

CH: CLIMATE. Important Question

Question 1.

Describe the main features of the Retreating Monsoon season in India. [CBSE 2011]

Answer:

The main features of the Retreating Monsoon season in India are:

- (a) During October-November the monsoon trough becomes weaker. It is gradually replaced by a high pressure system. The south-west monsoon winds start withdrawing gradually. By beginning of October the monsoon withdraws completely from northern plains.
- (b) The months of October and November are a period of change from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The land is moist, the sky is clear and the temperature rises. Nights are cool and pleasant. Owing to high temperature and humidity, the heat becomes oppressive during daytime and it is called 'October heat'.
- (c) The low pressure conditions get transferred over the Bay of Bengal by the beginning of November. This shift is associated with the occurrence of cyclonic depression, which develops over the Andaman Sea. These cyclones cross the eastern coast and cause heavy rainfall. They are destructive and the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri are often struck by them.

Question .2.

What are the temperate cyclones? How do they influence the climate of India?

Answer:

- (a) Temperate cyclone also known as depressions, enter India from the Mediterranean Sea in the cold season.
- (b) These cause winter rains over the Northern plains and snowfall in the mountains.
- (c) The winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is small, but is very important for the cultivation of rabi crops.

Question .3.

Write short notes on the local winds of the Hot/Summer season.

Answer:

- (a) Loo: These are strong, gusty, hot dry winds blowing during the day over north and north west India. Dust storms are common.
- (b) Kaal Baisakhi: These are the localised thunderstorms, accompanied by violent winds, torrential rain, sometimes accompanied by hail. These occur in West Bengal.
- (c) Mango showers: These are the pre-monsoon showers, which occur in Kerala and Karnataka at the end of the summer season. These help in the ripening of mangoes.

Question .4.

How are the Trade Winds related to the Monsoon Winds?

Answer:

- (a) The South East Trade winds originate over the warm subtropical areas of the southern oceans.

(b) Due to the intense low pressure over the northwest of India, the Trade Winds cross the equator and blow in a south westerly direction towards the Indian peninsula.

(c) These blow over the warm ocean, pick up moisture and then blow into the Indian peninsula causing heavy rain there. These winds enter India as the South West Monsoon winds.

Question .5.

What is the pattern of annual rainfall distribution in India? Name any two states having heavy rainfall, two states having moderate rainfall and two having low rainfall.

Answer:

The annual rainfall is highly variable from year to year. Parts of western coast and north eastern India receive heavy rainfall. Rainfall is low in Deccan plateau, east Sahyadris, Leh, Rajasthan, Gujarat. The rest of the country receives moderate rainfall. Thus the pattern of annual rainfall distribution is uneven in India.

Heavy rainfall – Meghalaya,

Arunachal Pradesh Moderate rainfall – Uttar Pradesh,

Tamil Nadu Low rainfall – Rajasthan, Gujarat

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