

QB365

Important Questions - Climate

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below: 1
Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?
(a) Silchar (b) Cherrapunji (c) Mawsynram (d) Guwahati
- 2) Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given below: 1
The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as:
(a) Kaal Baisakhi (b) Trade winds (c) Loo (d) None of the above
- 3) Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter? 1
(a) To protect from rain (b) To protect the body from cold (c) To remain calm (d) To remain drenched
- 4) Why do coastal areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions? 1
(a) Due to moderating effect of the seas (b) Due to land mass (c) Due to heat conditions
(d) Due to none of the above three
- 5) The monsoons are experienced in the tropical area between and latitude. 1
(a) 30°N and 30°S (b) 20°N and 20°S (c) 40°N and 40°S (d) 23°N and 23°S
- 6) The normal rainfall increases suddenly and countries constantly for several days is termed as of the monsoon. 1
(a) Break (b) Burst (c) Onset (d) Arrival
- 7) are the coldest months in the northern India. 1
(a) November and December (b) December and January (c) January and February (d) None of these
- 8) The monsoon has the tendency to have wet and dry spells which is termed as: 1
(a) Break (b) Burst (c) Mango shower (d) Kaal baisakhi
- 9) Parts of western coast and northeastern India receives rainfall annually. 1
(a) Over 400 cm (b) Less than 60 cm (c) 200-400 (d) 20-40
- 10) Which one of the following protect Indian subcontinent from extremely cold wind from central Asia. 1
(a) Himalayas (b) Western Ghat (c) Peninsular Plateau (d) None of these

Section-B

- 11) Describe how the location and relief are important factors in determining the climate on India? 2
- 12) How does the change in pressure condition over southern ocean affect the monsoon. 2
- 13) Answer the following Question briefly. 2
What are the controls affecting the climate of India?

- 14) Answer the following Question briefly. 2
 Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?
- 15) Give reasons as to why: 2
 The bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.
- 16) Give reasons as to why. 2
 The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.
- 17) Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India. 2
- 18) Bring out any one similarities and two differences between climate and weather. 2
- 19) What are the elements of weather and climate? 2
- 20) On what basis the year is divided into seasons? 2

Section-C

- 21) Describe the seasonal variations in temperature. 5
- 22) Explain variations in precipitation, received in India 5
- 23) Distinguish between : Equable and Extreme Climates. 5
- 24) Describe the El Nino phenomenon. How is it connected with the SO? 5

Section-A

- 1) (c) Mawsynram 1
- 2) (c) Loo 1
- 3) (b) To protect the body from cold 1
- 4) (a) Due to moderating effect of the seas 1
- 5) (b) 20°N and 20°S 1
- 6) (b) Burst 1
- 7) (b) December and January 1
- 8) (a) Break 1
- 9) (a) Over 400 cm 1
- 10) (a) Himalayas 1

Section-B

11)

2

(i) Location

- India is located between 8° N to 37° N latitudes.
- Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two - equal halves - North sub-tropical zone and South tropical zone.
- India is surrounded by three water bodies in the south and girdled by a high continuous mountain chain in the North. This compact physical setting gives unique and common climatic framework.
- Indian ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea have moderating effects on India's climatic condition.

(ii) Relief

- High mountains in the North act as barriers for cold and hot winds. It provides the whole of North India a tropical climate.
- They may also cause precipitation as they are high enough and lie in the path of rain bearing winds. For example, the leeward side of Western Ghats remains relatively dry in monsoon season.
- The Himalayas also force the South-West monsoons to shed all their moisture in the sub continent. Thus, it can be concluded that location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India

12)

2

- (i) When the tropical Eastern South Pacific Ocean experiences high pressure, the tropical Eastern Indian Ocean experiences low pressure. In this condition, the monsoon rainfall will be average.
- (ii) In some years, it is reverse when the pressure difference is negative - means below average and late monsoon.
- (iii) The change in pressure conditions is connected to the EL Nino.

13) Factors affecting climate of India:

2

- (a) Latitude
- (b) Altitude
- (c) Pressure and wind systems
- (d) Distance from sea
- (e) Influence of oceans
- (f) Physiography

14) India has monsoon climate because there is a seasonal reversal in the wind system of India:

2

- (a) During summer, winds blow from sea to land
- (b) During winter, winds blow from land to sea.

15) (i) The bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months following reasons:

2

- (ii) Southwest monsoon begins to blow aiming this area.
- (iii) They cause rainfall all over India.
- (iv) After a few months the lowpressure area begins to shift towards east and south east.
- (v) With this shift of the low-pressure area (I.T.C.Z) rains begin to withdraw.
- (vi) It rains only from June to September in India.

