand for setting up some advance warning system that could warn the people well in advance to move to safer places. Many countries are now involved in the process of setting up an advance warning system. In the meantime, coming out of the initial shocks of the December Tsunami disaster, the Govt. As a result of the suggestion coming from an all-party meeting, the government has also decided to set up an early warning system for any tsunami type big disturbances in the ocean in the future. A tsunami warning system is being set up for South East Asian countries at a cost of Rs. One such early warning system that was installed in the regions around the Pacific Ocean after the Tsunami disasters in Japan and North America in , is already working very well. This system consists of a series of seismic stations that can detect earthquakes that are a precursor to the tsunami waves. It also includes coastal tidal gauges that detect local changes in the sea level. The system now being set up in South Asia is an improvement upon the existing system. Let us pray that such disasters don not take place again!

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## Chapter 4 : Tsunami |authorSTREAM

*Essay on "The Tsunami Disaster and After" Complete Essay for Class 10, Class 12 and Graduation and other classes. The Tsunami Disaster and After According to the dictionary, the word tsunami stands for an extremely large wave in the sea, caused by an earthquake.*

At the end of the day statistics only remain. Many villages have lost an entire generation. This was the biggest earthquake to hit the world in 40 years and no one could have thought that its effects would ripple worldwide overnight. Do you know what Tsunamis are? How they can be predicted and how you can save yourself from the deadly Tsunami? Read the section below and you will know more about it. Follow the instructions if you reside in any of the coastal states of the country. Tsunamis are waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides and can reach 15m or more in height devastating coastal communities. In recorded history, tsunamis worldwide have killed hundreds of thousands of people. Tsunamis caused by nearby earthquakes may reach the coast within minutes. When the waves enter shallow water, they may rise to several feet or, in rare cases, tens of feet, striking the coast with devastating force. The Tsunami danger period can continue for many hours after a major earthquake. In , the violent explosion of the famous volcano, Krakatoa in Indonesia, produced tsunamis measuring 40 meters which crashed upon Java and Sumatra. Over 36, people lost their lives as a result of tsunamis that are capable of crossing oceans. Tsunamis are nearly always created by movement of the sea floor associated with earthquakes which occur beneath the sea floor or near the ocean. Tsunamis may also be generated by very large earthquakes far away in other areas of the Ocean. Waves caused by these travel at hundreds of kilometers per hour, reaching the coast several hours after the earthquake. Unlike ordinary tides, which are short, frequent and surface level, tsunami, are barely noticeable in their deep-sea formation stage. At this point despite a wavelength up to km, they are shallow in depth and move at hundreds of kilometer per hour. If a quake hits Los Angeles, a Tsunami can reach Tokyo in a time less than a Jetwould take to traverse the same distance. Tsunami wave train formation: Seen in the figure is the rupture in the seafloor shunted in the vertical direction. This movement displaces hundreds of cubic kilometres of the overlaying water, generating a massive tsunami, or sea surge. In coastal areas their height can be as great as 10m or more 30m in extreme cases , and they can move inland several hundred meters. Often the first wave may not be the largest. The danger from subsequent tsunami waves can last for several hours after the arrival of the first wave. Large rocks weighing several tons along with boats and other debris can be moved inland several meters by tsunami wave activity. Homes and other buildings are destroyed. All floating material and water move with great force and can kill or injure people. Detecting Tsunamis With the use of satellite technology it is possible to provide nearly immediate warning of potentially tsuna-migenic earthquakes. Warning time depends upon the distance of the epicenter from the coast line. The warning includes predicted times at selected coastal communities where the tsunami could travel in a few hours. Coastal tidal gauges can stop tsunamis close to the shore, but they are useless in deep oceans. Tsunami detectors, linked to land by submarine cables, are deployed 50 odd kms. In case family members are separated from one another during a tsunami have a plan for getting back together. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the family contact After a disaster, it is often easier to call long distance. If you are at risk from tsunamis, you should: Most tsunami waves are less than 10 feet 3 meters. Elevating your house will help reduce damage to your property from most tsunamis. Your family should evacuate the house if you live in a tsunami prone area. Evacuate to a safe elevated area and move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site. Take your Disaster Supplies Kit. Having supplies will make you more comfortable during the evacuation. Do not wait for Tsunami warning to be announced. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the oceans. The upper floors of these buildings can provide a safe place. Staying away from low-lying coastal areas is the safest advice when there is a tsunami warning. Tsunami can cause rapid changes in water level and unpredictable dangerous currents in harbors and ports. These authorities direct operations during periods of increased readiness. Keep in contact with the authorities should a forced movement of vessels is directed. If you are aware there is a tsunami warning and you have time to move your vessel to deep water, then you may

