

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Geography: Chapter 5- Winds

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 7
GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 5
Winds



Maharashtra Board Solutions→

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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Geography: Chapter 5- Winds

Class 7: Geography Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 7 Geography Chapter 5 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Geography: Chapter 5- Winds

Maharashtra Board 7th Geography Chapter 5, Class 7 Geography Chapter 5 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Rewrite the following statements after choosing the correct option:

Question 1.

When the air expands, it _____.

- (a) becomes solid,
- (b) becomes thinner,
- (c) gets lost.
- (d) becomes humid.

Answer:

- (b) becomes thinner,

Question 2.

From high air pressure regions, winds _____.

- (a) blow to regions of still higher pressure.
- (b) blow towards regions of cooler air.

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(c) blow towards regions of low air pressure.

(d) remains still.

Answer:

(c) blow towards regions of low air pressure.

Question 3.

**In the northern hemisphere, winds blowing towards the equator due to the _____.
rotation of the earth.**

(a) turn to the south

(b) turn to the east,

(c) turn to the west

(d) turn to the north.

Answer:

(c) turn to the west

Question 4.

The direction of seasonal winds blowing over the Indian subcontinent during winter is from the _____.

(a) south-east to north-west.

(b) south-west towards north-east.

(c) north-east to south-west.

(d) north-west to south-east.

Answer:

(c) north-east to south-west.

Question 5.

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The Roaring Forties in the southern hemisphere _____.

- (a) blow towards the equator.
- (b) blow in the areas around 40°S parallel.
- (c) blow from the subpolar region of low pressure.

Answer:

- (b) blow in the areas around 40°S parallel.

2. Identify the type of winds from the description given below:

Question 1.

These winds from the south-west bring rains to Indian subcontinent. During June to September, India gets rains. After this period these winds retreat.

Answer:

South West Monsoon Winds.

Question 2.

These winds blowing from the north pole region towards 60°N parallel cause cold wave conditions in extensive areas covering North America, Europe and Russia

Answer:

Polar Winds.

Question 3.

Hilltops get heated quickly during the day. The air in this part becomes hot, light and starts ascending. Hence, a low pressure area forms in this region. At the same time the air at the foothills become cooler and also experiences high pressure. Air in that area blows towards low pressure.

Answer:

Valley Winds.

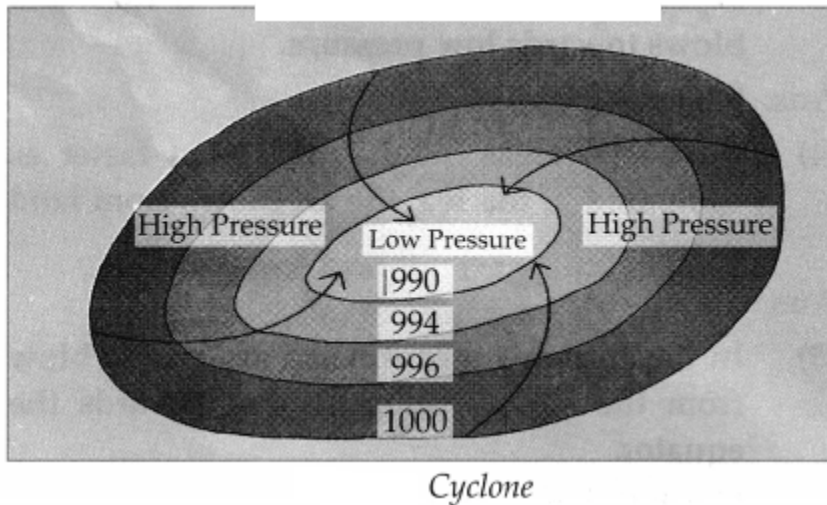
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3. Given below are the values of air pressure in millibars. Using the same, draw diagrams to show a cyclone and an anticyclone:

Question 1.

990, 994, 996, 1000

Answer:

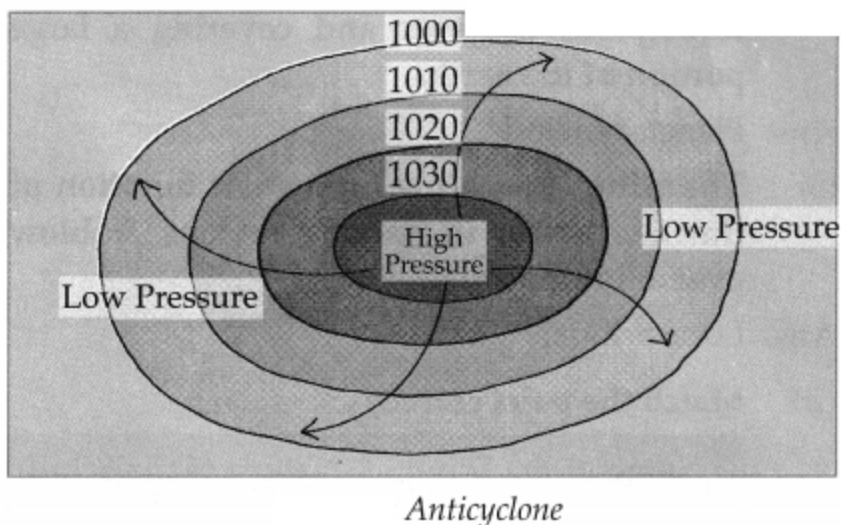


Question 2.

