

DELHI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL, PAMPORE

Class:4th

Subject: S.st

Study Material: Term-I

Lesson no. 4

Topic: Weather and Climate

Yesterday was hot and sunny. Today it is sticky and uncomfortable. Tomorrow it may rain. We say such things when we talk about the weather. So, weather is the day to day variation of the atmosphere's condition locally and climate is the variation or kind of weather a place has over a long period, usually years. So, in this lesson you will learn about the weather and climate and how they depend on different factors like temperature, wind, rain and humidity.

Day 1:

Read the page no.18 and 19 of the lesson and underline important words. Also learn them.

—> Draw water cycle(pg no.19) on your notebook.

Day 2:

Read pg no. 20 and 21 of the lesson and underline important words. Also learn them.

Day 3:

Write new words and main points given at the end of the lesson in your notebook.

Day 4:

Do A,B,C and D part of chapter- end- exercise on your book.

A) Oral questions:

1. summer
2. wind vane
3. droplets of water formed on cold leaves, petals and grass.
4. Frost
5. Weather.

B) Tick the correct answer:

- 1.Fog 2.dew 3.humidity 4.deserts 5. Humidity.

C) Match:

1. Thermometer 2. Hail 3.equator 4. Humidity 5.gale 6. Poles

D) Write True or False:

1. True 2. True 3.True 4. True 5. True

Day 5:

Do part 'E' of chapter –end-exercise in your notebook.

Ans1: The weather at a given place and time is its atmospheric conditions, like hot, cold or windy. The weather of a place can change quickly, while as the climate is the kind of weather that a place has over many years and it does not change for many years.

Ans2: The water vapour present in the atmosphere rises into sky, with warm air. As it rises higher, the warm air cools down and the water vapour changes to water droplets and these droplets join together to form clouds.

Several water drops may join together to form bigger drops. These are too heavy to float, so they fall down as rain.

Ans3: The four main steps of water cycle are:

a) Evaporation: When water from the rivers, lakes and oceans changes to water vapours and rises upward is called evaporation.

b) Condensation: When water vapour rises higher, it changes into water droplets and form clouds.

c) Precipitation: When the droplets become heavy, they fall as rain. In cold conditions these come down as snow. This is called precipitation.

d) Some of the rain water seeps into the ground and rest of it goes back to the rivers, lakes and oceans.

Day 6:

Ans4: Sometimes, raindrops are carried upward by rising air to very cold regions. There they freeze. A number of frozen drops join to form balls of ice. These balls of frozen raindrops fall as hail.

Ans5: The climate of a place depends on how far it is from the equator. Places near the equator have a hot climate and it gets colder as we go towards the poles.

The climate of a place also depends on how high it is from the plains. The climate gets colder as we go from the plains to the mountains.

Ans6: Our country is closer to the equator than poles. So, we have a warm climate. But some places that are in high mountains have a cold climate.

Ans7: Clothes take longer to dry on a humid day because during these days there is a lot of water vapour in the air and it cannot take up any more vapours (evaporation).