do so in an orderly manner. Owners of small boats may find it safest to leave their boat at the pier and physically move to higher grounds. Damaging wave activity and unpredictable currents can affect harbors for a period of time following the initial tsunami impact on the coast. Contact the harbor authority before returning to port. The tsunami may have damaged roads, bridges, or other places that may be unsafe. If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help. Many people might get killed or injured while trying to rescue others in flooded areas. Your presence might hamper rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods, such as contaminated water, crumbled roads, landslides, mudflows, and other hazards. Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations. They need to be cleared for emergency calls to get through. Tsunami water, like floodwater, can undermine foundations, causing buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take. The most common injury following a disaster is cut feet. Battery powered lighting is the safest and easiest to use and it does not present a fire hazard for the user, occupants, or building. Cracks and damage to a foundation can render a building uninhabitable. There may be broken or leaking gas lines, flooded electrical circuits, or submerged furnaces or electrical appliances. Flammable or explosive materials may have come from upstream. Fire is the most frequent hazard following floods. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone outside quickly. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice. Electrical equipment should be checked and dried before being returned to service. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water from undamaged water heaters or by melting ice cubes that were made before the tsunami hit. Turn off the main water valve before draining water from these sources. Use tap water only if local health officials advise it is safe. Use a stick to poke through debris. Tsunami floodwater flushes snakes and animals out of their homes. The above brief on Tsunami teach us clearly that we can no longer afford to ignore the forces of nature and it should serve as a wake up call to us to rebalance our relationship with our environment. Yield not to misfortunes, but advance all the more boldly against them. Reference for further reading: Includes answers to frequently asked questions, links, and information related to Pacific Ocean tsunamis. Name three causes of Tsunami and explain its impact. Explain two different ways of detecting Tsunami. State two preparedness measures each in pre, during and post tsunami scenario.

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## Chapter 5 : Write a preface on class 10th tsunami project

*A tsunami earthquake is an earthquake that triggers a tsunami of a magnitude that is very much larger than the magnitude of the earthquake as measured by shorter-period seismic waves. The term was.*

