

6. Weather and Climate

Worksheet 1

A Briefly explain the following terms:

1. Weather: _____

2. Climate: _____

3. Daily Range of Temperature: _____

4. Insolation: _____

5. Coriolis Force: _____

6. Evaporation: _____

7. Absolute Humidity: _____

8. Orographic Rainfall: _____

B Select the correct option to complete each sentence below:

1. For automatic and continuous measurement of atmospheric pressure _____ are used.

(a) Barometers

(b) Barographs

2. The Sub-Tropical High Pressure belts are also called the _____.
 (a) Horse Latitudes (b) Doldrum belt
3. Frictional Force is seen in winds over the _____ surface.
 (a) Ocean (b) Land
4. The Westerlies are also called the _____.
 (a) Roaring Forties (b) Trade Winds
5. The process of converting water vapour into water or ice is called _____.
 (a) Evaporation (b) Condensation
6. The eye of a cyclone is its _____.
 (a) Periphery (b) Centre
7. Cauliflower-shaped clouds are called _____ clouds.
 (a) Cirrus (b) Cumulus
8. _____ rainfall occurs mostly in equatorial regions.
 (a) Convectional (b) Orographic
9. _____ is a mixture of rain and ice.
 (a) Hail (b) Sleet
10. Polar Winds blow from the _____ in the Northern Hemisphere and from the _____ in the Southern Hemisphere.
 (a) Northeast; southeast (b) Northwest; southwest

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET I



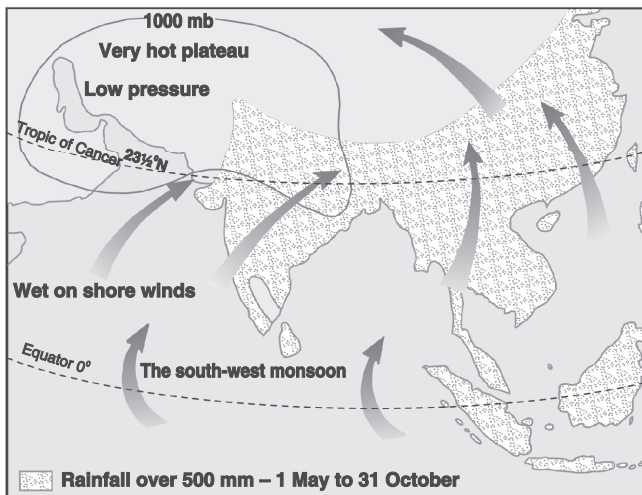
- A.
1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a definite place at a fixed time and changes constantly from hour to hour, day to day and cannot be generalised.
 2. Climate is the average weather conditions over a long period of time in a region.
 3. The difference between the minimum and maximum temperature on one day is the Daily Range of Temperature.
 4. Insolation is the incoming solar radiation which reaches the surface of the Earth.
 5. The Earth rotating on its inclined axis produces what is called the Coriolis force, which deflects wind to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere with the minimum deflection at the Equator and the Poles.
 6. Evaporation is the process of heating by which water vapour enters the atmosphere.
 7. Absolute humidity refers to the actual amount of moisture present in the atmosphere at a given place and time.
 8. Orographic rainfall occurs from cooling of warm moist air which ascends above a mountain barrier lying in the direction of the prevailing winds. The ascent cools the air causing condensation and precipitation. It is also called relief rainfall and most precipitation in the world is orographic.
- B. 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (a)

Worksheet 2

- (A) On a map of the world, show the Summer Monsoon Winds.
- (B) Draw a diagram of the Earth showing the seven pressure belts.
- (C) Draw a diagram of the world showing the permanent winds.

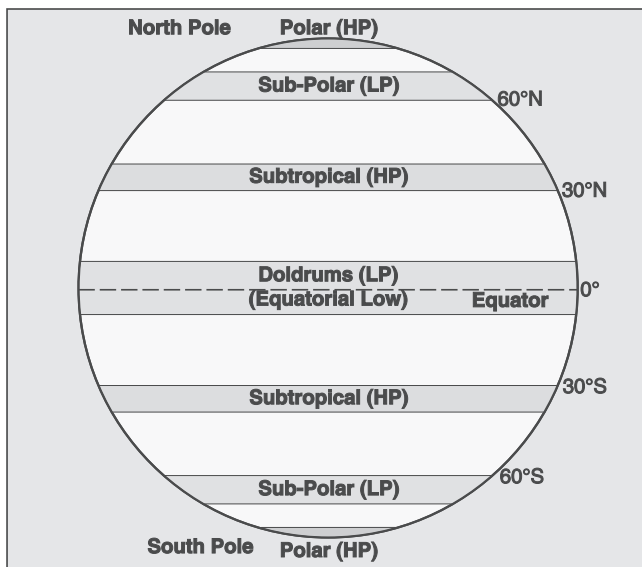
ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

A. Refer to page 44 of Srijan Social Sciences 7.



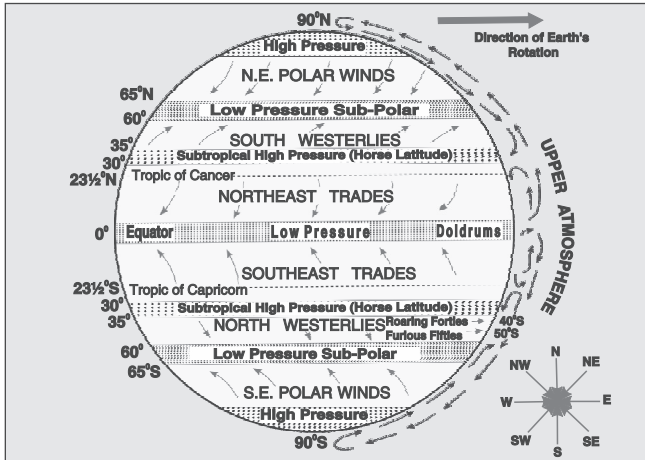
The Monsoon Winds – Summer Season

B. Refer to page 39 of Srijan Social Sciences 7.



Permanent Pressure Belts

C. Refer to page 41 of Srijan Social Sciences 7.



Permanent Winds