

Geography Notes

8. Weather and Climate

1. How are daily routine prevails?

Based on Weather

2. How is human activity determined?

By weather.

3. How is world climate defined?

It is defined as the weather averaged over a long period of time and over large area.

4. What is the standard average period of weather?

30 years

5. Where is the word climate derived?

It is derived from the word `Klima` which means inclination

6. What is weather?

It is the physical state of the atmosphere within 24 hours described by weather elements such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, rainfall, cloudiness, wind speed and wind direction.

7. Which area is hotter?

Areas near the equator

8. Why is places located in higher altitudes are cooler?

It is because when the altitude increases, temperature decreases. Ex. Ooty and Kodaikanal are cooler than Chennai.

9. How is weather modified in coastal areas?

In coastal areas it is cool wet air that is derived from sea. It modifies the weather.

10. What is maritime climate?

In coastal areas they have uniform weather both in summer and winter this is called as maritime climate.

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11. How is temperature decreasing?

It is decreasing at rate of 6.5 degree Celsius for every 1000 meters high on Earth's surface.

12. How are ocean currents classified based on temperatures?

Warm ocean currents and cold ocean currents.

13. Which is the major area of fishing grounds?

The meeting places of warm and cold ocean currents are the areas of major fishing grounds.

14. Why are winds from sea wet?

Because it contains moisture

15. How does it lead to global warming?

Clearing of forest, transport facility, concrete buildings, industrialization.

16. What is El Niño?

It means the Christ child in Spanish. It is formed in Christmas. During this time the temperatures rises rapidly and a low pressure is formed along the coast of Peru and Euador.

17. What is terrestrial radiation?

It refers to the heat energy emitted from the Earth.

18. Which is the sources of light and heat to earth?

The sun

19. What is insolation?

The incoming solar radiation

20. What is diurnal range of temperature?

The difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures of a day is called as diurnal range of temperature

21. How is heat energy from solar radiation is received by Eart?

By three mechanism, namely, radiation in the atmosphere, conduction over land and convection.

22. Which gas occupies major space in Earth?

Nitrogen (78%)

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23. What is the percentage of oxygen in Earth?

28%

24. Where does troposphere begins?

At the surface of the earth and extends up to 8km at the poles and 18km at the equator.

25. What is tropopause?

It is a thin layer that lies between the troposphere and stratosphere.

26. What is meteorology?

It is the scientific study of the atmosphere, focusing on weather process for short term and it is a study of lower layer of the atmosphere.

27. What is stratosphere?

It extends approximately for about 80km. this is the layer where jet and planes fly.

28. Which is the uppermost layer of atmosphere?

Exosphere

29. Which is very important for living being on earth?

Ozone layer

30. What is isothermal layer of ozonosphere?

Layer of Ozone

31. What is stratopause?

It is the layer above the statopshere.

32. What it isnosphere?

It is a part where the sun`s radiation is ionized.

33. What is aerologic?

It is branch of meteorology which involves observation and research of atmosphere using air balloons, radio sounds and airplanes.

34. What is thermometer?

Instrument used for measuring temperature.

35. What are isotherms?

The imaginary lines that join different places with same temperature on the map is called as isotherms.

36. What are the scales for measuring temperatures?

Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin

37. What is air pressure?

It is the pressure exerted by the weight of air on earth's surface.

38. What are isobars?

The imaginary lines joining different places with the same pressure on a map is isobars.

39. What is wind?

The air in horizontal motion is called wind.

40. What is Ferrel's law or Coriolis force?

All moving objects including winds and ocean currents tend to get deflected towards right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere due to the rotation of earth. This is called as Ferrel's law or Coriolis force

41. What is planetary wind?

The wind that blows from a particular direction throughout the year.

42. What is anemometer?

It is an instrument used to measure the velocity and direction of wind.

43. How are winds classified?

Planetary wind, seasonal and periodic wind, local winds and variable wind.

44. Where do the trade winds blow?

Tropics

45. What is monsoon?

It means season

46. What is cyclone?

They are the centers of low pressure they attract wind from all directions.

47. Which is the eye of the cyclones?

Centre of the cyclones

48. Warm local wind

location

Brick fleder

Australia

Chinook

USA

Fohn

Northern Italy

Sirocco

Sahara dessert

Loo

Thar dessert

49. Cool Local wind

Location

Harmattam

Central Africa

Mistral

Alps region

Purga

Russia

Norte

Gulf of Mexico

Pampero

Argentina

50. What is cloud?

It is a mass of small water droplets or ice crystals formed by water vapour.

51. Which is the high clouds?

Cirrus clouds

52. Which is the low clouds?

Stratus clouds

53. What are vertical clouds?

Nimbus

54. What are the classification of rainfall?

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Conventional rainfall, relief or orographic rainfall, cyclonic rainfall.’

55.What is lightening?

It is the atmospheric discharge of electricity.

56.How are thunderstorm produced?

By cumulonimbus clouds

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