This is usually an earthquake under the sea. The waves travel through the ocean and cause devastation when they reach land. Humans are often killed and buildings destroyed when the water hits the coast. To fully understand how tsunamis are caused we must have an understanding of tectonic plates, earth quakes, and finally, water. Japan has frequent Tsunamis What Is It? The word originates from Japan because this is the country where tsunamis are most common. These tsunami waves may be as long as km and travel across the ocean at speeds of up to kmh. There may be a constant stream of waves that that batter the shore for between 10 and 60 minutes. Tsunamis are also known as tidal waves, due to their large and powerful nature. They have been depicted throughout history, art, television and film as something terrifying, cataclysmic and almost Armageddon-like. Causes Tsunamis are caused by sudden movements of the earth that happens under the sea. Often the most destructive Tsunamis are caused by earthquakes but causes can also include volcanic eruptions, landslides or even a comet hitting the sea. Landslides cause tsunamis when the debris falls into the water. This has the same effect of dropping a large stone into a pool - big ripples are created. But when this happens in the sea and it is thousands of tonnes of rock and earth falling into the sea a very large ripple, more like a tidal wave is created. This travels across the sea until it comes into contact with land and a tsunami is formed. Volcanoes cause tsunamis when there is an eruption. The volcano can either be on land or under the sea, in which case it is known as a submarine volcano. If the volcanic eruption happens on land, the tsunami is caused by debris and lava from the volcano flowing into the sea, which once again causes a bug ripple. If the eruption happens under water, the enormous power of the eruption sends shudders through the earth and disrupts the water. The water in the sea then breaks into waves which travel across the ocean until they come into contact with a coast. Here, a tsunami is formed. The most common cause of a tsunami is fro earthquakes. This is what caused the Boxing Day tsunami in the Indian Ocean in and it is also the reason behind the Japan tsunami. To understand how earthquakes cause tsunamis we must first fully understand what causes earthquakes. Remember, tsunamis are an after-effect of an earthquake. The earth sits on about a dozen tectonic plates. These are large floating pieces of hard rock that are constantly moving and fit together around the world like a jigsaw. Undersea earthquakes happen when one of these plates is rubbing against another at a plate boundary. The two plates may become stuck as the heavier plate tries to slide under the lighter other. This causes a build up of pressure in a process knows as subduction. As the heavier plate continues to slide beneath the lighter plate, it causes the lighter plate to bend downwards with the pressure. A point comes when the lighter plate can no longer take the intense pressure and suddenly snaps back up to the surface where it had been before. A vast body of water moves upward - like a huge mountain of water in the sea. How Does the Tsunami Develop? Everybody knows that what goes up must come down. This is particularly true for water which always likes to form a nice flat surface. So once the mountain of water has risen up the next step is for the sea to level itself out. The mountain of water comes back down. This pushes the water that was underneath it outwards. The force of the water moves through the ocean causing an underwater force that travels for hundreds of Kilometres. The force of the water can reach speeds of up to kmh as it surges through the ocean. The energy is underwater and is not noticeable on the surface. As this force travels through the ocean it may eventually reach the shore. At this point, the sea becomes shallower. However, the energy in the water is still the same. The enegery is compressed and the water is pushed upwards. This is how the energy is transferred from being underater into waves on the surface.

## Chapter 6 : Tsunami School Projects | Synonym

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These are caused due to Earthquakes , volcanic eruptions or underwater explosions. In this presentation we will discuss about this natural disaster , its mitigation strategies and also see how the Tsunami destroyed asian countriesâ€¦ Slide 3: Causes of Tsunami Tsunamis can be generated when the sea floor abruptly deforms and vertically displaces the overlying water. Movement on normal faults will also cause displacement of the seabed, but the size of the largest of such events is normally too small to give rise to a significant tsunami. Overriding plate bulges under strain, causing tectonic uplift. The energy released produces tsunami waves Slide 4: This makes tsunamis difficult to detect over deep water. Ships rarely notice their passage. Since the wave still has such a long wavelength, the tsunami may take minutes to reach full height. Open bays and coastlines adjacent to very deep water may shape the tsunami further into a step-like wave with a steep-breaking front. Run up is measured in meters above a reference sea level. A large tsunami may feature multiple waves arriving over a period of hours, with significant time between the wave crests. The first wave to reach the shore may not have the highest run up. They are caused by earthquakes, landslides, volcanic explosions, and bolides. A drawback occurs because the water propagates outwards with the trough of the wave at its front. Drawback can exceed hundreds of meters, and people unaware of the danger sometimes remain near the shore to satisfy their curiosity or to collect fish from the exposed seabed. During the Indian Ocean tsunami, the sea withdrew and many people went onto the exposed sea bed to investigate. Photos show people walking on the normally submerged areas with the advancing wave in the background. Drawback in Sri Lanka Slide 6: This earthquake had the longest duration of faulting ever observed, between 8. Countries affected Slide  This earthquake was so large that it produced its own aftershocks some registering a magnitude of as great as 6. Other aftershocks of up to magnitude 6. As well as continuing aftershocks, the energy released by the original earthquake continued to make its presence felt well after the event. The Indian Ocean earthquake came just three days after a magnitude 8. This is unusual, since earthquakes of magnitude 8 or more occur only about once per year on average. Coincidentally, the earthquake struck almost exactly one year to the hour after a 6. Condition of India after Tsunami Slide  Mitigation Things to know about Tsunami Tsunamis that strike coastal locations in the Pacific Ocean Basin are most always caused by earthquakes. These earthquakes might occur far away or near where you live. Some tsunamis can be very large. In coastal areas their height can be as great as 30 feet or more feet in extreme cases , and they can move inland several hundred feet. All low-lying coastal areas can be struck by tsunamis. A tsunami consists of a series of waves. Often the first wave may not be the largest. The danger from a tsunami can last for several hours after the arrival of the first wave. Tsunamis can move faster than a person can run. Sometimes a tsunami causes the water near the shore to recede, exposing the ocean floor. The force of some tsunamis is enormous. Large rocks weighing several tons along with boats and other debris can be moved inland hundreds of feet by tsunami wave activity. Homes and other buildings are destroyed. All this material and water move with great force and can kill or injure people. Tsunamis can occur at any time, day or night. Tsunamis can travel up rivers and streams that lead to the ocean. What to do when you are on land Be aware of tsunami facts. This knowledge could save your life! Share this knowledge with your relatives and friends. It could save their lives! If you are in school and you hear there is a tsunami warning, you should follow the advice of teachers and other school personnel. If you are at home and hear there is a tsunami warning, you should make sure your entire family is aware of the warning. Your family should evacuate your house if you live in a tsunami evacuation zone. Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site or to any safe place outside your evacuation zone. Follow the advice of local emergency and law enforcement authorities. If you are at the beach or near the ocean and you feel the earth shake, move immediately to higher ground, DO NOT wait for a tsunami warning to be announced. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean as you would stay away from the