1030, 1020, 1010, 1000

Answer:

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4. State one reason why:

Question 1.

A belt of calm exists near the equator.

Answer:

- (i) A belt of calm exists near the equator because there is not much difference in the temperature and air pressure.
- (ii) So winds do not blow in this region.

Question 2.

The winds coming from the north-west in the southern hemisphere have greater velocities than the winds coming from the south-west in the northern hemisphere.

Answer:

- (i) In the southern hemisphere the obstacle caused by the relief of the land surface is almost absent.
- (ii) Therefore the winds coming from the north – west in the southern hemisphere have greater velocity than the winds coming from the south-west in the northern hemisphere.

Question 3.

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The monsoon winds in the summer come from the sea but the retreating monsoon winds come from land.

Answer:

(i) Monsoon winds are generated due to the uneven heating of land and water in the different seasons.

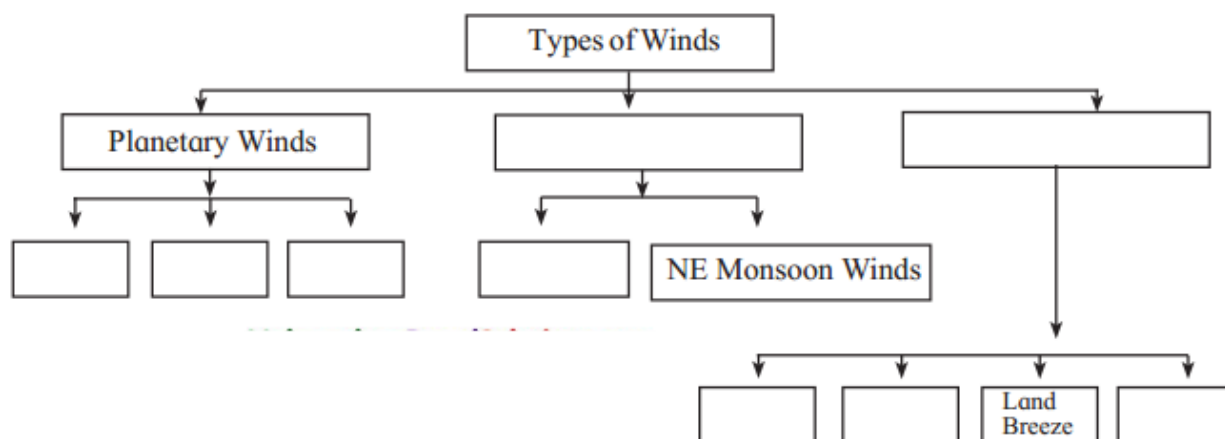
(ii) During summers, land heats up quickly as compared to water & an area of low pressure is created on the land whereas an area of high pressure is created on the water.

(iii) But during winters low pressure is created on the water and an area of high pressure is created on land as it cools down quickly as compared to the water.

(iv) As winds blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas, it blows from sea to land in summers & from land to sea in winters.

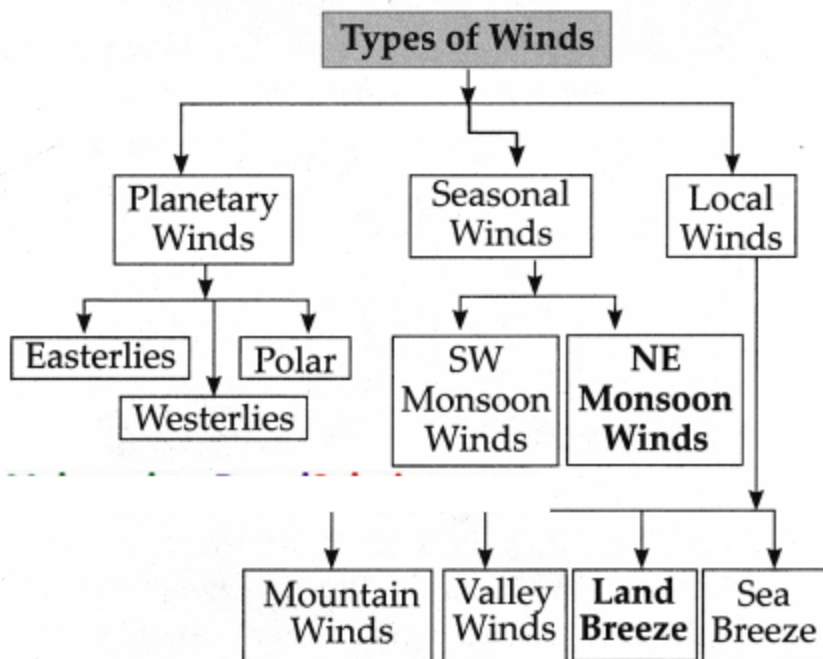
Thus the monsoon winds in summer come from sea but the retreating monsoon winds come from land.

5. Complete the flow chart:



Answer:

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6. Answer in short:

Question 1.

Why is the air pressure high in polar areas in both the hemispheres?

Answer:

- In both the polar areas the temperature here is below 0°C.
- Hence the air is cold & heavy.
- Hence the air pressure is high in the polar areas in both the hemispheres.

Question 2.

What effect does the rotation of the earth have on the wind?

Answer:

- The direction of the winds is influenced by the rotation of the earth.
- In the northern hemisphere, winds get deflected towards the right of their original direction, whereas in the southern hemisphere they get deflected toward the left of their original direction.

