

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU

SESSION 2024-25

MONTH : DECEMBER

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS :VII

SUBJECT: S.st

TOPIC: WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Q1 The instrument used to measure temperature is:

- a) Barometer
- b) Anemometer
- c) Thermometer
- d) Rain gauge

Q2. Humidity refers to:

- a) The movement of air
- b) The amount of moisture in the air
- c) The amount of rainfall
- d) None of the above

Q3. Assertion (A): Polar regions experience high pressure.

Reason (R): Cold temperatures in polar regions cause the air to become dense and sink.

- 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.

Q4 What is the equatorial low-pressure belt also known as?

Q5 What are the elements of weather?

Q6 Why are polar regions characterized by high pressure?

Q7 Define the following terms

- a) Sleet
- b) Dew

Q8 Draw and label the Planetary wind system..

Q9 On the outline map of the world, draw and label the pressure belts of the Earth.

Q10 Case Study :

Temperature is the degree of hotness and coldness of the air. The temperature of atmosphere changes not only between day and night but also from season to season. Summer is hotter than winter. Solar radiation is the heat which we receive on the Earth's surface. It is also termed as insolation. The Earth does not receive same amount of heat everywhere. Near the Equator, the amount of heat is maximum and as we start moving away from the Equator, the amount of heat received reduces. Due to this phenomenon, three distinct heat zones are created on the surface of the Earth.

- I) Where is the maximum amount of heat received on Earth?
- II) What is solar radiation also called?
- III) The Earth's temperature remains the same between day and night.(T/F)
- IV) As we move away from the Equator, the amount of heat _____.