beach and ocean if there is a tsunami. A regional tsunami from a local earthquake could strike some areas before a tsunami warning could be announced. Tsunamis generated in distant locations will generally give people enough time to move to higher ground. For locally-generated tsunamis, where you might feel the ground shake, you may only have a few minutes to move to higher ground. High, multi-story, reinforced concrete hotels are located in many low-lying coastal areas. The upper floors of these hotels can provide a safe place to find refuge should there be a tsunami warning and you cannot move quickly inland to higher ground. Local Civil Defense procedures may, however, not allow this type of evacuation in your area. Homes and small buildings located in low-lying coastal areas are not designed to withstand tsunami impacts. Do not stay in these structures should there be a tsunami warning. Offshore reefs and shallow areas may help break the force of tsunami waves, but large and dangerous wave can still be a threat to coastal residents in these areas. Staying away from all low-lying areas is the safest advice when there is a tsunami warning. What to do when you are on boat Since tsunami wave activity is imperceptible in the open ocean, do not return to port if you are at sea and a tsunami warning has been issued for your area. Tsunamis can cause rapid changes in water level and unpredictable dangerous currents in harbors and ports. If there is time to move your boat or ship from port to deep water after a tsunami warning has been issued , you should weigh the following considerations: These authorities direct operations during periods of increased readiness should a tsunami be expected , including the forced movement of vessels if deemed necessary. Keep in contact with the authorities should a forced movement of vessel be directed. Smaller ports may not be under the control of a harbor authority. If you are aware there is a tsunami warning and you have time to move your vessel to deep water, then you may want to do so in an orderly manner, in consideration of other vessels. Owners of small boats may find it safest to leave their boat at the pier and physically move to higher ground, particularly in the event of a locally-generated tsunami. Concurrent severe weather conditions rough seas outside of safe harbor could present a greater hazardous situation to small boats, so physically moving yourself to higher ground may be the only option. Damaging wave activity and unpredictable currents can effect harbors for a period of time following the initial tsunami impact on the coast. Contact the harbor authority before returning to port making sure to verify that conditions in the harbor are safe for navigation and berthing. Apart from unrecoverable losses in human lives, the tsunami would cost us billions of dollars and decades to restore its damage. However, it also provided us a chance to look back at the serious mistakes we have made when promoting development without considering the natural forces that sustain us. From the lessons given by the tsunami, we recognised that many vital links which connect human societies together have been broken or missing. Without repairing these links, the sustainable future of human beings would be threatened. In this paper we have pointed out and discussed the weaknesses of five links which we consider as the most vital knots that should unify us together in emergency situations. We also stated that all these five broken or missing links are closely related and mutually supported each other. The missing of one links strongly influences the existence of the other. In other words, one of the links cannot be reconnected without repairing the other. The problems caused by tsunami are large in scale and complex in nature. To deal with these problems, we need to establish an international mechanism in which more prosperous countries are obliged to help the poorer ones and the poor countries are obliged to show strong commitments in improving their capacity. Human societies are a unity. Without unifying efforts, especially in the cases of emergency and great natural disasters, collective strength of mankind will not be maximised and we would become vulnerable to natural threats. Acknowledgements I am very thankful to all the contributors who have helped me to complete this project effectively and on Time.. Wikipedia almost all the information Google Images rsta.

