

Class 9 - Social Science

Understanding Society India and Beyond PART-I

Geography - Atmosphere and Climate

CBSE NOTES

Geography - Atmosphere and Climate - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



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1. Composition of the atmosphere: major gases.

The atmosphere consists mainly of Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%), plus trace gases.

2. Function of atmosphere: essential for life.

The atmosphere shields Earth from harmful radiation and regulates climate, supporting life.

3. Troposphere: weather phenomena.

This lowest layer, up to 12 km, hosts most weather events and contains the air we breathe.

4. Stratosphere: ozone layer's role.

From 12 to 50 km, it contains ozone that protects us from the Sun's ultraviolet rays.

5. Difference in atmospheric pressure.

Air pressure decreases with altitude; it's highest at sea level and influences wind patterns.

6. Weather vs. Climate.

Weather refers to short-term atmospheric conditions; climate represents long-term averages over time.



7. Elements of weather: key factors.

Temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, and pressure define weather, influencing daily activities.

8. Monsoon: seasonal winds.

Seasonal wind reversal leads to heavy rainfall in India, crucial for agriculture and water supply.

9. Impact of el niño on climate.

El niño leads to irregular climate patterns, affecting global weather systems and causing extremes.

10. Carbon footprint: significance.

Carbon footprint measures human impact on climate; reducing it is vital for sustainability.

11. Local winds: land and sea breezes.

Land breeze occurs at night; sea breeze during the day, both affecting coastal climates.

12. Climate change and human actions.

Human activities like deforestation and fossil fuel burning increase greenhouse gases, causing global warming.



13. India's four main seasons.

Winter, Summer, Monsoon, and Post-monsoon are defined by distinct temperature and precipitation patterns.

14. Global warming consequences.

Rising temperatures lead to climate extremes, altering ecosystems and threatening biodiversity.

15. Floods: factors and impact.

Heavy rains and poor management can cause floods, leading to economic losses and infrastructure damage.

16. Humidity's role in weather.

High humidity increases discomfort; it's the amount of water vapor in the air, influencing precipitation.

17. Tropical monsoon climate in India.

India's climate is influenced by monsoon winds, essential for agriculture and seasonal patterns.

18. Pressure systems: high vs. low.

High pressure is associated with clear skies; low pressure brings clouds and precipitation.



19. Temperature gradients: equator to poles.

Insolation decreases from equator to poles; this gradient affects global climate distribution.

20. Rural life dependency on monsoon.

Agriculture in India hinges on monsoon patterns, directly affecting food security and livelihoods.



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