**11th May, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL & COLLEGE MODULE 1**

**CLASS – 10**

 **GEOGRAPHY**

 **Climate of India**

**Topic - Introduction**

**Note – Read the following explanation and answer the questions on them.**

 India lies between 8°4’ north latitude and 37°25’ North latitude. Due to this vast extent the climate of India varies. The regions in the high mountains of the north have Arctic type climate which is characterized by the high atmospheric pressure and cold weather condition throughout a year. Andaman and Nicobar region experiences hot and humid climate conditions which are the Features of the equatorial type climate regions of the coastal areas have moderate climatic conditions where the north-Western part of the country remains dry. When we talk about the climate of India, then we can say that India has the tropical monsoon type climate, because the most part of Indian sub-continent lies in the south of the tropic of Cancer and India is influenced by the monsoon, which means the winds which blow in different direction due to change in the season.

**WORKSHEET**

 1. Why does the climate of India vary?

 2. Name two states of India which have Arctic type climate?

 3. State two features of Arctic type climate?

 4. Which type of climate is experienced in Andaman and Nicobar?

 5. “Mumbai is warmer than Lucknow in summer” why?

 6. Define monsoon?

 7. State two features of equatorial type of climate?

 8. Which latitude is known as the tropic of Cancer?

 9. Name one city of India which has moderate climate?

**Explanation – II (**Factors affecting climate of India)

Indian climate is controlled by its extent, relief features and distance from the sea, altitude, and presence of the Himalayas in the north, the monsoon winds and jet streams. Tropic of Cancer runs through the middle part of India and divides the country into tropical and temperate Zones. Regions of high altitude remain frozen throughout the year or these regions have very cold climatic conditions. The Himalayas stand as the wall in the north and save us from the cold winds coming from Siberia. They also help in rain fall by checking the rain bearing winds. Jet stream is a fast moving air mass at a height of about 10 to 12 km above the mid latitude. It determines the arrival and departure of the monsoon. The Aravalli ranges are parallel to the direction of the wind and are not high enough to check the rain bearing winds. That in why Rajasthan is a desert.

**WORKSHEET**

 1. State one feature of tropical climate?

2. Which Parallel of Latitude runs through the middle of India?

3. What is Jet stream?

4. How does the Jet stream control Indian climate?

5. Explain the role of the Himalayas as climatic controller?

6. Why do the regions of high altitude remain frozen throughout a year?

7. Why does thar remain dry?

8. Why does Sri Nagar remain cool during the summer?

9. Name two cities of India which have desert type climate?

10. State one difference between tropical and temperate type of climate?

**Explanation – III (**Seasons of India)

**The Cold weather season –**

It starts in early December and lasts up to February. Temperature is recorded very low in the northern plains. Southern Peninsula is warmer as it lies closer to the equator and the coastal areas have moderating effect of the sea. 20° isotherm passes from near the tropic of Cancer. High pressure area develops over the land. Offshore winds start blowing towards the area of low pressure over the sea. Over the way of Bengal the winds blow from the north-east to the south-west and bring rainfall in Tamil Nadu and Southern Andhra Pradesh. Westerly depressions originate from the Mediterranean Sea and bring rainfall to Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Western U.P. this rainfall is very useful for Rabi crops such as wheat, peas and mustard.

**WORKSHEET**

 1. Name two winter months in India?

2. What is Isotherm?

3. Why does the southern Peninsula remain warmer in the winters?

4. Why does high pressure system develop ever the land during the winters?

5. What are the offshore winds?

6. Name the winds which bring rainfall in Tamil Nadu?

7. From where does the westerly depression originate?

8. Name two states of India which receive rainfall from the western disturbances?

9. Which type of climate is experienced in the coastal areas of India?

10. Name two Rabi crops sown in India?

**Note:- Answer these questions in old copies which will be checked when the school re-opens. Please consider it Important.**