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## Chapter 7 : Project on tsunami for class 10 sst

*Tsunami - The killer sea wave A killer Tsunami hit 11 South Eastern Countries of Asia on the 26th of December killing more than 1. Tsunamis caused by nearby earthquakes may reach the coast within minutes. tens of feet.*

What is sst syllabus for cbse class 10 ? Economics 5 chapters full book Geography full book except for chapter 02 Political Science full book History - Nationalism in India Any 1 chapter from chapter 1 and chapâ€¦ter 2 Any one chapters from chapters - 3, 4 and 5 Any one chapter from chapter - 7 and 8 What is the cbse list of sst maps for class 10? Europe after the Congress of Vienna 1. Kingdom of the two sicilies 3. Austrâ€¦ian Empire-Austria, Hungary and Galicia 4. Kingdom of papal state -Rome. Four states in Indo-China before the formation of Republic of Vietnam 1. North and South Vietnam 4. Anglo Egyptian Sudan 3. British East Africa 6. Northern Rhodesia and 7. Southern Rhodesia ii French colonies: French West Africa 4. French Equatorial Africa 5. Middle Congo and 6. Indian National Corgress Sessions: Calcutta , Madras, and Lahore 2. Goa, Surat, Madras, and Masulipatam 4. Large - scale industrial regions in India, Page  Bangal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Resources and Development Identification only: Water Resources Locating and Labeling - Dams: Identification only I Iron ore mines: Koraput, Katni, Amarkantak and Bilaspur. Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya and Hazaribagh. Locating and Labeling only a Thermal: Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy. What is a map syllabus of SST of class 10? PagePolitical map of Europe Europe after the congress of Vienna 1. Kinâ€¦gdom of tow Sicillies 3. Kingdom of Papal state-Rome. Page Nationalism in India Indian national congress sessions-Calcutta, Madras, Lahore 2. Champaran Bihar movement of Indigo planters. Amritsar Punjab Jallianwala bagh incident. For identification only 3. Large-scale industrial regions in India, page Bengal, Bombay, Madras etc. Bauxite mines-Koraput, Katni,Amarkntak, Bilaspur. List of projects in sst class 10 cbse? Do any one of the following: Interview any two of the Govt. Prepare a Survey report highlighting the areas where awareness is needed and the local resources available in the locality to create awareness. This topic can be taken up individually by students or by a group consisting of two students. In case of group work where two students are involved, work should be divided equally so that distribution of marks is easier. Visit a slum community and enact the skit by using the posters. The Skit and the posters can also be used to make the junior students aware. Note for the Teachers: Better awareness and preparedness amongst the community members have saved a lot of life and property. As responsible future citizens of the country, students can play a major role in awaring the community to be better prepared for natural hazards flood, cyclone, landslide, tsunami etc and human induced hazards fire, rail road and air accidents. Local language should be used so that the community is able to have a better understanding. The Principal along with the teachers can help the students in organizing a meeting with the local slum community. Show the special features of the buildings and indicate the early warning system that could be best used in that community. To carry out the project, there is a need to have a good understanding about the subject.

## Chapter 8 : Wikipedia:WikiProject Earthquakes - Wikipedia

*tsunami project for class 10 cbse Through Project Management calendrierdelascience.com of Waves of Devastation, a class website on the Indian Ocean Tsunami. But most are built on a.*

## Chapter 9 : Tsunami School Projects | School | Pinterest | School, Science and School projects

*A Tsunami is a very powerful and destructive series of waves, and many of these waves are very high & colossal. Tsunami means "Harbor wave" in Japanese; Tsunamis are water waves that are causes by displacement of a large volume of a body of water, usually an ocean or large lake.*