



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
कार्यपत्रक / Worksheet (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Science माह/ Month: November अंक/Marks: 40

पढ़ाया गया पाठ्यक्रम/ Portion covered: Chapter 6 : Pressure, winds, storms and cyclones

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

अनुक्रमांक /Roll No. _____ कक्षा/अनुभाग Class /Sec: तारीख/Date: _____

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The pressure exerted by air is called:
a) Water pressure b) Air pressure c) Wind pressure d) Cyclone pressure
2. Wind is caused by:
a) Uneven heating of Earth b) Melting of glaciers c) Freezing of air d) Rotation of moon
3. When air is heated, it becomes:
a) Denser b) Lighter and rises c) Heavy and sinks d) Cold quickly
4. Air moves from:
a) Low pressure to high pressure b) High pressure to low pressure c) Only coastal areas d) Poles to equator always
5. The wind speed is measured using:
a) Wind vane b) Barometer c) Anemometer d) Thermometer
6. The instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure:
a) Hygrometer b) Barometer c) Rain gauge d) Speedometer
7. The centre of a cyclone is called:
a) Eye b) Mouth c) Vortex d) Wall

8. Cyclones develop over:

- a) Cold water b) Desert sand c) Warm seas and oceans d) Snow-covered regions

9. The main cause of changes in wind direction is:

- a) Water waves b) Uneven heating of land and water c) Earth's flat surface d) Flow of rivers

10. Cyclones are called typhoons in:

- a) India b) Japan c) Australia d) U.S.A.

B. Assertion–Reason Questions

11. Assertion: Warm air rises upwards.

Reason: Warm air becomes lighter.

12. Assertion: Air pressure increases when wind speed increases.

Reason: High-speed winds are always warm.

13. Assertion: Cyclones are less destructive because wind speed is low.

Reason: Cyclones are formed over warm seas.

14. Assertion: Cold air is heavier.

Reason: Cold air sinks down.

C. Case Study based questions

Near the coastal region, the land heats up faster than the sea during daytime. The warm air over land rises and cooler air from the sea rushes in to take its place. In the evening, the land cools more quickly than water, and the direction of wind reverses.

15. What is the wind blowing from sea to land during daytime called?

16. Why does cool air move from sea to land in daytime?

17. What happens to the land during night compared to water?

18. What kind of breeze blows at night?

D. Short answer Questions (Two marks each)

19. State the effect of high-speed winds on air pressure.

20. What causes the formation of thunderstorms?

21. Why does warm air create a region of low pressure?

22. Explain how cyclones form over warm seas.

23. Mention two safety steps suggested during cyclones.

E. Short answer questions (Three marks each)

24. Describe the process that leads to sea breeze formation.

25. Explain any three destructive effects of cyclones.
26. Why does the rising warm, moist air over oceans play a key role in cyclone formation?
27. Write three important actions taken by disaster warning systems before cyclones.