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Question 3.

Why do the cyclonic winds blow in a circular manner?

Answer:

- (i) Cyclones are created when a low pressure area is surrounded by high pressure areas. In these conditions, winds start blowing towards the low pressure area from the surrounding high pressure areas.
- (ii) But due to the rotation of the earth in the northern hemisphere the winds deflected towards the right of their original direction whereas in the southern hemisphere they get deflected towards the left of their original direction which causes the cyclone winds to blow in a circular manner.

Question 4.

State the reasons that lead to the formation of cyclones and describe the effects of cyclones.

Answer:

- (i) Cyclonic conditions are created when a low pressure area is surrounded by high pressure areas.
- (ii) In these conditions, winds start blowing towards the low pressure area from the surrounding high pressure areas.
- (iii) The effects of cyclone are as follows.
- The sky is cloudy
 - Winds blow with a very high velocity
 - It rains heavily
 - It may cause loss of life and property in coastal regions.

Activity:

Using the internet, obtain information, photos and maps of the recent cyclone that arrived at India's eastern coast.

Write the social and economic effects of that cyclone.

ICT Question:

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Use the mobile app 'Windyty' and try to know the direction of winds and pressure areas in the world.

Class 7 Geography Chapter 5 Winds InText Questions and Answers

Formative Assessment

Can you tell?

Observe the diagrams given below. Answer the questions related to sea and land breeze

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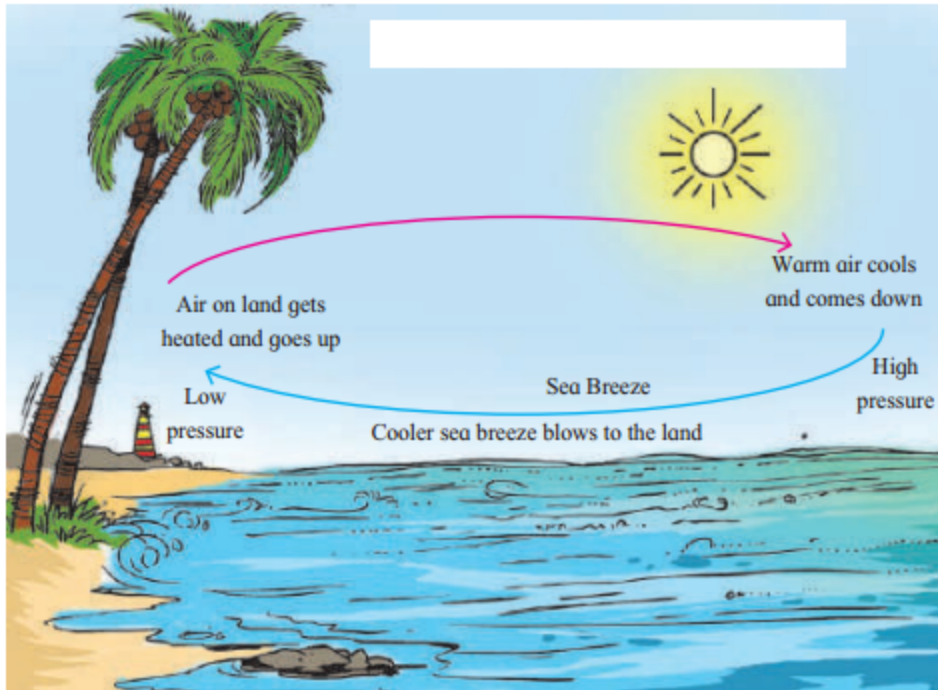


