

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. Troposphere, Stratosphere and Mesosphere
2. Trade, Winds and Westerlies
3. Chinook, Harmattan and Chinook
- B. 1. Oxygen, Nitrogen; 2. Pressure, Winds

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

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- A. 1. (ii); 2. (i); 3. (ii); 4. (i)
- B. 1. Less dense, upwards; 2. Troposphere; 3. Thermometer; 4. Direction; 5. Seasonal
- C. 1. The layer of gas and dust that surrounds the earth is called atmosphere.
2. The short term changes in temperature, pressure, winds, moisture and rainfall is called weather.
3. Climate is the average weather conditions at a specific place over a much longer period of time.
4. The weight of the atmosphere pushing down on a unit area on the earth's surface is called atmospheric pressure.
- D. 1. The atmosphere does not get heated directly by the sun's rays. The atmosphere absorbs very little of the solar radiation which passes through the layers of the air. Solar radiation heats the ground first. From the ground surface, the heat is transferred to the atmosphere.
2. Horizontally moving air is called wind. It is caused when hot air rises and creates a region of low pressure, cold air from neighbouring high pressure areas moves towards the low-pressure area.
3. **Latitude** : The higher the latitude, the lower the temperature. The reason for this statement is that place near the equator receive the vertical rays of the sun that carry more heat and are concentrated over a smaller area.
Altitude : When we visit the mountains, we feel cooler. This happens because the air on the mountains is less dense.
4. (a) **Conduction** ; This is the transfer of heat through contact. A cooler body comes in touch with a warmer body and gets heated.
(b) **Convection** : When air gets heated and becomes lighter, it starts to rise. This process of transfer heat is called convection.
(c) **Radiation** : The transfer of heat by electromagnetic waves are called radiations.