Name: _____ Date: _____

Winds, Storms and Cyclones

Q1. What are monsoon winds?

Ans. _____

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Q2. Suggest two methods to find out wind direction at a given place.

Ans. _____

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Q3. 'A bicycle tube overfilled with air may burst'. Give reason.

Ans. _____

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Q4. What is thunderstorm?

Ans. _____

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Winds, Storms and Cyclones

Q1. What are monsoon winds?

Ans. In summer, near the equator the land warms up faster and most of the time the temperature of the land is higher than that of water in the oceans. The air over the land gets heated and rises. This causes the winds to flow from the oceans towards the land. These are monsoon winds.

Q2. Suggest two methods to find out wind direction at a given place.

Ans. Two methods to find out wind direction at a given place are:

i. Take some dry leaves and release it from height. The direction in which the leaves start flowing is the direction of wind.

ii. Wind vane, or weathercock is an instrument for showing the direction of the wind can be used to find out wind direction.

Q3. 'A bicycle tube overfilled with air may burst'. Give reason.

Ans. Air is made up of tiny particles called 'molecules' which move around quickly in all directions. When we put air in a bicycle tube, the fast-moving air molecules 'collide' with the walls of the tube and exert a force on the walls of the tube from inside. The force produces pressure. When the pressure of air increases than the capacity of the tube, the tube may burst.

Q4. What is thunderstorm?

Ans. Thunderstorms develop in hot, humid tropical areas like India very frequently. The rising temperatures produce strong upward rising winds. These winds carry water droplets upwards, where they freeze, and fall down again. The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air creates lightning and sound. It is this event that we call a thunderstorm.