Social Studies



Chapter 4: The Climate of India, Class 3

CLASS NOTES- ANSWERS

- 1. Tick the correct option
 - 1. The weather of a place may -----continously

a.change

b.not change

C.never change

Answer: change

2.Because of its distance from the sea, Delhi experiences this type of climate

a.moderate

b.extreme

c.low

Answer: extreme

3. Hill stations have this type of climate

a.cold

b.mild

c.hot

Answer: cold

4. The monsoon bring thus type of rain to the plains of India

a. Heavy

b.moderate

c.low

Answer: heavy

Fill in the blanks

- 1. Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.
- 2. Places near the sea experiences a climate that is neither too hot nor too cold throughout the year
- 3. Places located at higher altitudes are colder than the Places located at lower latitudes
- 4. Strong ,hot and dry winds blowing in summer are called loo Answer the following questions



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- 1. Mention the factors that affect the climate of India. Answer: Factors that affect the climate of India are:
 - Distance from the sea
 - Altitude of a place
 - Direction of winds
 - Amount of rainfall

2. How does the direction of winds affect the climate of India?

Answer: Winds coming from cold region make aa place cool. Winds coming from hotter regions make a place hot. Winds coming from the sea makes a place humid

3.Name the seasons experienced in all parts of India?

Answer: India experience four main seasons

- Cold weather season or winter
- Hot weather season or summer
- Rainy season or monsoon
- Retreating monsoon or autumn

4.what is the duration of summer in India?

Answer: The duration of summer usually lasts between March and May.

5.Describe the season of rain in your own words?

(Do it yourself)

Think it over (HOTS)

How does monsoon affect the lives of people in India? Discuss any three aspects.

Answer: Monsoon affects the life of people in many ways. Farmers suffer if there is more or less rainfall than expected. Floods and landslides hamper the life of the people. Water level is increased or decreased because of very less rainfall, respectively.