Figure a : Sea breeze

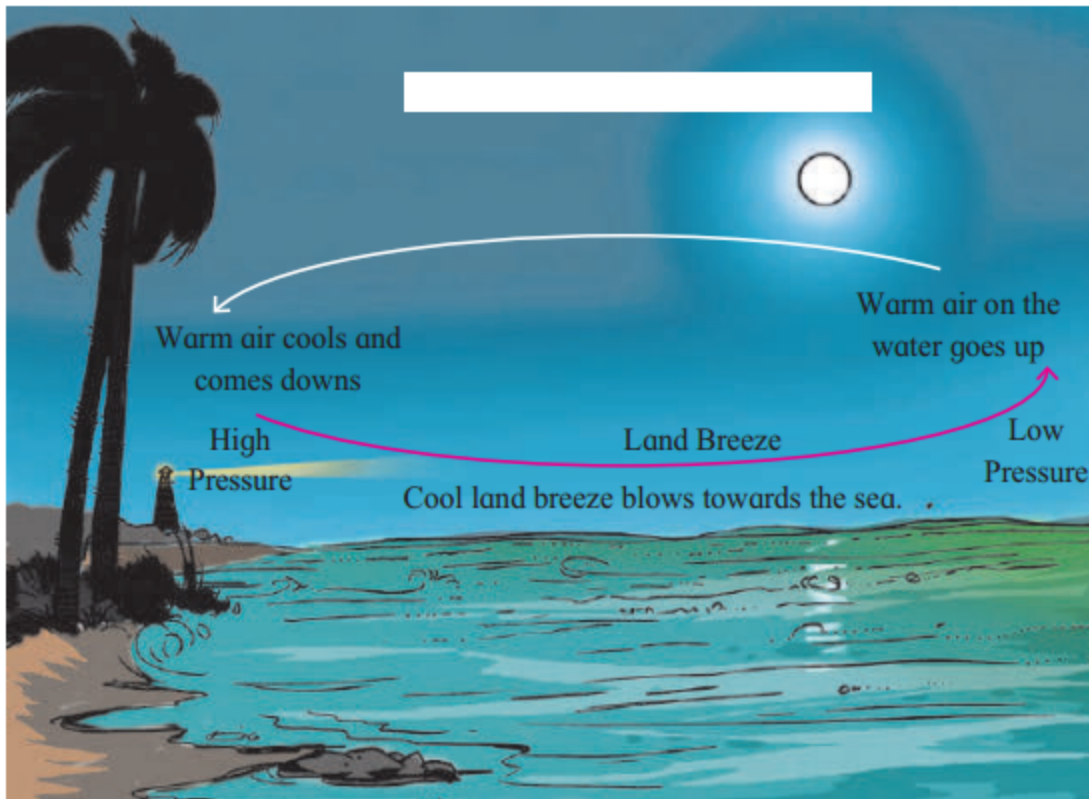


Figure b : Land breeze

Question 1.

Why do the breezes blow from the sea to the land during the day?

Answer:

During the day as land gets heated up faster than water, an area of low pressure is created on land whereas there is a region of comparatively higher pressure on the sea. As a result the breezes blow from the sea to the land during the day.

Question 2.

When do the winds blow from the d to the sea?

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Answer:

The winds blow from land to the sea during the night.

Question 3.

Describe the winds shown in fig. (a).

Answer:

It is sea breeze.

Question 4.

Compare fig.(a) and (b) with reference to temperature conditions, air pressure and winds.

Answer:

In figure (a) the temperature is higher on land & the pressure is low so winds blow from sea to land. In figure (b) the temperature is low on the land & the pressure is high. Winds blow from land to sea.

Question 5.

Which winds are called sea breezes and which are called land breezes? Why?

Answer:

Winds in (a) are sea breeze because they blow from the sea and (b) are land breeze because they blow from the land.

Question 6.

In which part of India are land and sea breezes experienced?

Answer:

In India, it is experienced near the coastal areas.

Question 7.

Do you experience sea and land breezes in your area?

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Answer:

The answer may vary.

Give it a try.

Write the changed directions of the wind in the table below:

Question 1.

Pressure Belts	Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
Mid Latitudes		
		
Poles		

Answer:

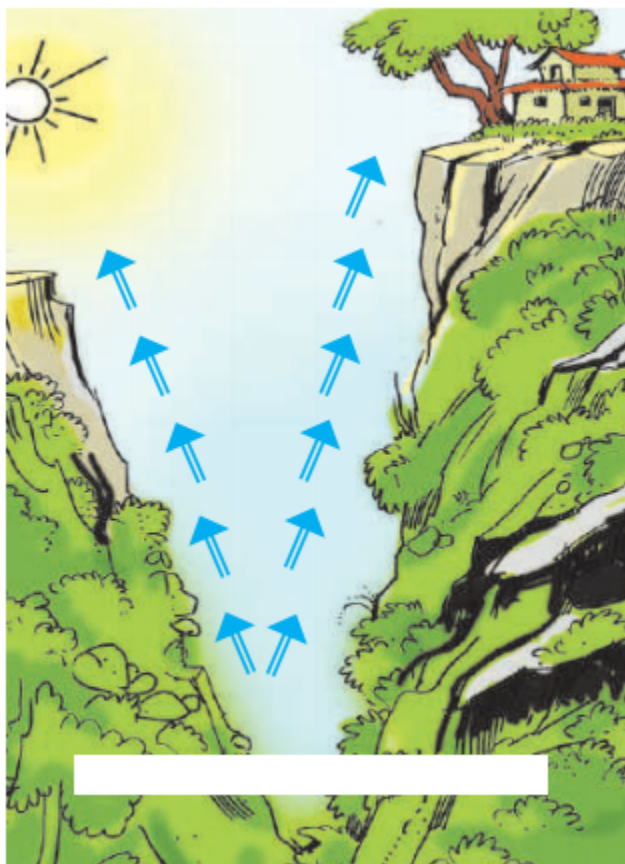
Pressure Belts	Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
Mid Latitudes	(1) Easterlies blow from northeast to south west (2) Westerlies blow from southwest to northeast	Easterlies blow from south east to northwest Westerlies blow from northwest to southeast
Poles	Polar winds blow from northeast to south west	Polar winds blow from southeast to northwest

Try this:

Question 1.

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Observe the pictures given below and describe the valley breeze considering the elevation of land, the heating and cooling properties of land and water, the air pressure, etc.



Valley breeze

Answer:

Characteristics of Valley Breeze:

- Valleys are cooler compared to mountain tops during the day.
- Mountains are comparatively warmer.
- Air pressure is greater in the valley.
- Winds blow from valley to the mountain tops.
- Hot and light air from the mountains descend downwards and cool air from valleys ascend upwards.
- Valley breeze are set after the sun rises.

