INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
AIR (WEATHER AND CLIMATE)

NAME:_____ CLASS & SEC: VII ____ ROLL NO:____ DATE: ___ /10/2017

I. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time _____
2. An important factor that influences the distribution of temperature is _____
3. The liquid that boils at 100 degree Celsius _____
4. The pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface _____
5. Moisture in the air at any time _____
6. Precipitation that comes down to the earth in liquid form _____
7. The winds which blow only during a particular period of the day or year in a small area _____

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is hour-to-hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere.
2. A _____ weather may make one irritable.
3. The degree of hotness and coldness of the air is known as _____
4. _____is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.
5. The amount of insolation _____ from the equator towards the poles.
6. The standard unit of measuring temperature is degree _____
7. On the Celsius scale the _____freezes at 0°C.
8. Temperature in _____ is much higher than that of villages.
9. On the _____ there is no air and hence no air pressure.
10. As we go up the layers of atmosphere, the pressure _____ rapidly.
11. The trade winds, westerlies and easterlies are the _____ winds.
12. The monsoon winds in India are _____winds.
13. When the air is full of water vapor we call it a _____ day.
14. The water vapor condenses causing formation of _____ of water.

15. The pressure associated with cloudy skies and wet weather is called

_____

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

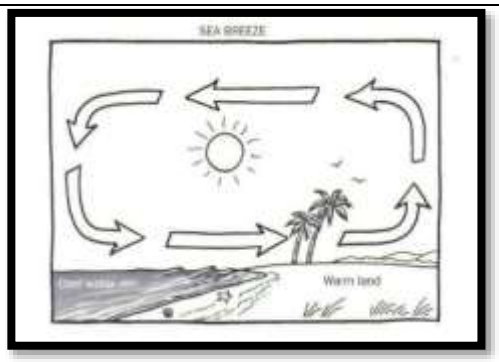
COLUMN A	COLUMN B	RESPONSES
1.In areas, having low temperature	a. High pressure areas to low pressure areas	1. -----
2. Heavy air sinks	b. Wind	2. -----
3. Air always moves	c. Air is cold	3. -----
4. Moving air	d. Westerlies	4. -----
5. Wind blowing from the west	e. Creates a high pressure area	5. ------
	f. Air	

