

**CBSE TEST PAPER-01**  
**Class –IX Social Science (Climate)**

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**General Instruction:**

- All Questions are compulsory.
  - Question No. 1 to 4 carry one mark each.
  - Question No. 5 to 10 carry three marks each.
  - Question No. 11 and 12 carry five marks each.
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1. What is the weather conditions of an area for a long period of time called?
2. What kind of climate is found in India?
3. Give two examples of precipitation.
4. In which state houses are built on stilts?
5. India lies in which climatic region? Explain.
6. Which is the most remarkable feature of the cold weather season over northern plains?
7. “Transition period from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions linked with the occurrence of cyclonic depression over Andaman Sea.” Explain.
8. Will you interpret the climatic conditions, as the monsoon retreat?
9. Mention the factors which are responsible for the climatic variation in the following:
  1. Jodhpur has annual rainfall of 37.7cm
  2. Shillong has annual rainfall of 226.7 cm
  3. The maximum temperature in during January in Thiruvananthapuram is 27.7degree
  4. while in Leh is -8.7 degree C
10. What does the word ‘Monsoon’ imply?
11. How far it is correct to say that both the pressure and the wind conditions over India are unique? What information would you use to support your answer?
12. What ideas justify that how temperature varies from place to place and season to season in our country?

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**[ANSWERS]**

1. Climate is called the weather conditions of an area for a long period of time.
2. Monsoon type of climate is found in India.
3. Rain and Snowfall are two examples of precipitation.
4. In Assam houses are built on stilts.
5.
  1. There are many climatic regions in the world.
  2. India's climate has been characterized to be of Tropical as well as Subtropical climates due to the Tropic of Cancer.
  3. This passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kutch in the West to Mizoram in the East.
  4. Almost dividing the country into half, the part lying South of the Tropic of Cancer belongs to the Tropical climatic condition. All the remaining area lying North of the Tropic of Cancer belongs to the Subtropical climatic condition.
6.
  1. The most remarkable feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the West and Northwest.
  2. The low pressure systems originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia moving towards India along with the westerly flow.
  3. It causes winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.
  4. Though the total amount of winter rainfall is known as 'mahawat', it is very helpful for the cultivation of Rabi crops
7. The Oct –Nov months form a transition period from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions. The temperature rises and sky become clear as the monsoon retreats. By early November the conditions of the low pressure over north western India get transformed to the Bay of Bengal. This shift is linked with the occurrence of cyclonic depressions which originate over Andaman Sea. These cyclones cause heavy and wide spread rain crossing the eastern coasts of India. Sometimes these tropical cyclones caused destruction.
8.
  1. The temperature rises and sky becomes clearer as the monsoon retreats.
  2. The days are warmer while the nights are cooler and pleasant.
  3. The land is still moist.

4. The weather becomes oppressive during the day owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity
9.
  1. Jodhpur has 37.7 cm of rainfall as the Arabian Sea Branch rain and winds blow parallel to the Aravalli Hills.
  2. Shilong receives annual rainfall of 226.7 cm approximate, due to its relief feature. It is located on the windward side of the Meghalaya hills and receives heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch.
  3. Thiruvananthapuram, the maximum temperature is due to its closeness to the equator and situated near the coastal area. The main reason of very low temperature in Leh is because it is situated at very high altitude that is 3506 meters above sea level.
10. The word 'monsoon' is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which literally means season. Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year. The climate of India is that of monsoon type. Such type of climate is found mainly in the South and Southeast Asia.
11.
  1. This statement is true that pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. The North of Himalayas has high pressure during winter season. Cold dry winds blow towards the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
  2. The low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India in summer season.
  3. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
  4. Air blows from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean which crosses the equator in the south-easterly direction.
  5. It turns right towards the low pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are called the Southern monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans gathering moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.
12.
  1. The variation of temperature occasionally touches 50°C in some part of Rajasthan Desert.
  2. It reaches around 20°C in Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.
  3. On winter night's temperature at Drass in Jammu & Kashmir may be as low as -45°C.
  4. On the other hand, Trivavathapuram may touch the temperature of 22°C.
  5. The coastal areas experiences less contrasts in temperature conditions. There are many seasonal contrasts existing in the interior of the country. This happens due to various reasons like Latitude, Altitude, Winds & Pressure, Distance from the sea etc.