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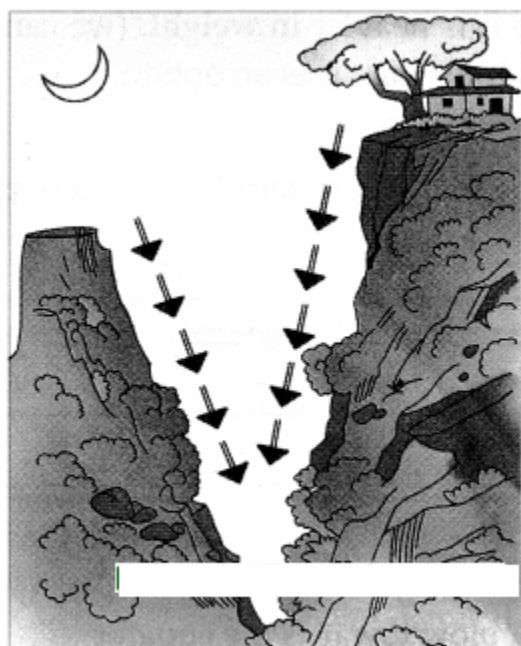
Question 2.

Read the following information carefully and draw a diagram for the mountain breeze accordingly.

Characteristics of the Mountain breeze:

- Mountains cool down quickly at night.
- The valley zone is comparatively warmer.
- Air pressure is greater on the mountains.
- Winds blow from the mountain towards the valley.
- The hot and light air from the valley is pushed upwards and the cool air rushes down into the valley.
- Mountain winds set in after sunset.

Answer:



Mountain breeze

Try this:

- Fold a piece of paper into two same sized rolls.
- Keep both the paper rolls on one side of a table
- You & your friend should select one roll each.

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Question 1.

Without touching the roll of the paper on the table, what can be done to move the paper rolls to the other end of the table?

Answer:

To move the paper rolls to the other end of the table without touching a person can

- Blow the air from his mouth towards the roll of paper
- Use a newspaper a book or a hand fan
- Tilt the table towards the other end.

Question 2.

See who moves the paper roll first to the other end of the table:

Answer:

The object which blows the air with maximum force, moves the paper roll first to the other end of the table.

Question 3.

What could be the reason of the delay in making the rolls reach to the other end of the table?

Answer:

There will be a delay in making the rolls reach the other end of the table if the air is blown with lesser force.

Question 4.

What can we do to move the rolls to the other end of the table with a greater speed?

Answer:

We mostly use the technique/object which will blow air with maximum force to move the rolls to the other end of the table with a greater speed.

Question 5.

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Can a bottle filled with water be moved to the other end of the table in this manner? Can we use the same method that you tried for moving paper rolls?

Answer:

A bottle filled with water cannot be moved to the other end of the table in this manner. We cannot use the same methods that we tried for moving paper rolls to move a bottle filled with water as it is heavier in weight, (we can if we tilt the table which was an option.)

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option from the bracket:

Question 1.

Air moves from high pressure to low pressure areas in a _____ manner. (vertical, horizontal, parallel)

Answer:

horizontal.

Question 2.

Winds velocity is measured in the units of _____. (knots, metres, seconds)

Answer:

knots.

Question 3.

Wind which cover a large portion of the earth are called _____ wind. (local, polar, planetary)

Answer:

planetary.

Question 4.

Winds blowing between mid latitudinal high pressure belt and the equator are called _____. (westerlies, easterlies, polar)

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Answer:

easterlies.

Question 5.

Winds blowing between mid latitudinal high pressure belt and the sub polar low pressure belt are called _____. (easterlies, westerlies, polar)

Answer:

westerlies.

Question 6.

Winds that blow for a short duration of time, over a limited area are called _____. wind. (polar, local, easterlies)

Answer:

local.

Question 7.

Mountain winds blow during _____. (morning, night, midday)

Answer:

night.

Question 8.

Winds that blow at night in coastal areas are called _____ breeze, (sea, land, valley)

Answer:

land.

Question 9.

Cyclones occurring in the western part of the Pacific ocean are called _____. (hurricane, typhoons)

Answer:

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typhoons.

Question 10.

Hot winds blowing in the Thar Desert are called the _____ (simoons, loo, chinook)

Answer:

loo.

Rewrite the following statements after choosing the correct option:

Question 1.

During an anticyclone the sky _____.

(a) is dark.

(b) is cloudy.

(c) is clear.

(d) is white.

Answer:

(c) is clear.

Question 2.

Winds blowing from the polar high pressure to sub polar low pressure belt

(a) blow from west to east.

(b) blow from east to west.

(c) blow from south to north.

(d) blow from north to south.

Answer:

(b) blow from east to west.

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Question 3.

The minimum velocity of cyclonic storms is _____.

- (a) 50 km per hour
- (b) 60 km per hour
- (c) 70 km per hour
- (d) 80 km per hour.

Answer:

- (b) 60 km per hour

Question 4.

Winds which originate in specific regions and blow over a limited area are called _____.

- (a) local winds.
- (b) seasonal winds
- (c) monsoon winds
- (d) planetary winds

Answer:

- (a) local winds.

Find out the odd man out and give reason for your answer:

Question 1.

Polar winds, Local winds, Easterlies, Westerlies

Answer:

Local winds – Others are names of planetary winds.

Question 2.

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Landbreeze, Valley winds, Westerlies, Mountain winds.

Answer:

Westerlies – Others are names of local winds.

Question 3.

Mistral, Bora, Pampero, Foehn

Answer:

Foehn – Others are cold and dry winds.

Question 4.

Loo, Foehn, Mistral, Simoon

Answer:

Mistral – Others are hot and dry winds.

Question 5.

Mistral, Bora, Chinook, Foehn

Answer:

Chinook – Others originate in the Alps Mountain.