16)

2

Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall of the following reasons:

- (a) Tamil Nadu coast lies on the eastern coast of the peninsula. During summer, Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon ascends on the Western Ghats and causes maximum rainfall on its western side. On the other hand, the Tamil Nadu coast remains dry due to its location off the way of south-west monsoon as moving towards east they go on shedding their moisture.
- (b) During winter, the north-east dry monsoon winds blow over the Bay of Bengal. As they pass over the Bay of Bengal they pick up moisture and bring rain to the Tamil Nadu coast as now they are under the effect of on-shore winds, full of moisture.

17)

2

Characteristics of Monsoon Rainfall in India.

- (i) Monsoon rains in India mainly occur during four months-June, July, August and September.
- (ii) It goes on decreasing from east to west and from west to east, south-west to north-east.
- (iii) Most of monsoon rains occur during the season of advancing monsoon.

Effects of Monsoon Rainfall

- (i) South-west monsoon does not cause rains regularly.
- (ii) Sometimes large duration of rainy season goes without rains.
- (iii) Intense cyclones give strength to monsoon winds and help in causing heavy rainfall, their less intensity causes dry spells.
- (iv) Floods and dry spells are twin phenomena in the country.
- (v) Success or failure of agricultural crops depends on the amount of rainfall.

18)

2

Similarity between weather and climate:

The elements of weather and climate are the same, i.e., temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation.

Differences between weather and climate

Weather	Climate
Weather is the state of atmosphere at any point of time and area	Climate is the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a long period.
It changes every moment.	It is the sum total of average weather conditions of 30 years
Elements of weather are temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, humidity and precipitation.	Elements of climate are the same as those of weather.
Examples Cloudy, windy, humidity and precipitation.	Examples: Monsoon, equatorial, desert, cold climate etc.

19) The elements of weather and climate are:

2

- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Pressure
- (iii) Wind
- (iv) Humidity and
- (v) Precipitation

20)

2

There is some common pattern over a few weeks, or months, i.e., days are cool or hot, windy or calm, cloudy or bright, and wet or dry.

On the basis of generalised atmospheric conditions, the year is divided into seasons such as winter, summer rainy season.

The world is divided into a number of climatic regions.

Section-C

21)

5

Temperature according to Seasons

(i) In summer, temperature occasionally rises to 50°C or more in some parts of the Rajasthan desert.

While, it is around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir

(ii) On a winter night, temperature at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir is as low as -45°C. While, Thiruvananthapuram experiences temperature of 22°C on this night.

(iii) On January 8, 2006 Delhi experienced 0.2°C temperature, the lowest in the last 70 years

Temperature according to Day and Night

(iv) Certain places have wide difference between day and night temperatures.

(v) In Thar desert day temperatures rise to 50°C and come down to near freezing point the same night about 15°C

(vi) On the other hand, there is hardly any difference in day and night temperatures in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Kerala.

22)

5

We find great variations not only in the form and types of precipitation but also in its amount and the seasonal distribution

(i) Forms and Types of Precipitation

23) Precipitation is mostly in the form of snowfall in the Himalayas.

24) It is only in the form of rains over the rest of the country

(ii) Annual Variation in Rainfall

25) Annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and western Rajasthan.

26) Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September

27) Tamil Nadu coast gets most of its rains during November and December (the months of retreating and winter respectively).

(iii) Locationwise Variations in Rainfall and Temperature

28) Coastal areas experience less variations in temperature conditions.

29) Interior of the country has more seasonal variations

30) Rainfall decreases generally from east to west in northern plains.

31) Climatic variations have resulted in variety of lives of people - in terms of the food, the clothes and the kind of houses of the people.

32)

5

Equable Climate	Extreme Climate
This type of climate is neither too hot in summer and nor too cold in winter	Summers are very hot and winters are too cold in this type of climate.
The annual and daily range of temperature is low.	The annual and daily range of temperature
Coastal areas have equable climate or maritime climate.	Inland areas have extreme climate or continental climate
The rainfall is moderate and well distributed throughout the year.	The rainfall is limited to monsoon season.
Mumbai is an example of equable climate	Example of this is Delhi.

33)

5

El Nino phenomenon is connected with the SO. In this phenomenon, a warm ocean current that flows past the peruvian coast, in place of the cold peruvian current, every 2 to 5 years.

The change in the pressure conditions area connected to the El Nino. Therefore the Phenomenon is termed as ENSO