IV. WRITE AT LEAST ONE EXAMPLE OF EACH:

1. Permanent winds – _____
2. Seasonal winds – _____
3. Local winds – _____

V. OBSERVE THE DIAGRAMS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW:

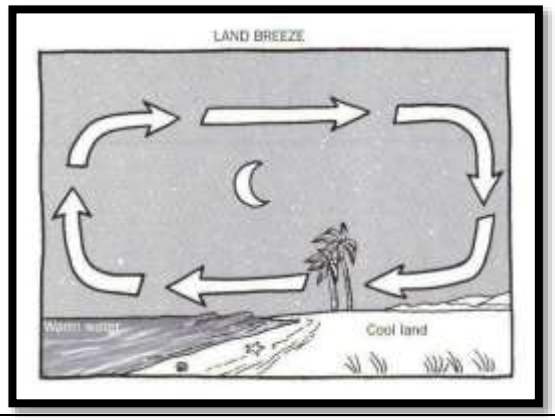
A



1. Sea breeze blows during _____

2. The cool breeze from the _____ blows towards _____ to take the place of warm air that has risen

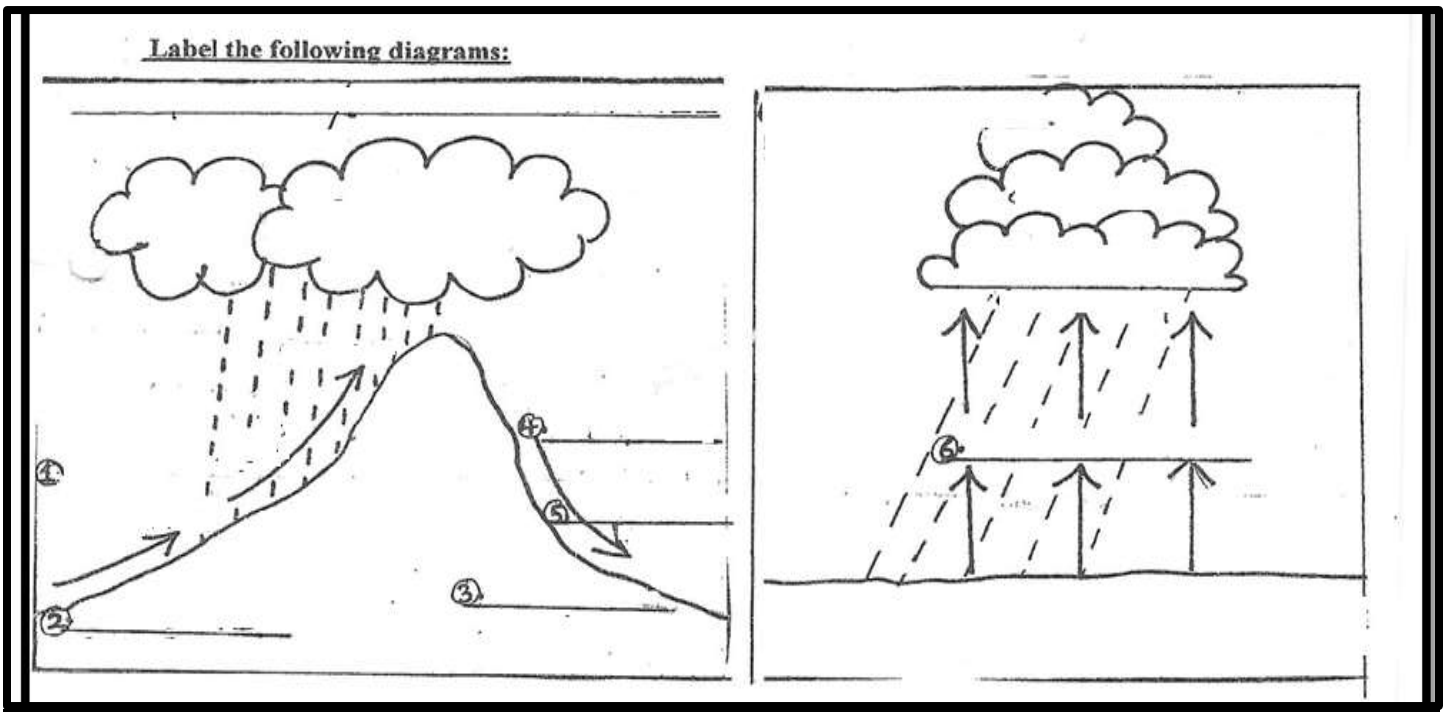
B

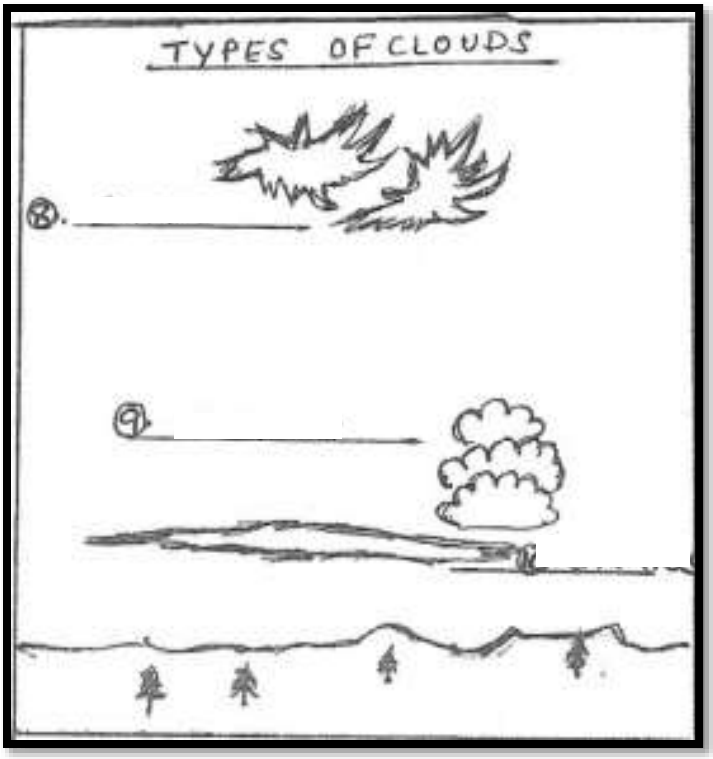


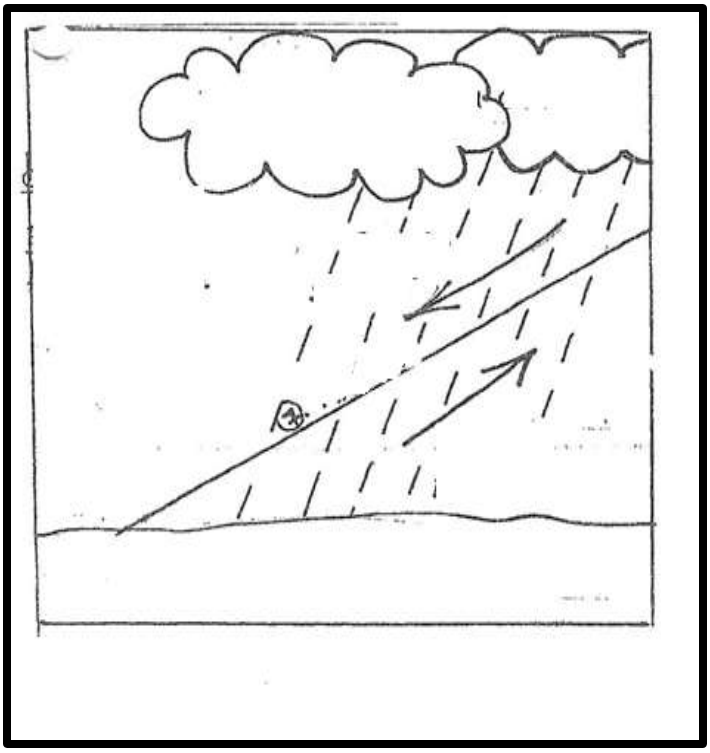
3. Land breeze blows during the _____

4. _____ heats up and cools down more quickly than the _____.

