

Class- X

Revision Worksheet No.- 2

Date: 2-02-21

Geography

Topic_Name- CLIMATE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1) What are 'Western Disturbances'?
Mediterranean Depressions originating over the Mediterranean Sea. These bring rain in winter to N.W. India.
- 2) What is the most important feature of the tropical monsoon type of climate?
The most important feature of the tropical monsoon type of climate is alternation of Seasons.
- 3) Define 'monsoon'?
The word Monsoon is derived from the Arabic language which means Mansoon , Mausim or weather.
- 4) Mention the cause of winter showers in Western Uttar Pradesh?
Westerly depressions originating in the Mediterranean Sea, cyclones are caused which give winter showers in Western Uttar Pradesh.
- 5) Which parallel of latitude divides India into the northern and southern halves.
Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N latitude).
- 6) Name the state in India through which the standard meridian of India and the Tropic of Cancer pass covering the longest distance.
Madhya Pradesh is the state in India where standard meridian of India, as well as the Tropic of Cancer pass covering the longest distance.
- 7) Give two important characteristics of the South West Monsoon rainfall.
 - (i) Orographic in nature.
 - (ii) Uncertain in amount and time.
 - (iii) Unevenly distributed

8) What is the direction of the summer monsoon?

South West. The intense heat that prevails over India causes the development of low pressure over the northern plains. It attracts the moisture bearing South East Trade winds from the southern hemisphere. After crossing the equator they are deflected to the right and blow over India as the south west monsoon winds.

9) Which type of climate is experienced in the Northern Plains of India? State one main characteristic of this type of climate.

The northern plains experiences 'continental' type of climate as it is far away from the oceanic effect. The main characteristics of this type of climate is, that it experiences extremes of temperature in the months of summer and winter i.e. it is extremely hot in summer and extremely cold in winter.

10) Why are there great variations in the climate of the Indian sub-continent.

India has diverse conditions. There are sharp variations in temperature and precipitation from place to place and Season to Season. The Indian climate is controlled by the following factors:

(i) Situation (ii) Relief (iii) Surface winds (iv) Upper current.

11) Describe the process of retreat in case of summer monsoon.

By mid-September the South-West monsoon begins to withdraw from the Indian sub-continent. The retreating process gets accelerated gradually as the pressure over the land gets higher than the Sea. Cool winds begin to blow from the north and the South-West monsoon starts moving backward.

12) State two important characteristic features of the monsoon rainfall in India.

(i) Reversal of wind system.

(ii) Uneven distribution of rainfall over the year.

13) How are the sources of rainfall in the North-west part of India different from the rainfall experienced on the coastal areas of Eastern India in winter?

North-west India—Summer: South-west Monsoons (Bay of Bengal stream), Winter: Winter cyclones from Mediterranean Sea.

Coastal regions of Eastern India—Winter or North-east Monsoon or Retreating Monsoons.

14) Name an area which receives rain in winter. What causes rainfall in this region and how does it benefit agriculture?

(i) Indo-Gangetic Plain receives rain in winter. Due to the temperate cyclones coming from the Mediterranean Sea these cyclonic rains are beneficial to crops of wheat and barley.

(ii) Chennai Coast and parts of Tamil Nadu from the winter monsoon. It helps in rice cultivation.

15) What is 'October Heat'?

The retreating of monsoon winds results in clearing the sky. Consequently, the temperature increases. The land is still moist in these months. Owing to the high temperature, the humidity becomes very oppressive. This state of weather is known as October Heat.
