

**PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH**

**CLASS- VI (GEOGRAPHY)**

**CHAPTER-8 CLIMATE OF INDIA**

**TEXTBOOK WORK**

**\*MCQs (Page no. 179)**

1. a
2. b

**\*MCQs (Page no. 182)**

1. c
2. a

**EXERCISE**

**\*MCQs**

1. a
2. a

**\*FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The climate of India is broadly described as tropical monsoon climate.
- 2 Southern India falls in the torrid zone.
3. There are four distinct seasons in India.
4. Places located in high altitudes enjoy cool climate.

**\*MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |            |                              |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Autumn  | a) September to November (1) |
| 2. Monsoon | b) June to September (2)     |
| 3. Winter  | c) November to March (3)     |
| 4. Summer  | d) March to June (4)         |

**NOTEBOOK WORK**

**\*MCQs**

1. b

2. b

**\*DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN**

**Q1. Equable climate and extreme climate**

**A1.**

<b>Equable climate</b>	<b>Extreme climate</b>
Places which are close to the sea have almost the same climate throughout the year because of the cool winds blowing towards land from the sea.	Places which are far away from the sea experience very hot summers and very cold winters.

**Q2. Western disturbances and pre monsoon showers**

**A2. Western Disturbances:** They cause heavy snowfall in the Himalayas and light rainfall in the plains during the winter season.

**Pre-Monsoon Showers:** They are strong winds that cause heavy rainfall at the end of the summer season.

**\*SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Define the climate of India.**

**A1.** Since India is located in the tropical and subtropical latitudes, the climate is of mainly two types namely tropical and subtropical. Apart from this, an important factor that influences the Indian climate is the monsoon winds. Therefore, we call the Indian climate as the Tropical Monsoon Climate.

**Q2. Write down the factors responsible for climate variations.**

**A2.** The factors responsible for climate variations are:

- a) Location
- b) The Himalayas
- c) Surrounding seas
- d) Other relief features

**Q3. What are western disturbances?**

**A3.** Western disturbances are cyclonic storms originating in the Mediterranean Sea and travelling towards India. This causes heavy snowfall in the high Himalayas and rainfall in plains.

**Q4. What are Mango Showers?**

**A4.** Mango Showers are pre monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka which help in the early ripening of mangoes.

**\*LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**Q1. How do the Himalayas play an important role in shaping the Indian Climate?**

**A1.** The Himalayas act as a barrier against the extreme cold winds blowing from the Arctic region from the north of India. Hence, northern India remains warmer. They also prevent monsoon winds from crossing over into Central Asia thus bringing rain to India in the summer season.

**Q2. How does the sea affect the climate of coastal areas?**

**A2.** In the coastal areas, the sea exerts a moderating influence on the climatic conditions because the cool winds coming from the sea help in keeping the temperature almost the same throughout the year.

**Q3. Describe the south-west monsoon season of India.**

**A3.** South-west monsoon season is the rainy season which starts from June till the end of September. South West monsoon winds are moisture laden winds which blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land. When these winds strike the mountains, rainfall occurs. In some parts, it rains heavily causing floods while in the some parts it gives very less rains, causing droughts.