

Climate

Question 1.

What factors affect the climate of a place in India?

- (i) Location (ii) Surface winds (iii) Relief features (iv) Upper air circulation
- (a) (i) and (iv)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Because climate of a place in India is central by above mention all factors.

Question 2.

The word 'Monsoon' has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausam' which means:

- (a) Climatic changes
- (b) Seasons
- (c) Weather condition
- (d) Climatic variation

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Seasons

Others are irrelevant.

Question 3.

What is the average temperature of Chennai during winter?

- (a) Between 24° – 25°C
- (b) Between 10° – 15°C
- (c) Between 20° – 25°C
- (d) Between 25° – 30°C

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Between 24° – 25°C

Because the temperature of a place is always circulated influenced by its geographical location.

Question 4.

Which of the following state affected by Kal-Baisakhi:

- (i) Assam (ii) West Bengal (iii) Chennai (iv) Orissa
- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (i) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) All states (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) (i) and (ii)
Is correct.

Question 5.

Which of the following seasons are recognised in India.

(i) Cold Weather Season (ii) Hot Weather Season (iii) Advancing Monsoon Season (iv) Retreating Monsoon Season

- (a) Only (iv)
- (b) Only (iii)
- (c) Expect (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) All season mention in option (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) All season mention in option (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
These season are experiences in India, due to its unique geographical location.

Question 6.

What is climate?

- (a) Sum of total weather conditions and variation over a large area of a long time.
- (b) Sum of total weather condition over a particular area.
- (c) Temperature condition of a particular region.
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Sum of total weather conditions and variation over a large area of a long time.
Because it is the defination of climate other are not clear concepts.

Question 7.

Which of the following place receive highest rainfall in India as well as in the world?

- (a) Silchar
- (b) Cherrapunji
- (c) Mawsynram
- (d) Guwahati

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Mawsynram
Because it is surrounded on all sides by mountains. Once the monsoon winds enters here they can not move forward and causes heavy rainfall here.

Question 8.

The wind blowing in the northern plains in summer is called

- (a) Loo
- (b) Trade winds



- (c) Kaal Baisakhi
- (d) All a, b and c.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Loo

Other winds bands c have unique geographical features.

Question 9.

Which of the following causes rainfall during winter in the north-western part of India.

- (a) Cyclonic depression
- (b) Western disturbance
- (c) Retreating monsoon
- (d) South west monsoon

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Western disturbance

Other are irrelevants.

Question 10.

Monsoon arrives in India approximately in :

- (a) Early May
- (b) Early June
- (c) Early July
- (d) Early August

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Early June

It is the time of arriving monsoon in India. May and June are hottest months, July and August are rainiest months in India.

Question 11.

The most important characteristics of cold weather season in India is:

- (a) Warm days and warm nights
- (b) Warm days and Cold nights
- (c) Cold days and cold nights
- (d) Cold days and warm nights

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cold days and cold nights

Is the correct feature.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. The average temperature of Chennai during winter is between 24° – 25° Celsius.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. The Coastal area of India receive tropical type of climate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. One of the states affected by Kal-Baisakhi is West Bengal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Delhi and Kanpur have an extreme climate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. The retreating south-west monsoon season in India begin in November.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. On a winter night, temperature at Drass may be as low as minus 45°C.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. Due to the curvation of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to altitude.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. The pressure and wind system of any area depends on the latitude and altitude of the place.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the Rann of Kachchh on the west to Mizoram in the east.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the desert areas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. The Himalaya prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. India lies in the region of south easterly winds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. The pressure and wind conditions over India are unique.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. The jet-stream are located appropriately over 27°-30° north latitudes.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: True

17. The climate of India is not influenced by monsoon winds.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. A striking feature of the hot weather season is the 'loo'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. Pre-monsoon showers are common especially in Kerala and Maharashtra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. By early June, the low pressure condition over the northern plains intensifies.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Monsoon	1. Periodic change in the wind direction
(b) Monsoon winds	2. Periodic change in pressure condition
(c) Southern Oscillation	3. Fast blowing winds of a steady velocity
(d) Jet Stream	4. Periodic development of a warm ocean current
(e) El Niño	5. Seasonal reversal in the wind direction

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Monsoon	5. Seasonal reversal in the wind direction
(b) Monsoon winds	1. Periodic change in the wind direction
(c) Southern Oscillation	2. Periodic change in pressure condition



(d) Jet Stream	3. Fast blowing winds of a steady velocity
(e) EL Nino	4. Periodic development of a warm ocean current

2.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. A hot, strong, gasty wind belong	(a) Frequency stunk by	(A) is called 'Loo'
2. The Godavari, Krishna and Kavery are	(b) 60 cm of 400 cm of	(B) water
3. Parts of western receive over	(c) during the day	(C) rainfall
4. Rajasthan receives about	(d) over the north	(D) cyclone
5. The monsoon winds bind the whole	(e) country by providing	(E) rainfall

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. A hot, strong, gasty wind belong	(d) over the north	(A) is called 'Loo'
2. The Godavari, Krishna and Kavery are	(a) Frequency stunk by	(D) cyclone
3. Parts of western receive over	(c) during the day	(E) rainfall
4. Rajasthan receives about	(b) 60 cm of 400 cm of	(C) rainfall
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[Fill in the blanks](#)

1. refers to the sum total of weather condition over a long period of time.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Climate

2. refer to the slab of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Weather

3. The world is divided into a number of region.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Climatic

4. On a winter right, the temperature at Tiruvananthapuram may be

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 22°C

5. coast get most of the rainfall during October and November.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tamil Nadu

6. India has mountain in the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: north

7. North winds originate from the subtropical high pressure belt of the northern hemisphere.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: easterly

8. The and wind conditions over India are unique.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: pressure

9. Over India, the jet stream blow of the Himalayan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: south

