



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:4	Topic: Climate: CH 4(Geography)	Note: 2020-21

A. Answer the following questions:

1	What is meant by 'Mahawat'?
	Small amount of winter rainfall locally known as ' <i>mahawat</i> '. They are of immense importance for the cultivation of ' <i>rabi</i> ' crops.
2	Where do south-east trade winds originate from?
	The south-east trade winds originate over the warm subtropical areas of the southern oceans. They cross the equator and blow in a southwesterly direction entering the Indian peninsula as the south-west monsoon.
3	Why do south-east trade winds bring abundant moisture to the Indian subcontinent?
	As these winds blow over warm oceans, they bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent.
4	Why are the temperatures in peninsular India low during summer?
	The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate.
5	When does monsoon withdraw itself from the northern plains?
	The withdrawal of the monsoon begins in northwestern states and northern plains of India by early September.
6	What is the name given to pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka? Explain the terms: 'mango showers' and 'Kaal Baisakhi'
	a) Pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka are often referred to as 'mango showers'. b) Towards the close of the summer season, pre-monsoon showers are common especially, in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of mangoes, and are often referred to as ' mango showers '. In West Bengal, the local thunderstorms, associated with violent winds, torrential downpours, often accompanied by hail storms are known as the 'Kaal Baisakhi' .
7	Explain loo-a striking feature of the hot weather season.
	A striking feature of the hot weather season is the 'loo'. These are strong, gusty, hot, dry winds blowing during the day over the north and northwestern India. Sometimes they even continue until late in the evening. Direct exposure to these winds may even prove to be fatal. Dust storms are very common during the month of May in northern India. These storms bring temporary relief as they lower the temperature and may bring light rain and cool breeze.

B. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.1. Which of the following terms refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years)?

- (a) Atmosphere (b) Annual range of temperature
(c) **Climate** (d) Monsoons

Q.2. Which of the following is not an elements of weather and climate?

- (a) Atmospheric pressure (b) Temperature
(c) Humidity (d) **Altitude**

Q.3. Which of the following statements defines weather?

- (a) Envelope of air surrounding ear
(b) **State of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time**
(c) Atmospheric conditions over a large area for a long period of time
(d) Generalised monthly atmospheric conditions.

Q.4. In which of the following places of India precipitation is in form of snowfall?

- (a) Shillong (b) **Drass**
(c) Chandigarh (d) Haridwar

Q.5. Which of the following places of India experiences the highest summer temperature?

- (a) Pahalgam (b) Leh
(c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) **Jaisalmer**

Q.6. Which of the following is the rainiest station?

- (a) Shillong (b) **Mumbai**
(c) Chennai (d) Kolkata

Q.7. Most parts of India receive rainfall during which of the following months?

- (a) December to February (b) March to May
(c) **June to September** (d) October to November

Q.8. Which of the following places in India experiences a very high diurnal range of temperature?

- (a) **Kolkata** (b) Jodhpur
(c) Chennai (d) Delhi

C. Study the data given below carefully and answer the following questions.

Station	Latitude	Mean Monthly Temperature (in °C)		Average Annual Rainfall (in mm)
		Coldest month	Hottest Month	
Delhi	29° N	14.4 (Jan)	33.3 (May)	670
Jodhpur	26° 18' N	14.9 (Dec)	33.9 (June)	366
Nagpur	21° 9' N	20.7 (Dec)	35.5 (May)	1242

- Name the station which is farthest from the Equator
- Name the driest and wettest station among the three stations.
- What is the annual range of temperature in Delhi?
A1. Delhi
A2. Driest- Jodhpur, Wettest- Nagpur
A3. 18.9°C