VI. LABEL THE DIAGRAMS GIVEN BELOW:





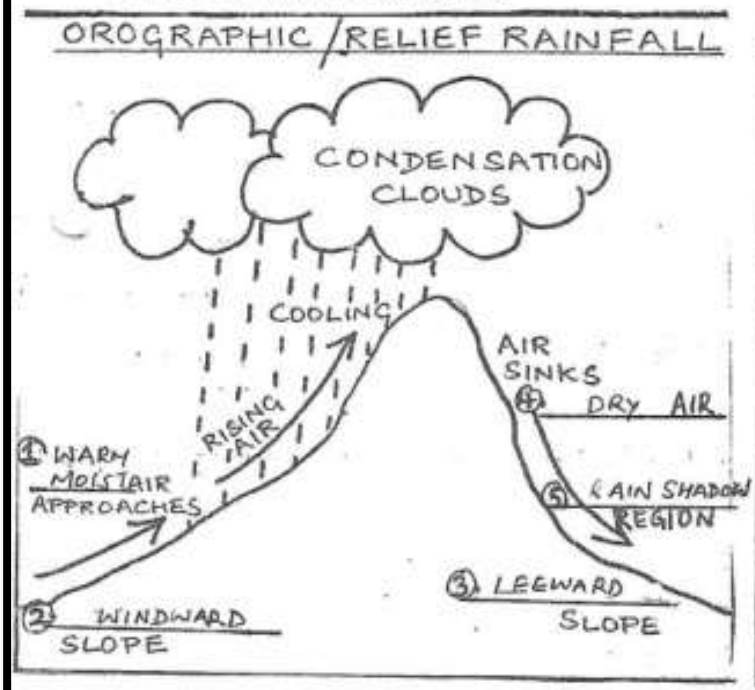


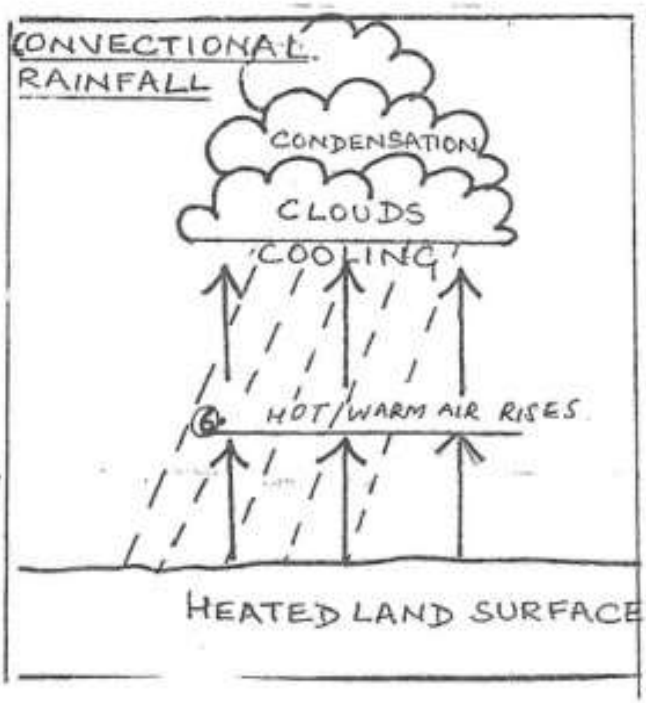
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

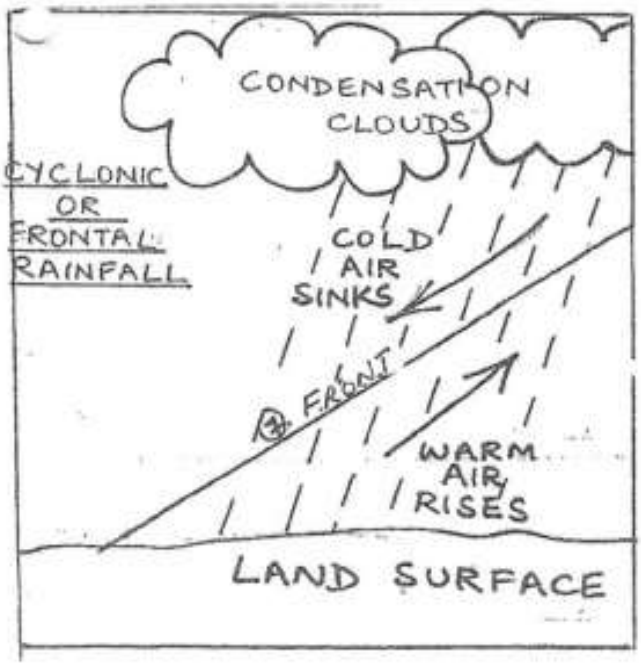
CH. HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL

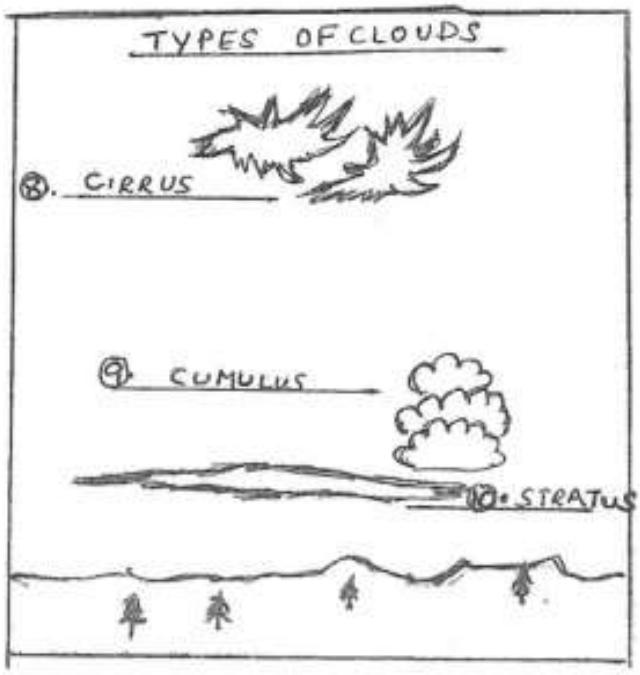
Name: _____ Class VII. Sec__ Roll No. _____ Date:__.10.201_