Question 6.

Southeast Asia, West Europe, East Africa, North Australia.

Answer:

West Europe – Others receive monsoon rains.

Question 7.

India, Japan, China, Phillippines.

Answer:

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India – Others experience typhoons.

Question 8.

Furious Fifties, Screaming Seventies, Screeching Sixties,, Roaring Forties.

Answer:

Screaming Seventies – Others are names of winds in the southern hemisphere.

Place a tick mark (✓) against the correct option:

Question 1.

Towards which direction do the southern hemisphere winds get deflected? .

- (a) Towards the left.
- (b) Towards the right.
- (c) Towards the centre.

Answer:

- (a) Towards the left.

Question 2.

What are the winds blowing between polar high pressure belt and subpolar low pressure belt called?

- (a) Monsoon winds
- (b) Polar winds
- (c) Westerlies winds

Answer:

- (a) Monsoon winds

Question 3.

Hot and destructive winds blowing in the Sahara

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- (a) Chinook
- (b) Simoom
- (c) Loo

Answer:

- (b) Simoom

Question 4.

Cold winds around the Mediterranean.

- (a) Foehn
- (b) Pampero
- (c) Mistral

Answer:

- (b) Pampero

Question 5.

How is cyclonic condition created?

- (a) Low pressure area is surrounded by high pressure.
- (b) A high pressure area is surrounded by low pressure.
- (c) A low pressure area is surrounded by mid pressure.

Answer:

- (c) A low pressure area is surrounded by mid pressure.

Identify the type of winds from the description given below:

Question 1.

In coastal areas, land cools down faster as compared to the sea, the air blows from land to sea.

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Answer:

Land Breeze.

Question 2.

In the Indian subcontinent, dry winds blow from the Indian Subcontinent towards the equator.

Answer:

North-East monsoon winds.

Question 3.

The winds blowing over the earth's surface throughout the year and covering a large portion of the earth.

Answer:

Planetary winds.

Question 4.

The winds that blow for a short duration of time, originate in specific regions & blow over a limited area.

Answer:

Local winds.

Match the pairs correctly:

Question 1.

Name of the Wind	Nature of the Wind
(1) Loo	(a) Hot and dry
(2) Simoom	(b) Cold and dry
(3) Chinook	(c) Hot, dry and destructive

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(4) Mistral

(d) Warm and dry

Answer:

1 – a

2 – c

3 – d

4 – b

Define the following terms:

Question 1.

Roaring Forties:

Answer:

Beyond 40°S winds blow with tremendous velocity. These winds are called the Roaring Forties.

Question 2.

Furious Fifties:

Answer:

Around 50°S winds are stormy hence they are called the Furious Fifties.

Question 3.

Screeching Sixties:

Answer:

The stormy winds around 60°S make tremendous noise and hence they are called the Screeching Sixties.

Question 4.

Local Winds:

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Answer:

The winds that blow for a short duration of time, originate in specific region and blow over a limited area are called Local Winds.

Question 5.**Doldrums:****Answer:**

The region up to 5° North and 5° South of the equator remains calm for most of the year and winds do not blow in this region. It is called the equatorial calm zone or Doldrums.

Question 6.**Horse Latitudes:****Answer:**

In the area near the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, that is between 25° and 35° north and south, there exist a high pressure belt, which is a calm belt. This belt is called as the Horse latitudes.

Question 7.**Typhoons:****Answer:**

Storms arising in the months between June and October in the western part of the Pacific Ocean which blow with high velocity winds and heavy rains causing destruction are called Typhoons.

Question 8.**Hurricanes:****Answer:**

The cyclones in the Caribbean sea which are destructive in nature are called Hurricanes.

Observe the pictures given below of Seasonal winds and write its characteristics:

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Question 1.



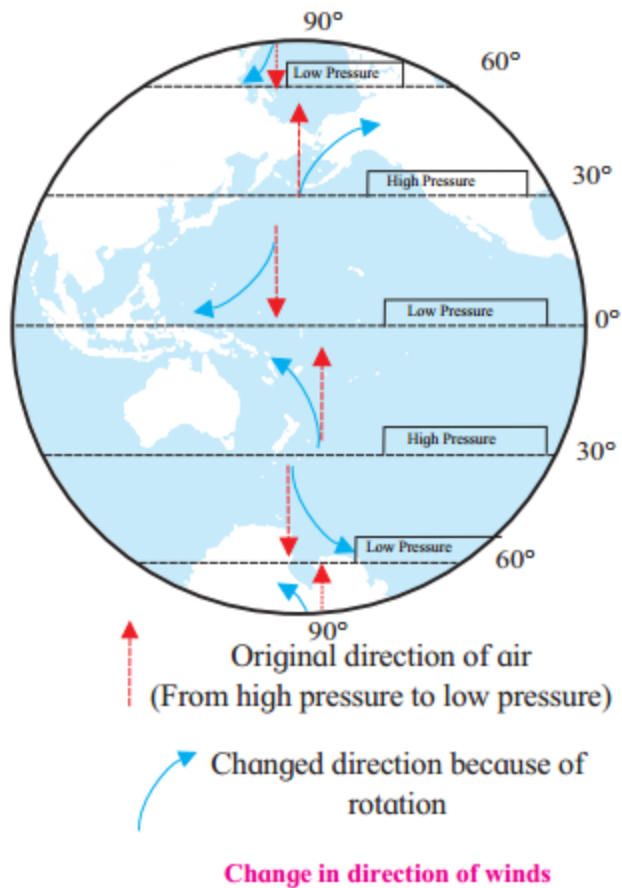
Answer:

