

**NISCORT FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI**  
**SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET**

**GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 9**  
**Chapter 4- CLIMATE**

**I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

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 earth
- (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. Which one of the following is the driest station?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Leh
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Delhi

Q.8. 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.9. In which of the following months does the Tamil Nadu coast get most of its rainfall?

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

Q.10. Which of the following places in India experiences a very high diurnal range of temperature?

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

Q.11. In which of the following places of India there is very little difference between day and night temperatures?

- (a) Guwahati
- (b) Nagpur
- (c) Thiruvananthapuram
- (d) Delhi

Q.12. In which of the following places are houses built on stilts?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Goa
- (d) Kerala

Q.13. Which one of the following is not one of the six major controls of the climate of any place?

- (a) Latitude
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Pressure and wind system
- (d) Distance from the sea

Q.14. Latitude and altitude of a place determine which of the following climatic elements of a place?

- (a) Pressure and wind system
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Rainfall pattern
- (d) All the above

Q.15. Which of the following places have cooler climate even during summers?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Mussoorie
- (d) Amritsar

Q.16. Which of the following places of India experiences extreme type of climate?

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Delhi

Q.17. Due to which of the following factors does Pune receive much lesser rainfall as compared to Mumbai?

- (a) It is located on the leeward side of Western Ghats
- (b) It is located on windward side of Western Ghats
- (c) Continentality
- (d) Distance from the sea

Q.18. Which of the following latitudes passes through the middle of our country, giving it the characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climate?

- (a) Tropic of Capricorn
- (b) Tropic of Cancer
- (c) Equator
- (d)  $82^{\circ}30'N$

Q.19. The Indian subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to Central Asia due to which of the following factors?

- (a) The Tropic of Cancer
- (b) The surrounding seas
- (c) The Himalayas
- (d) Ocean currents

Q.20. Which of the following atmospheric conditions govern the climate and associated weather conditions in India?

- (a) Pressure and surface winds
- (b) Upper air circulation
- (c) Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones
- (d) All the above

Q.21. Which of the following winds brings widespread rainfall over the mainland of India?

- (a) Northeasterly
- (b) Westerlies
- (c) Southwest monsoon winds
- (d) Sea breeze

Q.22. Which of the following is a component of upper air circulation?

- (a) North-easterlies
- (b) Jet stream
- (c) South-west monsoon
- (d) Kal Baishakhi

Q.23. From which of the following pressure belts do the north-easterly trade winds originate?

- (a) Equatorial low pressure belt
- (b) Subtropical high pressure belt of the Northern Hemisphere

- (c) Subtropical high pressure belt of the Southern Hemisphere
- (d) Temperate low pressure belt of the Northern Hemisphere

Q.24. Due to which of the following reasons are the southwest monsoons rainbearing winds?

- (a) They blow from low pressure area of northeastern India towards the seas
- (b) They are seasonal winds
- (c) They blow over warm Indian Ocean and gather moisture
- (d) They strike the Himalayas

Q.25. Which of the following prevents the southwest monsoon winds from escaping from India?

- (a) The surrounding seas
- (b) The Himalayas
- (c) Low pressure over Central Asia
- (d) The Indian deserts

Q.26. The word monsoon is derived from a word which literally means which of the following?

- (a) Seasons
- (b) Wind pattern
- (c) Change
- (d) Mausumbi

Q.27. In which of the following stations of India's mainland does the monsoons arrive first?

- (a) Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Delhi

Q.28. By which of the following dates do southern parts of our islands receive their first monsoon showers?

- (a) First week of April
- (b) First week of May
- (c) First week of June
- (d) Mid-October

Q.29. Which of the following stations of India experiences snowfall in winter?

- (a) Aurangabad
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Ooty
- (d) Srinagar

Q.30. Which of the following causes rainfall in West Bengal during the hot weather season?

- (a) Mango showers
- (b) Kal Baishakhi
- (c) Southwest monsoon
- (d) Retreating Monsoon

## II. SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

- a) What are the controls affecting the climate of India?
- b) Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?

- c) Which part of India does experience the highest diurnal range of temperature and why?
- d) Which winds account for rainfall along the Malabar Coast?
- e) What are Jet streams and how do they affect the climate of India?
- f) Define monsoons. What do you understand by “break” in monsoon?
- g) Why the monsoon is considered a unifying bond?
- h) Why does the rainfall decrease from the east to the west in Northern India?

### **III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

- Q1. What are the elements of climate and weather?
- Q2. Distinguish between climate and weather.
- Q3. What does the term monsoon mean?
- Q4. Describe briefly the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with the help of suitable examples.
- Q5. Name six major controls of the climate of any place.
- Q6. What is the impact of India’s latitudinal extent on its climate?
- Q7. Describe the conditions related to atmospheric pressure and surface winds prevailing over India during winters and summers.
- Q8. What is Ferrel’s law?
- Q9. Why most of the world’s deserts are located in the western margins of continents in the subtropics?
- Q10. What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate of India?
- Q11. Explain the mechanism of monsoon.
- Q12. What is southern oscillation?
- Q13. What is the burst of monsoon?
- Q14. Describe the important features of the cold weather season.
- Q15. Describe the path of south west monsoons over Indian subcontinent.
- Q16. Which parts of India receive high rainfall and why?
- Q17. Explain the reason for the breaks in the monsoon rainfall. What is its impact?
- Q18. Describe main features of retreating monsoon.
- Q19. What are tropical cyclones?
- Q20. Describe the distribution of rainfall in India.
- Q21. Why does western Rajasthan receive low rainfall?
- Q22. Explain the unifying influence of the monsoon on the Indian sub-continent.
- Q23. Map work:- a. Distribution of rainfall
  - b. Area affected by the western disturbances
  - c. Areas receiving north-east monsoon
  - d. Advance of south-west monsoons over India

### **IV. LONG-ANSWER TYPE:**

- 1. Give reasons as to why?
  - a) Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent?
  - b) The bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.
  - c) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.
  - d) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.
  - e) Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought-prone.
- 2. Describe the regional variations in the climatic conditions of India with help of suitable examples.
- 3. Discuss the mechanisms of monsoons.
- 4. Give an account of weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season.
- 5. Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India.