

Winds Storms and Cyclones

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1. Tornado is a dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from-

- (A) Sky to the ground. (B) Ground to the sky. (C) Land to Ocean. (D) Ocean to Land.

2. Air around us exerts-

- (A) Pressure. (B) Temperature. (C) Expansion. (D) Contraction.

3. In a cyclone hit area, which of the following should not be done?

- (A) Don't store drinking water for emergencies.
(B) Don't touch wet switches.
(C) Don't touch fallen power lines.
(D) Don't ignore warnings issued by the meteorological department.

4. What happens to the pressure of the wind if its speed is increased?

5. How can we predict about the cyclones in advance?

6. Name the device by help of which we can measure the speed of wind?

7. What do you mean by "calm area"?

8. In winters, the direction of wind is-

- (A) Reversed from that of summers. (B) Same as in summer.
(C) Both from ocean to land and land to oceans. (D) Can't be said.

9. Winds near the Equator blow because-

- (A) Equator gets maximum heat from the Sun causing warming up of regions around the Equator.
(B) Warm air rises and the cooler air from 0 - 30 degrees latitude belt on either side of the equator moves in.
(C) These winds blow from the North and the South towards the equator.
(D) All of these.

10. What is the main cause of wind movement?

11. Why bicycle tube burst when they are overfilled?

12. What is tornado.

13. Which is lighter: a warm air, or a cold air?

14. A cloud region of about 150 km in size surrounds the eye of the storm. This region has _____ winds and thick clouds with heavy rain.

- (A) High speed (B) Rotating (C) Slow (D) None of these

15. The center of the cyclone is a calm area called the eye of the storm, which varies from _____ in diameter.

- (A) 300 - 400 km (B) 3 - 10 km (C) 10 - 30 km (D) 300 - 400 m

16. Air expands on-

- (A) Cooling. (B) Heating. (C) Both (a) and (b). (D) None of these.

17. Increased wind speed is accompanied by-

(A) Increased pressure. (B) Increased moisture. (C) Reduced pressure. (D) Reduced moisture.

18. Air moves from the region where the air pressure is high to the region where-

(A) The pressure is low. (B) The pressure is higher. (C) Ever it feels like. (D) None of these.

19. Warm air is-

(A) Heavier than cold air. (B) Lighter than cold air.
(C) Neither heavier nor lighter than cold air. (D) Stronger than cold air.

20. Monsoon winds blow from-

(A) Lands to oceans. (B) Oceans to lands. (C) Lands to mountains. (D) All of these.

21. Monsoon winds carry rains because-

(A) In summer, lands warm up faster than the water of the oceans.
(B) The air above the lands is warmer than the air over the water causing the wind to flow from the oceans towards the land.
(C) These winds carry moisture and are known as the monsoon winds.
(D) All of these.

22. Factors contributing to the development of cyclones are-

(A) Wind speed. (B) Wind direction. (C) Temperature and humidity. (D) All of these.

23. A cyclone is also known by the names-

(A) Hurricane in America. (B) Typhoon in Japan and Philippines.
(C) Both (1) and (2). (D) Tornado in Russia.

24. During a storm, wind speed gradually _____ beyond the cloud region.

(A) Increases (B) Decreases (C) Rises (D) None of these.

25. Storms are considered dangerous because the low pressure in the eye of a storm lifts water surface as high as _____ in the center.

(A) 10 m (B) 3 - 12 m (C) 3 km (D) 300 m

26. Storms make the seawater enter coastal areas causing extensive damages to-

(A) Soil. (B) Life. (C) Property. (D) All of the above.

27. The storm is accompanied by _____ aggregating the loss.

(A) Heavy rainfall (B) Strong winds (C) Hail (D) Snow fall

28. A violent tornado can travel at speed of about-

(A) 100 km/h. (B) 200 km/h. (C) 400 km/h. (D) 300 km/h.

29. Safety measures taken by the authorities to minimize the damage by cyclones in coastal areas include:

(A) Cyclone forecast and warning service with rapid communication.
(B) Construction of cyclone shelters in cyclone prone areas.
(C) Arrangements to move people fast to safer places.
(D) All of these.

30. Select correct alternatives from the following that the public is expected to avoid / not to do in case of a cyclone:

(i) Ignore warnings;
(ii) Make necessary arrangements to shift essential households, animals and vehicles;

- (iii) Driving on flooded roads;
 - (iv) Have phone numbers of emergency services;
 - (v) Take food and water lying around;
 - (vi) Contact with wet electrical switches and fallen power lines;
 - (vii) Start demanding all sort of things from the authorities; (viii) Cooperate with neighbours and friends.
- (A) (ii), (iv), (viii) (B) (i), (iii), (v), (vi), (vii) (C) (i), (ii), (iv), (vi) (D) (ii), (v), (vii), (viii)

31. In America, cyclone is known as-

- (A) Typhoon. (B) Cyclone. (C) Hurricane. (D) Tornado.

32. Typhoon is another name for-

- (A) Thunderstorm. (B) Cyclone. (C) Tornado. (D) Earthquake.

33. An anemometer measures the-

- (A) Wind pressure. (B) Wind speed. (C) Water pressure. (D) Water speed.

34. The center of a cyclone is a -

- (A) Violent area. (B) Calm area. (C) Hot area. (D) Cool area.

35. A car or a bus is a safe place to take shelter from-

- (A) Cyclone. (B) Thunderstorm. (C) Tornado. (D) Hurricane.

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36. Where do thunderstorms develop?

37. Explain why holes are made in hanging banners and hoardings?

38. Suggest two methods to find the wind direction at a given place

39. Would you prefer to buy a house having windows but no ventilators? Give reason.

40. What happens when we blow over a thin, long paper strip held between forefinger and thumb? Why?

41. What are the factors that contribute to the formation of cyclone?

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42. Explain why a hot can (or bottle) gets distorted when water is poured over them?

43. How will you help your neighbours in case cyclone approaches your village/town?

44. Explain why a paper kept at the mouth of a bottle doesn't go inside if we blow air on the mouth of the bottle?

45. What is a tornado shelter? How can you protect yourself from a tornado?

46. Explain an activity to show that air exerts pressure.

47. What are the safety measures that can be taken by the government during cyclone?

48. How is advanced technology helpful during natural calamities?

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49. What precautions should you take when you are staying in a cyclone hit area?

50. How are cyclones formed?

51. Explain the two situations when wind currents are generated.