Characteristics of the Seasonal winds (Monsoon):

- Monsoon winds are generated due to the uneven heating of land and water in the different seasons.
- During summer, monsoon winds blow from the sea to the land and in winter they blow from the land to the sea.
- Southern Asia, East Africa, North Australia are the regions where the pronounced effects of these winds are felt.
- The influence of monsoon winds is seen in the summer and winter seasons in the Indian subcontinent.

change in direction of wind:

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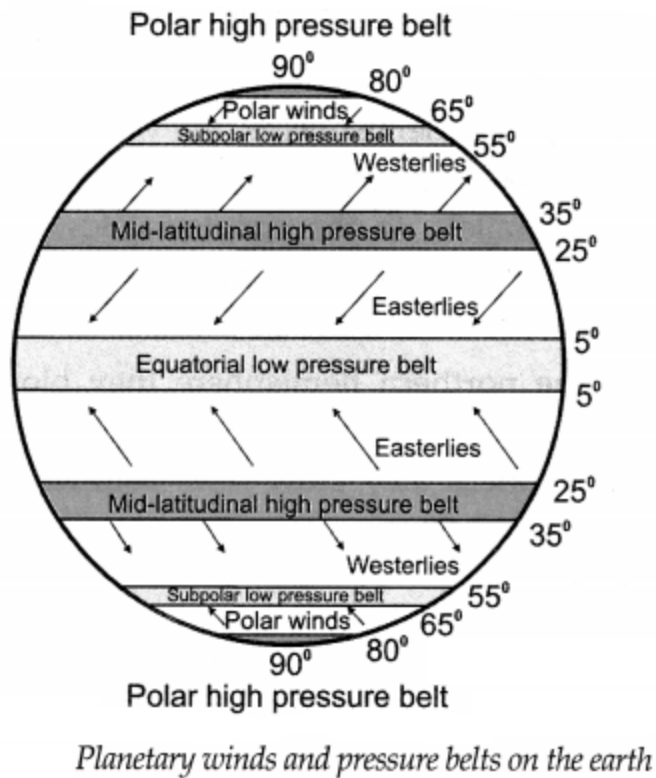
Draw a neat labelled diagram:

Question 1.

Planetary winds and pressure belts on the earth

Answer:

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Distinguish between the following:

Question 1.

Easterlies and Westerlies:

Answer:

Easterlies

(i) Easterlies blow from mid latitudinal high pressure belt to equatorial low pressure belt in both the hemispheres

(ii) In the northern hemisphere, they blow from the northeast to the

Westerlies

(i) Westerlies blow from mid latitudinal high pressure belt to subpolar low pressure belt in both the hemispheres

(ii) In the northern hemisphere, they blow from the southwest to the

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southwest.

northeast.

(iii) In the southern hemisphere, they blow from the southeast to the northwest.

(iii) In the southern hemisphere, they blow from northwest to the southeast.

Question 2.

Valley breeze and Mountain breeze:

Answer:

Valley Breeze

(i) Valley breeze blow during the day.

(ii) Winds blow from the valley to the mountain.

(iii) Valley breeze blows because of the high pressure area created in the valley.

Mountain Breeze

(i) Mountain breeze blow during the night.

(ii) Winds blow from the mountain to the valley.

(iii) Mountain Breeze blows because of the high pressure area created on the mountains.

Question 3.

Cyclones and Anticyclones:

Answer:

Cyclones

(i) Cyclonic conditions are created when a low pressure area is surrounded by high pressure areas.

Anticyclones

(i) Anticyclonic conditions are created when a high pressure area is surrounded by low pressure areas.

(ii) The cyclonic winds move in an anticlockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.

(iii) The sky is cloudy.

(iv) The velocity of wind is very high and cause rain.

(ii) The anticyclonic winds move in a clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and anticlockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.

(iii) The skies are clear.

(iv) The velocity of wind is less and weather is pleasant.

State one reason why:

Question 1.

Planetary winds change their original direction.

Answer:

The rotation from the west to east causes the change in the original direction of the planetary winds.

Question 2.

The air pressure in land and water is different

Answer:

(a) The land is made up of dense matter. Land is stable and opaque. As a result, heat is transferred at a greater speed and in a higher proportion. Hence, land gets heated quickly.

(b) The density of water is comparatively less. Water is transparent and unstable. Hence, water does not get heated quickly.

(c) As a result, the air pressure in land and water areas is different.

Question 3.

The Indian subcontinent experiences monsoon and retreating monsoon seasons.

Answer:

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- (a) Monsoon winds are generated due to uneven heating of land & water in different seasons. During summers, monsoon winds blow from sea to land & in winter they blow from land to the sea.
- (b) The influence of monsoon winds is seen in summer season in the Indian subcontinent due to high temperature & low pressure in Thar desert region & Punjab plains.
- (c) As these winds blow from sea to land the Indian subcontinent experiences monsoon (rainy) season.
- (d) During winters, due to high pressure & low temperature in the Indian subcontinent & comparatively low pressure & high temperature in the Indian ocean winds blow from land to sea.
- (e) This is the retreating monsoon season in the Indian subcontinent.

Thus the Indian subcontinent experiences monsoon & retreating monsoon season.

