

Note.: Attempt all questions. Write the answers in a separate sheet. Follow the same format of numbering as per the question paper. All the differences should be attempted in well defined columns.

- (a) Ahmedabad sees the overhead Sun twice over an year whereas Udaipur more than 200kms away never experiences overhead Sun . Give an appropriate explanation.
- (b) People in Arunachal Pradesh start their morning chores whereas people in Gujarat are still to see the dawn. Give a reason. [2+1]
- (c) Explain the characteristic features of Tropical Monsoon climate of India. [2]
- (d) Name the wind which causes rainfall to the Coromandal coast in the month of January. State two characteristics of the wind mentioned by you. [3]
- (e) What are Jet streams? How do they influence the Indian climate. [2]
- (f) What is October Heat? What is the cause of October Heat? [3]
- (g) Explain the two effects of peninsular India on the general climatic conditions with suitable examples. [2]
- (h) State three differences between the western disturbance and the cyclonic conditions in southern India. [3]
- (i) State the benefits due to local conditions prevailing in the hot dry season in (a) Kerela (b) West Bengal [2]
- (j) Differentiate between the weather conditions during Hot dry season and Cold season in India. [3]
- (k) Define Loo winds ? How does it influence the Indian weather conditions? [2]
- (l) Name the states covered by South west monsoon and North east monsoon in terms of the states covered. [3]
- (m) Indian Monsoon largely influences the Indian agriculture. Explain with appropriate reason [2]
- (n) **Give a reason for the following:**
[4]
 1. Western Rajasthan is a desert area inspite of the presence of Aravali mountains.
 2. The Central Maharashtra has arid conditions.
 3. Ootacamund/Udhagamandalam does not experience snowfall.
 4. Cherrapunji receives more rainfall than Shillong.
- (o) **Explain with two appropriate reasons.**
 1. The Onset of Monsoons is more intensive than the retreat of South west monsoon. [2]
 2. The annual range of temperature more at Lucknow than at Chennai. [2]
 3. More amount of rainfall is received from the Arabian sea Branch than the Bay of Bengal branch during the southwest Monsoon. [2]
- (p) Explain the importance of the following in the distribution of rainfall in India (Support with appropriate sketch (i) The Himalayas (ii) The Western Ghats (iii) The Eastern Ghats [3]
- (q) Study the table and answer the following questions: [7]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (°C) A	15.5	16.0	18.0	30.0	32.0	32.5	30.7	30.0	27.7	22.0	19.0	15.6
Rainfall (cm)	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	4.5	50.1	61.5	37.3	27.4	4.1	1.00	----
Temperature (°C) B	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	28.3	27.2	25.0
Rainfall (cm)	21	20	-----	-----	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	7.2	34.75	45.00	29

- (i) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station A and B. [1]
 - (ii) What is the total rainfall experienced by Station A? [1]
 - (iii) What is the cause of rainfall for the stations A and B? [1]
 - (iv) Presuming the temperature and rainfall are for the station in India, which of the station will be for Delhi and which one for Vishakhapatnam. Give two appropriate reasons for both the places. [2+2]
- Map of India** (a) Shade and name an area for high rainfall. (b) Shade and name a rain-shadow area .
- (c) Shade and name an area influenced by western disturbance. (d) Mark and name the coast influenced by north east monsoon
 - (e) Mark and name the coast influenced by Arabian sea branch of south west monsoon.
 - (f) With the help of appropriate arrow mark the movement of south west monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal branch.
 - (g) Print LP over an intensive low pressure area during summers.(h) Shade a state influenced by tropical cyclones
 - (i) Mark a low rainfall area in peninsular India (j) Mark and name area receiving heaviest rainfall in India. [10]

