

1. What event does the chapter "Weathering the Storm in Ersama" primarily discuss?
- A severe earthquake
 - A devastating cyclone in Orissa
 - A tsunami in the Indian Ocean
 - Floods in Bihar

Explanation: The chapter highlights the destruction caused by the cyclone in Orissa in October 1999 and its impact on the people.

2. What made Prashant decide to leave his friend's house and return to his village?
- The water level began to rise further.
 - He was determined to find his family.
 - His friend's family asked him to leave.
 - He wanted to find more food.

Explanation: Despite dangerous conditions, Prashant was determined to check on his family's safety after two days of waiting.

3. What aided Prashant and his friend's family in surviving during the cyclone?
- A helicopter rescue operation
 - The strong structure of the house
 - Fallen coconut trees on the roof
 - Food parcels dropped by volunteers

Explanation: The tender coconuts from the fallen trees provided essential nourishment during their time on the roof.

4. What did Prashant do upon reaching his village?
- He immediately started repairing his house.
 - He sought refuge in the Red Cross shelter.
 - He organized a food supply drive.
 - He began documenting the cyclone's damage.

Explanation: Prashant went to the Red Cross shelter in search of his family, who were thankfully safe.

5. How did Prashant help the people at the cyclone shelter?
- He distributed coconuts to everyone.
 - He organized relief operations and led the shelter residents.
 - He arranged medical supplies from a nearby town.
 - He contacted government officials for assistance.

Explanation: Prashant took the lead in organizing food, cleaning the shelter, and tending to the injured.

6. What message did the children lying in the sand communicate to helicopters?
- The location of survivors
 - The need for more medical supplies
 - Their desperate hunger
 - The total number of people at the shelter

Explanation: By lying on the sand with utensils, the children signaled the helicopters about the urgent food requirements.

7. What alternative did Prashant and his group propose for orphans and widows instead of institutional care?
- Sending them to other cities
 - Resettling them within the community
 - Building separate housing units for them
 - Sending them to government shelters

Explanation: Prashant believed that community-based foster care was better than institutions, ensuring love and support for orphans and widows.

8. How did Prashant help children overcome their grief?
- By sending them to schools in nearby cities
 - By involving them in sports and games
 - By providing them with toys and books
 - By organizing storytelling sessions

Explanation: Prashant arranged sports activities, including cricket matches, to uplift the children's spirits and distract them from grief.

9. Why was the food initially obtained from the merchant not ideal for consumption?
- It was insufficient in quantity.
 - It was contaminated by floodwaters.
 - It had started rotting.
 - It was not properly cooked.

Explanation: Although the rice had started rotting, it was cooked and distributed to the survivors due to the desperate situation.

10. What leadership quality of Prashant stood out during the crisis?
- His ability to provide financial aid
 - His expertise in disaster management
 - His empathy and organizational skills
 - His political connections

Explanation: Prashant's empathy for the survivors and his proactive approach in organizing relief efforts showcased his exceptional leadership qualities.