



সংগোষণাৰ আৰু সন্মিলন (আম)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

CHAPTER- 8

WINDS, STORMS & CYCLONES

NOTES:

- The moving air is called wind.
- Air exerts pressure.
- Air expands on heating and contracts on cooling.
- Increase wind speed is indeed, accompanied by a reduced air pressure.
- Air moves from region where the air pressure is high to the region where the pressure is low.
- The greater the difference in air pressure the faster the air moves.
- The warm air is lighter than the cold air.
- Wind currents are generated due to uneven heating on the earth.
- The air in the equatorial region is warmer because this region gets maximum heat from the sun.
- The wind flows from the land to oceans and ocean to the land due to unequal heating and cooling of the land and ocean respectively. This wind is called Monsoon wind.
- The monsoon wind carry water and it rains.
- The swift movement of the falling water droplets along with the rising air creates lightning and sound. This event is called thunderstorm.
- A cyclone is a large scale air mass that rotates a strong center of low atmospheric pressure.



Fig. A cyclone



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- Factors that contribute to develop a cyclone are
 - i. Wind speed
 - ii. Wind direction
 - iii. Temperature
 - iv. Humidity
- A tornado is a dark funnel shaped cloud that reaches from the sky to the ground.



Fig. A Tornado

- Anemometer is an instrument that measures the wind speed.



Fig. Anemometer

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