

**VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN  
ASHARAM LAKHISARAI**

**Class 11 Geography Chapter 4 Short Answer Type Questions**

Question 1.

Explain the characteristics of monsoonal rainfall in India.

Answer:

- Rainfall received from the south-west monsoons is seasonal in character, which occurs between June and September.
- The monsoon rainfall has a declining trend with increasing distance from the sea. Kolkata receives 119 cm during the south-west monsoon period, Patna 105 cm, Allahabad 76 cm and Delhi 56 cm.
- The summer rainfall comes in a heavy downpour leading to considerable runoff and soil erosion.
- Monsoons play a pivotal role in the agrarian economy of India because over three-fourth of the total rain in the country is received during the south-west monsoon season.
- Its spatial distribution is also uneven which ranges from 12 cm to more than 250 cm.
- The beginning of the rains sometimes is considerably delayed over the whole or a part of the country.

Question 2.

What is meant by break in the monsoon? Give features of hot weather season.

Answer:

During the south-west monsoon period after having rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon.

Features of hot weather season are:

- With the apparent-northward movement of the sun towards the tropic of cancer in March, temperature starts rising in north India.
- April, May and June are the months of summer in North India.
- The hot weather season in south India is mild and not so intense as found in North India.
- Because of the heating of the subcontinent, the ITCZ moves northwards occupying a position centred at 25°N in July.
- Roughly, this elongated low pressure monsoon trough extends over the Thar Desert in the north-west to Patna and Chota Nagpur Plateau in the east-south east.
- In the heart of ITCZ in the northwest, the dry and hot winds known as 'loo' blow in the afternoon and very often, they continue to well into midnight.
- Dust storms in the evening are very common during May in Punjab, Haryana, eastern Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Question 3.

What are features of El-Nino?

Answer:

El-Nino is a complex weather system that appears once every three to seven years, bringing drought, floods and other weather extremes to different parts of the world. Features:

- The system involves oceanic and atmospheric phenomena with the appearance of warm currents off the coast of Peru in the Eastern Pacific and affects weather in many places including India.
- El-Nino is merely an extension of the warm equatorial current which gets replaced temporarily by cold Peruvian current or Humbolt current.
- This current increases the temperature of water on the Peruvian coast by 10°C. id) This results in:
  - The distortion of equatorial atmospheric circulation;
  - Irregularities in the evaporation of sea water;
  - Reduction in the amount of planktons which further reduces the number of fish in the sea.

Question 4.

Why India gets a monsoon named as south-west monsoon?

Answer:

- The low pressure conditions by early June are powerful enough to attract the trade winds of Southern Hemisphere coming from the Indian Ocean.
- These South-east trade winds cross the Equator and enter the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea, only to be caught up in the air circulation over India.
- Passing over the equatorial warm currents they bring with them moisture in abundance.
- After crossing the equator, they follow south westerly directions and they are known as south-west monsoon.

Question 5.

Enumerate the factors that influence the climate of the Subcontinent of India.

Answer:

- Relief
- Latitude
- Altitude
- Pressure and wind systems: This in turn depends on:
  - Trade winds.
  - Western disturbances.
  - Jet stream,
- Distance from the sea
- Ocean currents.

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