



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



Subject : Geography

**CHPT.4. CLIMATE**

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Name of the Student : \_\_\_\_\_

Class & Division : IX \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number : \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the following questions:**

1	Himalayas prevent the _____ winds from entering India.
2	Lines drawn on the map showing distance from the equator are known as _____.
3	The sum total of weather conditions over a large area for a long period of time is _____.
4	Winds blow from _____ pressure to _____.
5	India lies in the region of _____ wind
6	High mountains cause _____ rainfall.
7	The sea has a _____ influence on the coastal areas.
8	As the altitude increases the _____ decreases.
9	The atmospheric conditions over a short period of time over a small area is _____.
10	The latitude that passes through the middle of India is _____.
11	India's climate has _____ as well as _____ climate which is demarcated by the Tropic of Cancer.
12	Lines drawn on the globe which touch both the poles and are cut into two halves by the equator are called _____.
13	El Nino is a Spanish word which means _____.



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14	Sub - tropical westerly winds shifts its position to _____ of Himalayas in summer.
15	In summer the _____ jet stream flows over peninsular India.
16	Western cyclonic disturbances originate from the _____ sea.
17	Indian monsoons derive its name from the Arabic word _____ which means seasons
18	Lines drawn on the map connecting places of equal temperature are known as _____.
19	Lines drawn on the map connecting places equal pressure are known as _____.
20	The expanded form of ITCZ is _____.
21	An apparent force caused by the earth's rotation is _____.
22	The Bay of Bengal branch of monsoons reach _____ in the first week of June.
23	The cold weather season is from _____ to _____.
24	The north east trade winds bring less rainfall as they blow from _____ to _____.
25	The advancing monsoon blows from _____ to _____ and brings heavy rainfall.
26	The winter cyclonic rainfall is locally known as _____.
27	The hot weather season is from _____ to _____.
28	The hot, dry, dusty winds in summer over north India in summer is called _____.



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29	Mawasyram, the wettest place on earth is also known for its _____ and _____ caves.
30	The wet and dry spells during monsoons create _____ in rainfall.
31	Localized downpour and thunderstorms in summer in West Bengal are known as _____.
32	Pre-monsoon showers over Kerala and Karnataka are known as _____.
33	Retreating monsoons are experienced in the months of _____ and _____.
34	_____ in the southern range of Khasi hills receive the highest rainfall in the world.
35	The _____ calendar and start of the agricultural season is related to monsoons.

	<b>Answer the following questions in the note book.</b>
	<b>Assignment – I</b>
1.	Name the four seasons of India along with their months.
2.	Why do the western ghats receive more rainfall than the eastern ghats? Explain briefly.
3.	What is “October heat”?
4.	Why are some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats drought prone?
5.	Why does Mawsynram in Meghalaya receive the highest rainfall in the world?
6.	What are ‘mango showers’? Write two features.



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<b>Assignment – II</b>	
7.	“Amount of rainfall decreases from east to west, as we go westward from West Bengal to Punjab.” Give two reasons.
8.	What do you understand by the term ‘Loo’?
9.	How do jet streams affect the climate of India?
10.	Why are the deltaic regions of the east coast often hit by cyclones?
11.	Explain the mechanism of the Indian monsoons.
12.	How do monsoons act as a unifying bond?