Label the following diagrams:

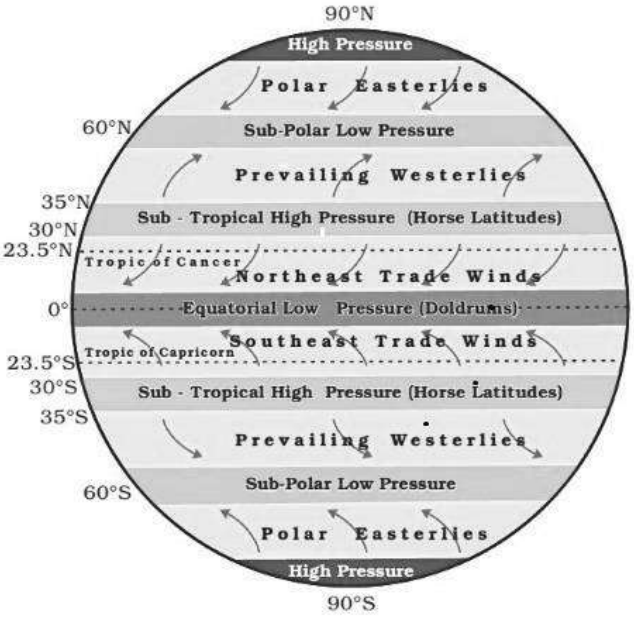




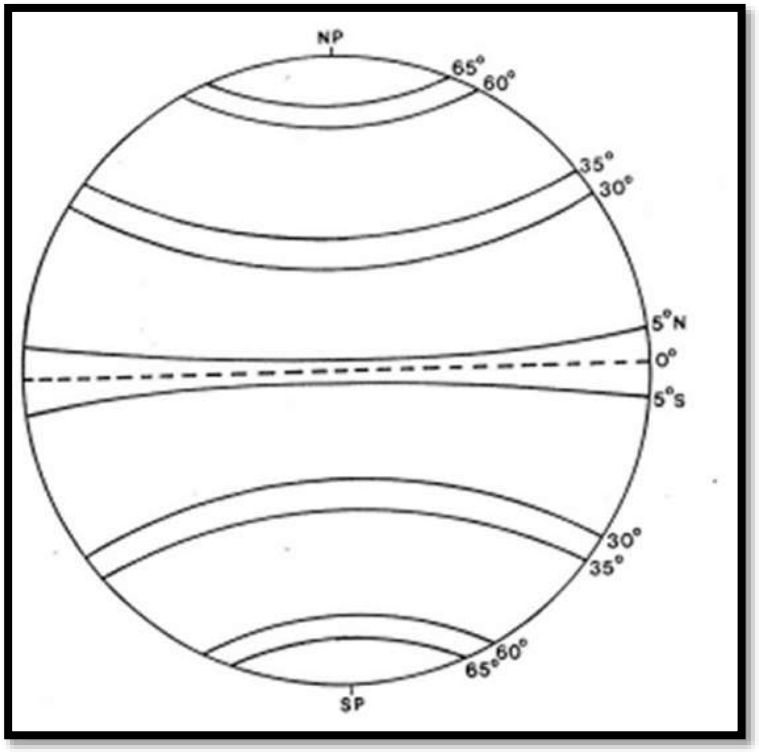




VII. OBSERVE THE DIAGRAM AND LABEL IT:



Major Pressure Belts and Wind System



VIII. DRAW THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK :

a. Cyclonic Rainfall/ Frontal Rainfall
b. Relief/Orographic Rainfall
c. Convectional Rainfall

IX. ANSWER IN 2 POINTS:

1. Why are cities hotter than country sides?
2. Why do astronauts wear space suits?
3. Differentiate between permanent and local winds.
4. Why do we see a white trail in the sky left behind by jet planes?

X. ANSWER IN 3 POINTS:

5. Explain humidity and a humid day.

XI. ANSWER IN 4 POINTS:

6. How is low pressure created on the earth?
7. What causes precipitation?
8. What are the effects of rain?