Answer the following in detail:

Question 1.

Give detailed information about the types of planetary winds.

Answer:

The following are the types of Planetary winds:

(i) Easterlies:

- In both the hemispheres, the winds that blow from the high pressure area between 25° & 35° parallels, to the equatorial low pressure belt (between 5°N & 5°S parallel) are called Easterlies.
- In the northern hemisphere they blow from northeast to southwest whereas in the southern hemisphere they blow from southeast to the northwest.

(ii) Westerlies:

- In both the hemispheres, winds that blow from the mid-latitudinal high pressure belt to sub polar low pressure belt situated near 60° parallel are called westerlies.
- In the northern hemisphere, these winds blow from the southwest to the northeast & in the southern hemisphere, they blow from the northwest to the southeast.

(iii) Polar winds:

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- In both the hemispheres, winds blowing from the polar high pressure belt to the sub polar low pressure belt (55° to 65°) are called polar winds.
- Generally they blow from east to west.

Question 2.

Write in detail about cyclonic storms.

Answer:

(i) Cyclones occurring in the western part of the Pacific ocean along the coasts of Japan, China, Philippines, etc. are known as 'Typhoons'.

(ii) These storms arise in the months between June & October.

(iii) Due to high velocity winds & heavy rains, these prove to be destructive.

(iv) The cyclones in the Caribbean Sea are known as 'hurricanes'. These are also destructive in nature.

(v) During these storms, the minimum velocity of the wind is 60 km per hour.

(vi) Cyclones also originate in the temperate zone but they are not so powerful & hence are not destructive.

Question 3.

What are anticyclones?

Answer:

(i) Under specific atmospheric conditions, the air pressure in a particular region increases & the pressure in the surrounding areas remain low.

(ii) In this situation, winds blow from the centre towards the surrounding areas in a circular manner.

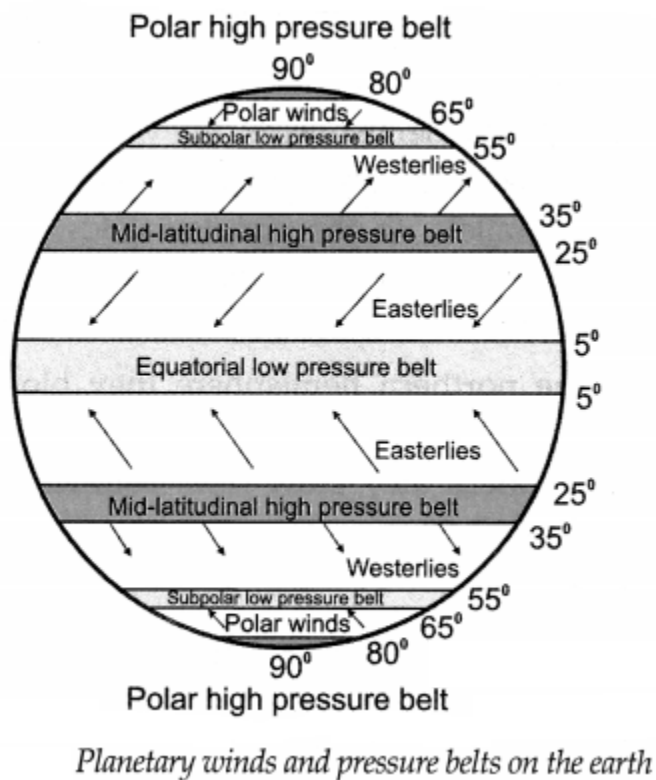
(iii) In the northern hemisphere, these winds blow in a clockwise direction whereas in the southern hemisphere they blow in an anticlockwise direction.

(iv) During anticyclone, the skies are clear, winds blow with lesser velocities and the weather is pleasant.

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Can you tell?

Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions.:



Question 1.

Which are the winds in the northern hemisphere that blow from the mid latitudinal high pressure belt to the equatorial low pressure belt?

Answer:

Easterlies blow from mid latitudinal high pressure belt to equatorial low pressure belt in the northern hemisphere

Question 2.

What is the direction of the Westerlies in the southern hemisphere?

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Answer:

Westerlies blow from north west to south east in the southern hemisphere

Question 3.

Which planetary winds blow from the mid-latitudinal high pressure belts to the subpolar low pressure belts in the northern hemisphere?

Answer:

The Westerlies blow from mid latitudinal high pressure belts to subpolar low pressure belts in the northern hemisphere

Question 4.

Why is the direction of polar winds not the same in both the hemispheres?

Answer:

The rotation of the earth causes the change in the direction of winds in both the hemisphere. So polar winds blow from northeast to south west in the northern hemisphere & from south east to north-west in the southern hemisphere.

Question 5.

Name the winds that blow in the southern hemisphere.

Answer:

Easterlies, Westerlies and Polar Winds blow in the southern hemisphere.

Question 6.

In which direction do the Easterlies blow in the Northern and Southern hemisphere?

Answer:

Easterlies blow from northeast to southeast in northern hemisphere & from southeast to northwest in the southern hemisphere.

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Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 7 Geography

- Chapter 1- How Seasons Occur Part 1
- Chapter 2- The Sun, the Moon and the Earth
- Chapter 3- Tides
- Chapter 4- Air Pressure
- Chapter 5- Winds
- Chapter 6- Natural Regions
- Chapter 7- Soils
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About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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