

Answers

Theme 8: Why Is Technology Important? Chapter 13. Climate and Weather

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic:

Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Some of the key features of the Thar Desert mentioned in the description are:

1. Sandy terrain – The desert has a landscape dominated by sand.
2. Extreme temperatures – The climate is very hot, with harsh conditions.
3. Sparse vegetation – There is very little plant life due to the dry environment.

Pictorial: Accept all relevant responses.

Interacting better: Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding better: (Page 95)

1. Summer, winter and monsoon
2. The sea is cooler than the land and the air over the sea is cooler than that over the land. This cool air, known as sea breeze.

Understanding better: (Page 97)

1. Humidity
2. The Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone

Learning better:

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. a
4. a 5. c
- B. 1. Weather 2. Summer, monsoon
3. seven 4. equator
5. temperature
- C. 1. The condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time is known as weather. The weather changes every day. The weather conditions in the morning may be different from those in the evening.
Periods of the year where we have similar weather are called seasons. Summer, winter and monsoon are three types of seasons in India. Seasons also have an impact on the crops grown by farmers.
2. Hill stations, such as Shimla, Nainital, Ooty and Darjeeling, remain cool even in summer. Places located at higher altitudes are colder than those at lower altitudes even if they are

situated on the same latitude.

3. Shyam needs to check the weather report to ensure the right weather conditions for sowing his crops and to avoid damage from unexpected weather.
- D. 1. Different parts of the world experience different types of climate. Based on the prevailing climatic conditions, the world is divided into seven major climatic regions. (The student can paste the map as well)
2. Winds blowing from hot regions increase the temperature of a place, while those blowing from cold regions decrease the temperature. So, as a result, Delhi is hot in summer due to the dry, hot winds that blow from Rajasthan. In winter, cold winds from the Himalayas make northern India very cold. Winds blowing from the sea make the lands close to the sea cool and moist. Sometimes, winds bring clouds with them and cause rainfall. An anemometer is an instrument that measures wind speed.
3. Places located near the coast experience a moderate climate. This is primarily due to the effect of sea breezes. Water bodies heat up and cool down at a slower rate than land. In summer, therefore, the sea is cooler than the land and the air over the sea is cooler than that over the land. This cool air, known as sea breeze, blows from sea to land, making the land cool. In winter, the opposite action takes place and the land becomes warmer. Places, such as Delhi and Lucknow, located far away from the sea, do not experience sea breezes. As a result, they are extremely hot in summer and very cold in winter. Such a climate is called extreme climate.

STEM: Accept all relevant responses.

Creating better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking better:

Changes in climate and weather can affect plants and animals by altering their habitats, food sources and growth patterns.

Choosing better: 1

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. weather 2. surface
3. mountain 4. moderate
5. temperature

- B. 1. Very Hot & Wet
 2. Hot & Wet
 3. Very Hot & Dry
 4. Cool & Dry
 5. Warm & Wet
 6. Very Cold
 7. Mediterranean (Accept any five responses.)
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. False
 4. True 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. climate 2. seven
 3. direct 4. colder
 5. night
- B. 1. FARMERS 2. ALTITUDE
 3. BREEZE 4. HUMIDITY
 5. SNOWFALL
- C. 2.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. seasons

2. summer, winter, monsoon
 3. Rajasthan
 4. cold
 5. temperature

B. 1

C. 2.

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English:

1. gray
 2. colours

B. **Maths:** The conversion from litres to millilitres is: 1 litre = 1000 millilitres.

C. Science: Weather satellites

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.