Climates of India

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Climate is the pattern of weather in a region over:
   (a) one week **(b)** one hour
   (c) a single day **(d)** a long period, at least several decades

2. What kind of climate does hill stations in the lower Himalayas have?
   (a) temperate **(b)** semi-arid **(c)** polar **(d)** tropical wet

3. The ritu called grishma is:
   (a) pre-winter **(b)** spring **(c)** summer **(d)** winter

4. Ooty is cooler than Coimbatore at about the same latitude. Which factor explains this?
   (a) altitude **(b)** longitude
   (c) mountains blocking winds **(d)** soil type

5. Which step best reduces harm from landslides?
   (a) early warnings and moving to higher ground
   (b) staying indoors at midday and drinking water
   (c) not building on unstable slopes and planting trees
   (d) cyclone shelters and evacuation of the coast

6. A coastal city's yearly temperatures range from 21 °C to 32 °C; an inland city's from 9 °C to 41 °C. How much larger is the inland city's range?
   (a) 9 °C **(b)** 32 °C **(c)** 11 °C **(d)** 21 °C

7. A district normally gets 850 mm of monsoon rain. This year it got 660 mm. How much less rain did it get?
   (a) 660 mm **(b)** 1,510 mm **(c)** 190 mm **(d)** 240 mm

8. Mawsynram gets about 11,000 mm of rain a year. A city gets 2,400 mm. How much more rain does Mawsynram get?
   (a) 2,400 mm **(b)** 13,400 mm **(c)** 8,600 mm **(d)** 9,600 mm

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name the six traditional seasons (ritus) of India.

10. Name the season for each ritu: (a) hemanta (b) shishir

11. What is the climate of each? (a) the Thar Desert (b) the central Deccan Plateau

12. Name the factor of climate that explains each: (a) Mumbai has a smaller temperature range than Nagpur. (b) Kanniyakumari is warmer than Srinagar.

13. How can people reduce harm from each: (a) heat waves (b) droughts

14. Monsoon rainfall in a town: June 110 mm, July 350 mm, August 410 mm, September 140 mm. What was the total for the four months?

15. A place has a hottest month of 32 °C and a coldest month of 26 °C. What is its yearly range, and is it more likely on the coast or far inland?

16. It is 29 °C on the plains. Temperature falls about 6 °C for every 1,000 m of height. What would it be at a hill station 2,500 m higher?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the southwest monsoon and its importance for India.

18. Match each with its climate: (a) the central Deccan Plateau (b) the Thar Desert (c) the northern plains. Choose from: semi-arid; arid; subtropical.

19. A state's normal monsoon rainfall is 1,400 mm. This year rainfall was 50% below normal. (a) How many mm less is that? (b) How much rain fell? (c) Give two effects a weak monsoon can have.

20. Explain each with the factor of climate behind it: (a) Chennai's winters are milder than Delhi's. (b) Shimla is cooler than Chandigarh nearby.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) a long period, at least several decades**	—
2	**(a) temperate**	—
3	**(c) summer**	—
4	**(a) altitude**	—
5	**(c) not building on unstable slopes and planting trees**	—
6	**(d) 21 °C**	(41 − 9) − (32 − 21)
7	**(c) 190 mm**	850 − 660
8	**(c) 8,600 mm**	11,000 − 2,400
9	**Vasanta, grishma, varsha, sharad, hemanta and shishir.**	—
10	**(a) pre-winter (b) winter**	—
11	**(a) arid (b) semi-arid**	—
12	**(a) distance from the sea (b) latitude**	—
13	**(a) staying indoors at midday and drinking water (b) saving rainwater and growing crops that need less water**	—
14	**1,010 mm**	110 + 350 + 410 + 140
15	**6 °C; on the coast (a small range)**	32 − 26
16	**14 °C**	2,500 m → 15 °C cooler
17	**In summer, moist winds from the sea blow towards India, reaching the south in early June and most of the country by mid-July. They bring most of India's rain, which farming, rivers and drinking water depend on.**	—
18	**(a) semi-arid (b) arid (c) subtropical**	—
19	**(a) 700 mm (b) 700 mm (c) Crops fail and water becomes scarce (also food prices rise).**	50% of 1,400
20	**(a) distance from the sea (b) altitude**	—

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