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Multiple Choice Questions

- Climate refers to the pattern of weather over a:**
 - Long period of time
 - Single day
 - Few hours
 - Short season
- Which season in India is mainly associated with rainfall?**
 - Winter
 - Monsoon
 - Spring
 - Autumn
- The climate of the Thar Desert is described as:**
 - Tropical wet
 - Temperate
 - Arid
 - Alpine
- Which factor explains why Kanniyakumari is warmer than Srinagar?**
 - Altitude
 - Proximity to sea
 - Wind direction
 - Latitude
- Temperature decreases with increasing altitude because:**
 - Air becomes denser
 - Air pressure and density decrease
 - Sun rays become stronger
 - Winds stop blowing
- Coastal areas experience moderate climate mainly due to:**
 - Dense forests
 - High altitude
 - Large rivers
 - Proximity to the sea
- Winds coming from the sea generally bring:**
 - Dry air
 - Cold waves
 - Moisture and rainfall
 - Dust storms
- Which of the following best defines a microclimate?**
 - Climate of a country
 - Climate of a continent
 - Climate that changes daily
 - Climate of a small local area
- The summer monsoon winds blow towards India because:**
 - Land becomes cooler than sea
 - High pressure forms over land
 - Ocean becomes colder
 - Low pressure develops over land

10. The winter monsoon winds in India generally bring:

- (a) Heavy rainfall everywhere
- (b) Moist winds from the sea
- (c) Dry conditions to most regions
- (d) Cyclones to western India

Fill in the blanks :

- 11. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather observed over several _____.
- 12. Winds always move from areas of high pressure to _____ pressure.

True / False

- 13. Seasons recur every year in a fixed cycle.
- 14. Proximity to the sea causes extreme temperatures in coastal areas.

Very Short Type Questions

- 15. What is weather?
- 16. Name any one factor that determines climate.

Short Type Questions

- 17. How does latitude affect the climate of a place?
- 18. Why do coastal regions have milder temperatures than inland areas?

Essay Type Questions

- 19. Explain the main factors that determine the climate of a region.
- 20. Describe the monsoon system in India and explain its importance.

HOTS

- 21. **Assertion (A):** The monsoon season is vital for agriculture in India.
Reason (R): Monsoon rains provide most of the water needed for crops, rivers, and soil moisture.
Choose the correct option:
 - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true, but R is false
 - d) A is false, but R is true



CBSE CLASS-7 | Geography

Chapter-3 | Climates of India

Worksheet-1

Answer & Solution

1. (a) Long period of time
2. (b) Monsoon
3. (c) Arid
4. (d) Latitude
5. (b) Air pressure and density decrease
6. (d) Proximity to the sea
7. (c) Moisture and rainfall
8. (d) Climate of a small local area
9. (d) Low pressure develops over land
10. (c) Dry conditions to most regions
11. Decades
12. Low
13. True
14. False
15. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time and place.
16. Latitude / Altitude / Winds / Proximity to the sea / Topography (any one)
17. Latitude affects how directly the sun's rays fall on a place. Areas near the Equator receive direct sunlight and are warmer, while areas farther away receive slanting rays and are cooler.
18. The sea heats up and cools down slowly, which helps regulate temperature. As a result, coastal areas do not become too hot in summer or too cold in winter.
19. Climate is determined by factors such as latitude, altitude, proximity to the sea, winds, and topography. Latitude affects temperature, altitude makes higher areas cooler, and winds influence rainfall. Together, these factors shape the climate of a region.
20. In summer, the land heats up faster than the sea, creating low pressure over land. Moist winds from the ocean move towards land and cause heavy rainfall, known as the southwest monsoon. This rainfall is essential for agriculture, rivers, and water supply in India.
21. **Correct option: (a)**
Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true. Monsoon rains are the main source of water for farming in India, which makes them essential for agriculture and food production.

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