Geography

Chapter 9

India : Climate

I Multiple choice questions.

1. Arabic Word

2. It is the day to day condition of the atmosphere

3. May

4. Mawsynram

5. Sea to Land

II Very Short answer type questions.

1. Weather refers to the day to day condition of the atmosphere at any place.

2. Climate refers to the average weather condition over a long period of time i.e. over many years.

3. The word monsoon is derived from an Arabic word mausim which means seasons.

4. Monsoon type climate is experienced in India.

5. Hot and dry winds that blow in the northern plains in summer seasons is called loo.

III Short Answers Type Questions.

Ans:1. Following are the main features of climate in India

i. Climate of India is influenced by the monsoon winds.

ii. The interior parts of India experience the extremes of climate

iii. India receives more rainfall during the summer. These winds blow from sea to land bring heavy rainfall in the country.

Ans:2. (i)Latitudinal extent of India is situated between 8◦ 4’N 37◦ 6’N latitudes.

(ii) Topic of Cancer has divided India into two equal halves.

(iii) The southern part lies in the Torrid Zone and the Northern part lies in the Temperate Zone.

( iv) Thus, the whole of India remain warm throughout the year.

Ans: 3. The main features of the retreating North-east monsoon season:

i. This season prevails during the months of October and November. The monsoon winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal during this season.

ii. These monsoon winds blow from land to sea, thus lacks in moisture and rainfall.

iii. These winds bring heavy rainfall in the southern parts of India, particularly in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: 4. i. The South West monsoon begins in June and remains until September.

ii. The rainy season begin with the arrival of the south west monsoon.

iii. It brings maximum rainfall in India.

iv. The south west monsoon winds are divided into two branches namely the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea branches.

Ans: 5.Main features of the cold weather season in India are as follows:

i. It prevails in the months of December, January, February

ii. During the cold weather the days are shorter and nights are longer.

iii. Cold and dry winds blow from north to the south.

IV long answer type questions.

Ans: 1. The climate of India is influenced by various factors as below:

**i. Latitudinal Extent:** Latitudinal extent of India is situated between 8◦ 4’N 37◦ 6’N latitudes. The Tropic of Cancer passes through India. It divides the country into two equal halves. The southern India lies near the equator and experiences hot climate and northern apart is far away from the equator.

**ii. Altitude:** As we know that the temperature decreases with the increasing height, thus the places located at the mountains are cooler as compared to the places on the plains.

**iii. Distance from the sea:** The coastal area of India have an equable climate while areas in the interior of India are far away from the moderating effects of the sea. These areas have extremes of climate.

**iv. Northern Mountains:** These Mountains separate India from the rest of Asia. It also protects our country from the cold Northern winds coming from the Central Asia. These lofty mountains form a barrier that affect the climate of India. It traps the monsoon winds and plays a significant role in bringing rainfall in India.

**v. Monsoon Winds:** These winds are the great source of rainfall in India. During summer they bring heavy rainfall in India.

Ans: 2. i. Indian climate is influenced by the monsoon winds.

ii. The interior parts of India experience the extremes of climate. Here the summers are hot and winters are cold.

iii. The coastal areas have moderate climate due to the effects of the oceanic waves.

iv. India receives more rainfall during summers. The monsoon winds blowing from sea to land bring heavy rainfall in the country.

v. During winters, India remains cold and dry

vi . Indian agriculture depends upon monsoon. Good monsoon means adequate rains and good crops.

Ans: 3. i. **Hot weather seasons:**

a. In India, it prevails during March, April and May. In this season, the sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.

b. May is considered the hottest month of the summer season. This time temperature reaches even more than 50◦C.

c. In this season, the highest temperature is found in the Northern Plains. The Deccan Plateau is relatively cooler due to its altitude.

d. Hot and dry local wind “Loo”blow in the Northern Plains in this season.

ii. **Cold weather seasons:**

a. It prevails in the month of December, January and February.

b. The sun rays do not fall directly in this region. As a result, the temperatures are quite low in northern India. It varies from -5◦C to 15◦C in Northern India while 25◦C temperature is found in the southern India.

c. During winters days are shorter while nights are longer.

d. Cool and dry winds blow from north to south.

Ans4: Difference between Weather and Climate

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| Weather | Climate |
| 1. Weather refers to day to day conditions of the atmosphere at any place | 1. Climate refers to the average weather conditions over a long period of time ie over many years |
| 1. Weather changes occur over a small area | 1. Climate changes over a large region |
| 1. Weather data is obtained through direct observation or by using various instruments | 1. It is determined by systematic observation, recording and processing of the various weather data collected over a long period. |