

CBSE TEST PAPER-05
Class –IX Social Science (Climate)
[ANSWERS]

1. It is the average weather conditions and variations of an area for a longer period of time. It includes study of temperature, rainfall, atmospheric pressure etc.
2. Weather refers to day to day state of the atmosphere in a region. It also includes temperature, rainfall, humidity and wind.
3. These are strong, hot and dry summer winds.
4. Intertropical Convergence Zone.
5.
 1. The areas or the side of a mountain which gets more rain is called the windward side.
 2. It receives more rain because it happens to be in the prevailing side of the winds.
For Eg. South West monsoon winds blow from the western side, so the western part of the western ghats have heavy showers of rain while eastern part gets lesser rainfall.
On the windward side of a mountain, the air rises. As it rises, the air cools and it can no longer hold all the moisture it has been carrying. so it precipitates heavily.
 3. Mumbai is on the windward side. So gets heavy rainfall.
6.
 1. On the leeward side most of the moisture has been wrung out during its windward ascent and the descending motion causes the air to warm and evaporate any remaining moisture. It is also referred to as rain shadow region.
 2. The eastern part of the western ghats is generally referred as leeward side.
 3. Pune is on the leeward side, so gets the less rainfall.
7.
 1. The Himalayas acts as a barrier for the south west monsoon and when they strike the Himalayas they shed their moisture which brings rainfall in North India.
 2. They prevent the bitter cold wind of Central Asia and Siberia from entering into India from the North.
 3. The Himalayas check the monsoon wind and do not allow them to cross over to the other side but divert them back towards the Bay of Bengal in the form of retreating monsoon.
8. The low-pressure condition over the northern plains intensifies at this time. It attracts the trade winds from the southern hemisphere. These south-east trade winds cross the equator and blow in a south-westerly direction to enter the Indian peninsula as the south-west monsoon. These winds bring abundant moisture to India.

1. The monsoon winds cover the country in about a month; barring the extreme north-west.

The windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, early in the rainy season.

2. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some rain, in spite of lying in the rain shadow area.
 3. The north-eastern part of the country receives the maximum rainfall of this season. Monsoon advances in the month of June and covers the country in about a month.
9. 1. October and November are the months of retreating monsoon. The monsoon trough or the low pressure trough becomes weaker over the northern plains with the apparent movement of the sun towards the south during October-November.
2. This is replaced slowly by a high pressure system. The October-November months form a transition period from hot rainy season to dry winter season.
 3. The monsoon withdraws from the northern plains in the beginning of October. It is marked by clear sky, moist ground and high temperatures giving birth to October Heat.
10. 1. The South West monsoon winds are divided into two divisions i.e. Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. Mumbai receives more rainfall in rainy season from Arabian Sea branch from June-September.
2. Mumbai is located on the western coast which comes in the way of Arabian Sea branch.
 3. It is located on the windward side of the Western Ghats which receives very heavy rainfall of about 250 cm annually.
11. 1. The cold weather season remains from mid November to February in northern India. December and January are known as the coldest months in the northern parts of India.
2. The temperature decreases from south to the North. The average temperature of Southern states is between 24^o to 25^o Celsius, while in the Northern plains it ranges between 10^o to 15^o Celsius.
 3. The temperature is pleasant in the day and cold during the night.
 4. There is snowfall on the higher slopes of the Himalayas and frost is common in the north.
 5. The northeast trade winds flow over the country during this season. They blow from land to sea and they do not bring rain. The weather is normally marked by clear sky,

low temperature and low humidity.

6. The inflow of cyclonic disturbance from the west and the north west are typical features of the cold weather seasons over the Northern plains.
- 12.
1. There is hot weather season from March to May in India.
 2. The temperature recording taken during March- May at different latitudes clearly shows the influence of the shifting of the heat belt.
 3. The temperature is about 35° Celsius in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in April. In May, the temperature commonly reaches at 45° Celsius in the north western parts of the country.
 4. Due to the moderating influence of the oceans, the temperature remains lower in peninsular India.
 5. The temperature rises and air pressure falls in the northern part of the country during summer month.
 6. At the end of May, an elongated low pressure area develops in the region extending from the Thar Desert in the north-west to Patna and Chota Nagpur plateau in the east and south-east.
 7. 'Loo' is the most striking feature of the hot weather season. These are strong, hot and dry summer winds. With very high temperatures it can cause deadly sunstrokes.
 8. Towards the end of the season Kerala and Karnataka receives pre-monsoon showers, often called "Mango Showers" as it helps in early ripening of the mangoes.